## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC TO: AG.

Date Received: 12-23-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91122420971 Subject & Date 12-19-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) ADVISING THAT THE CAMPAIGN IS \$1 MILLION OVER THE GOAL AND CLIMBING. THE NEXT CAMPAIGN UPDATE WILL BE IN MID-JANUARY; WITH ATTACHMENT.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: W/IN: (5)JMD; FLICKINGER 12-24-91 (1) (6)(2) PRTY: (7) (3) (8)(4)OPR: DATE: INTERIM BY: MAU Date Released: NONE Sig. For:

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 12-24-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911224 5050

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





Washington,

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 19, 1991

DEC 23 P3:31

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education

Moe Biller

President American Postal Workers Union Richard B. Cheney

Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman

Office of Management and Budget Edward J. Derwinski Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Chairman Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative

Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

**Jack Kemp** Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION Daniel R. Levinson

Chairman Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior **Edward Madigan** Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland

Helen W. Nies Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia General Colin L. Powell, USA

Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Pat Saiki

Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington Samuel K. Skinner

Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto President

National Association of Letter Carriers John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government

**Employees** Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services

Richard H. Truly Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Director Combined Federal Campaign

0 00000 21

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission The Honorable William P. Barr Attorney General of the United States U.S. Department of Justice

20530

Dear Mr. General:

D.C.

Along with our holiday greetings we are sending the fantastic news that the Combined Federal Campaign is \$1 million over goal and climbing. More than 250,000 Federal employees have, to date, pledged over Anthony M. Frank
Postmaster General of the United States \$33.9 million. So many individuals responding with such generosity to those in need is a wonderful story Commodity Futures Trading Commission of commitment and caring.

> In that spirit, we are pleased to report that we have two first-time \$2 million dollar campaigns: the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Treasury.

There are now 31 of the top accounts in the Winners Circle. The four new members are the Department of the Interior, Goddard Space Flight Center, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Health and Human Services. Across the Campaign there are 104 departments and agencies in the Winners Circle, or 70% of all the Departments and In fact, thanks to this sensational effort, the entire Campaign has entered the Winners Circle.

We have said it before and we really mean it, this has been a most gratifying experience for us. enthusiastic support which you have provided helped us attain this magnificent result. It has been a team effort from top to bottom throughout the Campaign.

Even though contributions are still coming in, we will not be providing you with another campaign update until mid-January. Please accept our best wishes for the happiest of holidays.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY

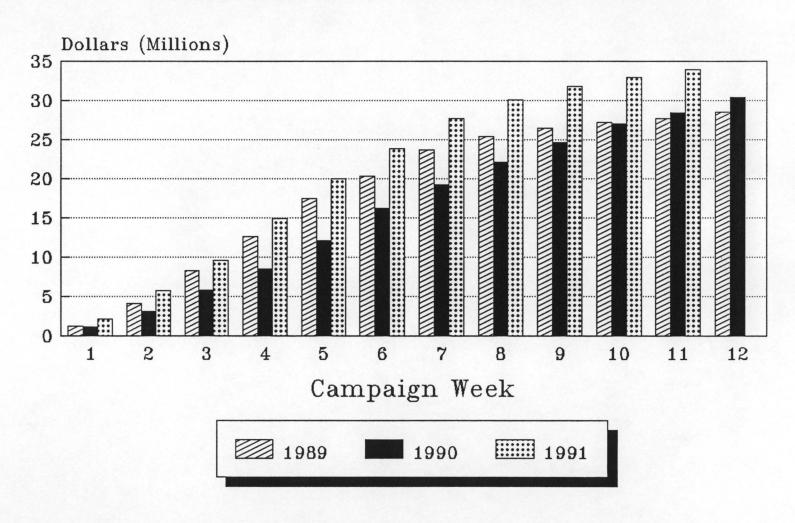
Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Secretary of Labor

LYNN

MARTIN

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 2





DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving		% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	9,166	\$1,378,315	76.9%	115.63	150.37	111.1%	120.0%	(229,275)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,849	1,835,376	66.5%	103.01	154.90	100.9%	112.0%	(196,727)
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	86,791	9,160,207	70.6%	74.48	105.54	104.1%	109.0%	(757,073)
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	30,009 26,461 11,959 18,362	3,158,661 2,427,145 1,246,814 2,327,587	67.2% 68.4% 86.7% 71.0%	70.75 62.74 90.40 90.00	105.26 91.73 104.26 126.76	101.0% 105.3% 108.4% 105.0%	104.6% 110.4% 107.0% 115.3%	(139,356) (227,999) (81,726) (307,992)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,105	310,372	67.7%	99.77	147.45	134.9%	136.5%	(82,968)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,893	687,881	79.4%	140.27	176.70	122.8%	126.6%	(144,327)
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	14,926	2,036,299	61.4%	83.70	136.43	101.8%	111.1%	(203,804)
H.U.D.	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,562	357,088	74.3%	103.59	139.38	117.1%	127.7%	(77,412)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	4,069	573,115	47.2%	66.53	140.85	104.2%	110.5%	(54,285)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	13,021	1,502,463	65.3%	75.35	115.39	118.3%	130.1%	(347,853)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,768	639,092	62.9%	106.68	169.61	117.0%	124.9%	(127,435)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	3,943	847,721	30.4%	65.42	214.99	84.8%	86.3%	134,603
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	(153,239)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	15,328	2,035,582	71.9%	95.48	132.80	109.2%	117.9%	(309,340)
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,890	535,102	65.6%	90.21	137.56	109.2%	112.0%	(57,235)
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,236	20,482,249	\$21,698,963	183,461	23,088,619	67.4%	84.81	125.85	106.4%	112.7%	(2,606,370)
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	135,262	\$9,884,113	\$10,309,661	68,154	10,835,202	50.4%	80.11	158.98	105.1%	109.6%	(951,089)
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	407,498 \$	\$30,366,362	\$32,008,624	251,615	\$33,915,506	61.7%	83.23	134.79	106.0%	111.7%	(3,549,144)



Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	30,009	3,158,661	67.2%	70.75	\$105.26	101.0%	104.6%	139,356
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	15,305	2,529,194	68.7%	113.53	165.25	99.4%	107.3%	172,959
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	26,461	2,427,145	68.4%	62.74	91.73	105.3%	110.4%	227,999
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	14,926	2,036,299	61.4%	83.70	136.43	101.8%	111.1%	203,804
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	15,328	2,035,582	71.9%	95.48	132.80	109.2%	117.9%	309,340
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,849	1,835,376	66.5%	103.01	154.90	100.9%	112.0%	196,727
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	11,959	1,246,814	86.7%	90.40	104.26	108.4%	107.0%	81,726
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	13,021	1,502,463	65.3%	75.35	115.39	118.3%	130.1%	347,853
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	9,166	1,378,315	76.9%	115.63	150.37	111.1%	120.0%	229,275
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	153,239
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	3,943	847,721	30.4%	65.42	214.99	84.8%	86.3%	(134,603)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	6,000	735,437	ERR	ERR	122.57	108.2%	110.1%	67,249
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,893	687,881	79.4%	140.27	176.70	122.8%	126.6%	144,327
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	2,559	570,397	49.2%	109.69	222.90	107.2%	109.1%	47,537
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	4,069	573,115	47.2%	66.53	140.85	104.2%	110.5%	54,285
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,768	639,092	62.9%	106.68	169.61	117.0%	124.9%	127,435
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,890	535,102	65.6%	90.21	137.56	109.2%	112.0%	57,235
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,725	521,338	79.9%	152.80	191.32	102.9%	113.2%	60,713
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	5,139	499,898	77.5%	75.40	97.28	125.0%	118.1%	76,760
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	1,089	177,349	37.2%	60.61	162.85	43.6%	42.8%	(236,601)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	2,874	368,823	ERR	ERR	128.33	94.6%	111.1%	36,954

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -2-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	3,061	426,328	69.4%	96.65	139.28	106.6%	117.8%	64,433
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	2,140	370,129	62.6%	108.19	172.96	113.9%	110.2%	34,164
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	1,422	272,773	28.3%	54.25	191.82	81.5%	89.7%	(31,460)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,480	328,980	60.3%	80.00	132.65	108.9%	115.3%	43,704
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	1,706	321,850	42.2%	79.61	188.66	104.7%	113.0%	37,028
Housing & Urban Dev	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,562	357,088	74.3%	103.59	139.38	117.1%	127.7%	77,412
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	1,455	293,054	77.1%	155.38	201.41	100.7%	107.8%	21,178
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,216	265,724	220,000	1,533	293,140	69.2%	132.28	191.22	133.2%	110.3%	27,416
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,265	258,378	76.9%	87.67	114.07	114.9%	105.0%	12,234
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	2,396	236,331	51.5%	50.81	98.64	105.0%	102.8%	6,454
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,105	310,372	67.7%	99.77	147.45	134.9%	136.5%	82,968
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	1,865	244,339	35.5%	46.54	131.01	103.5%	108.1%	18,239
Def Info Systems Agy	3,214	219,684	222,600	2,374	271,619	73.9%	84.51	114.41	122.0%	123.6%	51,935
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	1,159	240,305	77.4%	160.52	207.34	163.5%	112.1%	25,933
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	1,953	224,650	72.6%	83.48	115.03	118.2%	124.0%	43,539
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,297	164,886	90.0%	114.42	127.13	103.1%	98.7%	(2,221)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	674	140,499	29.1%	60.74	208.46	117.1%	88.8%	(17,738)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	902	160,171	12.0%	21.36	177.57	114.4%	131.1%	38,035
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	964	158,668	79.0%	130.06	164.59	130.1%	131.7%	38,169
S.E.C.	1,541	114,874	115,000	1,546	150,276	100.3%	97.52	97.20	130.7%	130.8%	35,402
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,330	107,315	116,000	1,029	174,699	77.4%	131.35	169.78	150.6%	162.8%	67,384
E.E.O.C.	749	102,300	105,000	602	119,244	80.4%	159.20	198.08	113.6%	116.6%	16,944

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS"					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,300	102,000	110,000	497	112,570	38.2%	86.59	226.50	102.3%	110.4%	10,570
Howard University	5,500	102,836	114,000	281	22,774	5.1%	4.14	81.05	20.0%	22.1%	(80,062)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,081	28,163,902	29,469,998	234,391	31,149,131	66.0%	87.72	132.89	105.7%	110.6%	2,985,229

# 12 Dec 91

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-13-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91121320615

Subject & Date

12-12-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER ADVISING THAT THE 1991 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA HAS PASSED ITS GOAL; WITH ATTACHMENT.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 12-13-91 (5) W/IN: (1)(2)(6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8) INTERIM BY: OPR: DATE: Sig. For: JMD Date Released: MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 12-13-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911213 4943





RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

91 DEC 13 P2:23

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

**Lynn Martin** Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Howard H. Shafferman Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education

Moe Biller

President American Postal Workers Union Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense

Richard G. Darman Director Office of Management and Budget

Edward J. Derwinski Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States Wendy L. Gramm

Chairman

Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION Daniel R. Levinson

Chairman

Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior **Edward Madigan** 

Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran

U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland

Helen W. Nies Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia

General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford
CMSgt, USAF
Senior Enlisted Advisor of
Air Force District of Washington

Samuel K. Skinner

Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto President National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government

Employees Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
Secretary of Health and Human Services

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Combined Federal Campaign

The Honorable William P. Barr Attorney General of the United States U.S. Department of Justice

20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Washington, D.C.

It is our great privilege to tell you that... THE 1991 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA HAS PASSED ITS GOAL. As outstanding as this report is, there is even better news coming because many accounts still have pledges coming. Our total has Commodity Futures Trading Commission reached \$32,920,544 with 246,499 contributors.

December 12, 1991

The success stories are incredible. The campaign of the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps is still adding to its \$3 million achievement. Department of the Air Force is having its most successful campaign ever. The Department of the Army is not only over goal, but also in the Winners Circle. Other new members moving into the Winners Circle include: the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Congratulations. This brings the total of top accounts in the Winners Circle to 26.

Finally, it does our hearts good to know that Federal employees have extended their generosity to such a degree in a year with such uncertainty. have indeed reached out to those who are less fortunate in an unprecedented way. We have been proud to have been part of such an admirable achievement.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY

Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

MARTIN Sedretary of Labor

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 9

NARA-18-1003-A-000851

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DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	9,166	\$1,378,199	76.9%	115.62	150.36	111.1%	119.9%	(229,159)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,669	1,818,976	65.5%	102.09	155.88	100.0%	111.0%	(180,327)
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	86,791	9,160,207	70.6%	74.48	105.54	104.1%	109.0%	(757,073)
Navy Army	44,644 38,687	3,019,305 2,199,146	3,127,000 2,305,818	30,009 26,461	3,158,661 2,427,145	67.2% 68.4%	70.75 62.74	105.26 91.73	101.0% 105.3%	110.4%	(139,356) (227,999)
Air Force Other	13,792 25,861	1,165,088 2,019,595	1,150,000 2,217,182	11,959 18,362	1,246,814 2,327,587	86.7% 71.0%	90.40 90.00	104.26 126.76	108.4%		(81,726) (307,992)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,065	308,157	66.4%	99.05	149.23	134.0%	135.5%	(80,753)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,893	687,881	79.4%	140.27	176.70	122.8%	126.6%	(144,327)
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	13,460	1,843,767	55.3%	75.79	136.98	92.2%	100.6%	(11,272)
H.U.D.	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,526	351,227	73.3%	101.89	139.04	115.2%	125.6%	(71,551)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,821	553,630	44.4%	64.26	144.89	100.7%	106.7%	(34,800)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	12,655	1,464,372	63.5%	73.44	115.71	115.3%	126.8%	(309,762)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,751	614,324	62.6%	102.54	163.78	112.5%	120.1%	(102,667)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	2,880	592,994	22.2%	45.76	205.90	59.3%	60.4%	389,330
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	(153,239)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	15,336	1,927,103	71.9%	90.39	125.66	103.4%	111.6%	(200,861)
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,890	535,102	65.6%	90.21	137.56	109.2%	112.0%	(57,235)
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,236	20,482,249	\$21,698,963	180,053	22,425,945	66.1%	82.38	124.55	103.4%	109.5%	(1,943,696)
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	134,264	\$9,884,113	\$10,309,661	66,381	10,502,914	49.4%	78.23	158.22	101.9%	106.3%	(618,801)
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	406,500	\$30,366,362	\$32,008,624	246,434	\$32,920,544	60.6%	80.99	133.59	102.8%	108.4%	(2,554,182)

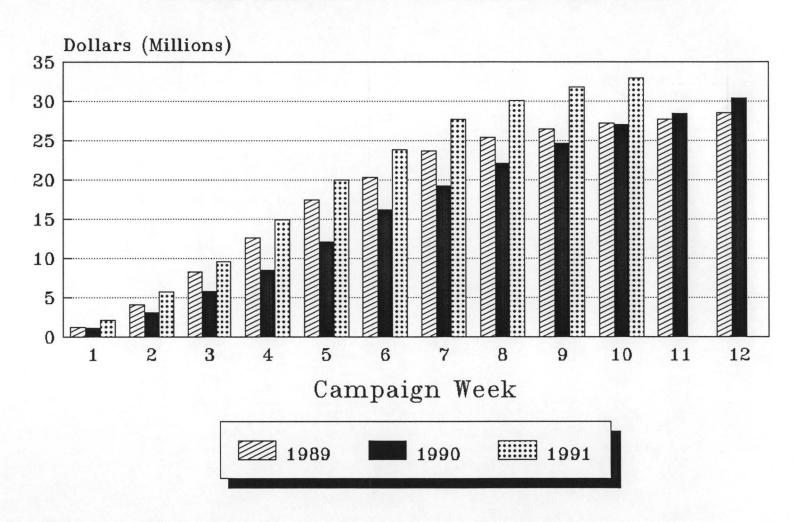


Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	30,009	3,158,661	67.2%	70.75	\$105.26	101.0%	104.6%	139,356
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	15,305	2,529,194	68.7%	113.53	165.25	99.4%	107.3%	172,959
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	26,461	2,427,145	68.4%	62.74	91.73	105.3%	110.4%	227,999
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	13,460	1,843,767	55.3%	75.79	136.98	92.2%	100.6%	11,272
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	15,336	1,927,103	71.9%	90.39	125.66	103.4%	111.6%	200,861
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,669	1,818,976	65.5%	102.09	155.88	100.0%	111.0%	180,327
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	11,959	1,246,814	86.7%	90.40	104.26	108.4%	107.0%	81,726
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	12,655	1,464,372	63.5%	73.44	115.71	115.3%	126.8%	309,762
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	9,166	1,378,199	76.9%	115.62	150.36	111.1%	119.9%	229,159
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	153,239
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	2,880	592,994	22.2%	45.76	205.90	59.3%	60.4%	(389,330)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	5,777	698,907	ERR	ERR	120.98	102.8%	104.6%	30,719
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,893	687,881	79.4%	140.27	176.70	122.8%	126.6%	144,327
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	2,449	527,404	47.1%	101.42	215.35	99.1%	100.9%	4,544
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,821	553,630	44.4%	64.26	144.89	100.7%	106.7%	34,800
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,751	614,324	62.6%	102.54	163.78	112.5%	120.1%	102,667
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,890	535,102	65.6%	90.21	137.56	109.2%	112.0%	57,235
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,682	518,226	78.6%	151.88	193.22	102.3%	112.5%	57,601
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	5,139	499,898	77.5%	75.40	97.28	125.0%	118.1%	76,760
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	935	159,248	32.0%	54.43	170.32	39.1%	38.5%	(254,702)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	2,874	368,823	ERR	ERR	128.33	94.6%	111.1%	36,954

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -2-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	•••••							139.28	106.6%		
orc sec or berense	4,411	361,895	400,000	3,061	426,328	69.4%	96.65	139.20	100.0%	117.8%	64,433
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	2,115	363,464	61.8%	106.24	171.85	111.8%	108.2%	27,499
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	1,264	233,885	25.1%	46.52	185.04	69.9%	76.9%	(70,348)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,480	328,980	60.3%	80.00	132.65	108.9%	115.3%	43,704
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	1,416	275,791	35.0%	68.21	194.77	89.7%	96.8%	(9,031)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,526	351,227	73.3%	101.89	139.04	115.2%	125.6%	71,551
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	1,455	293,054	77.1%	155.38	201.41	100.7%	107.8%	21,178
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,216	265,724	220,000	1,533	293,140	69.2%	132.28	191.22	133.2%	110.3%	27,416
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,265	258,378	76.9%	87.67	114.07	114.9%	105.0%	12,234
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	2,396	236,331	51.5%	50.81	98.64	105.0%	102.8%	6,454
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,065	308,157	66.4%	99.05	149.23	134.0%	135.5%	80,753
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	1,736	210,860	33.1%	40.16	121.46	89.3%	93.3%	(15,240)
Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	2,374	271,619	73.9%	84.51	114.41	122.0%	123.6%	51,935
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	1,159	240,305	77.4%	160.52	207.34	163.5%	112.1%	25,933
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	1,948	218,771	72.4%	81.30	112.31	115.1%	120.8%	37,660
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,297	164,886	90.0%	114.42	127.13	103.1%	98.7%	(2,221)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	660	136,796	28.5%	59.14	207.27	114.0%	86.5%	(21,441)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	834	142,742	11.1%	19.03	171.15	102.0%	116.9%	20,606
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	964	158,668	79.0%	130.06	164.59	130.1%	131.7%	38,169
S.E.C.	1,541	114,874	115,000	1,546	150,276	100.3%	97.52	97.20	130.7%	130.8%	35,402
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,330	107,315	116,000	1,029	174,699	77.4%	131.35	169.78	150.6%	162.8%	67,384
E.E.O.C.	749	102,300	105,000	602	119,244	80.4%	159.20	198.08	113.6%	116.6%	16,944

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,300	102,000	110,000	497	112,570	38.2%	86.59	226.50	102.3%	110.4%	10,570
Howard University	5,500	102,836	114,000	74	9,926	1.3%	1.80	134.14	8.7%	9.7%	(92,910)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,081	28,163,902	29,469,998	229,557	30,220,771	64.6%	85.11	131.65	102.5%	107.3%	2,056,869







#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC From:

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-06-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91120620278

Subject & Date

12-05-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING. ADVISES THAT 97% OF THE GOAL HAS BEEN REACHED BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, AND THAT THE UPCOMING RALLY AT THE OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL SHOULD BE A REAL CELEBRATION.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91112119502 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 12-06-91 W/IN:

(1)(5)

(2)(6)

(3)(7)PRTY: (4)(8)

OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV. (1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 12-06-91 FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL COMPAIGN (CFC) J911206 4849

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*





RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL

December 5, 1991 '91 DEC -6 All:27

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAS

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor

Faith Manno Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Howard H. Shafferman

Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education

Moe Biller President American Postal Workers Union

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman

Director Office of Management and Budget Edward J. Derwinski

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States

Wendy L. Gramm Chairman

Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

**Jack Kemp** Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson Chairman Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior Edward Madigan Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran
U.S. House of Representatives

Virginia Constance A. Morella

U.S. House of Representatives Maryland Helen W. Nies

Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia

General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington

Samuel K. Skinner Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto

President National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard H. Truly

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Combined Federal Campaign

The Honorable William P. Barr Attorney General of the United States

U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr.

What an exciting week this has been for the Combined Federal Campaign. In our last report we asked that you remind your employees that sharing is particularly important at this time of the year. results are amazing. Our total has reached \$31,749,576 with contributions from 235,507 Federal employees. Commodity Futures Trading Commission That is 97% of our goal.

> A remarkable 21 of the top accounts are already in the Winners Circle. The newest members are Department of Energy, Department of Veterans Affairs, General Services Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Personnel Management, U.S. Senate, and the National Science Foundation.

> We have one final reminder. No campaign should be closed until every employee has been given an opportunity to participate.

We clearly have victory in sight. The rally next week at the Omni Shoreham Hotel should be a real celebration. We are confident that a strong, final push will put us over the top.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY Chairman, Federal Energy

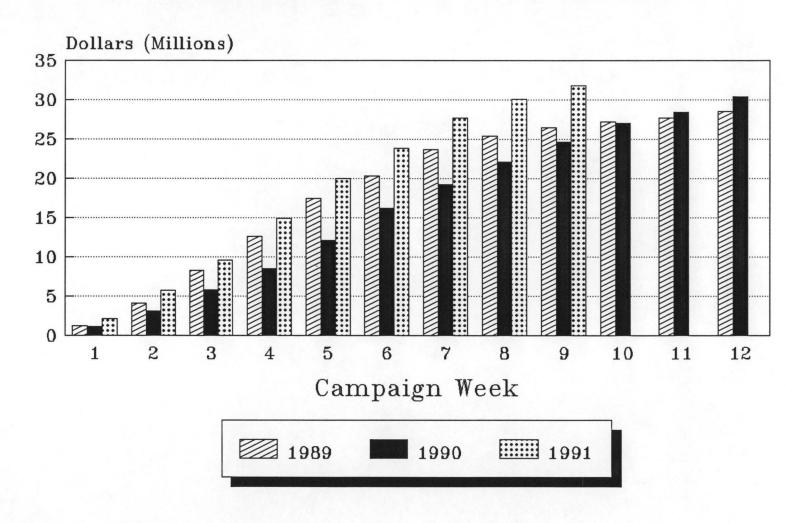
Regulatory Commission

LYNN MARTIN

Secretary of Labor

DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees			No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	9,164	\$1,377,662	76.9%	115.58	150.33	111.0%	119.9%	(228,622)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,149	1,764,896	62.6%	99.06	158.30	97.0%	107.7%	(126,247)
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	84,111	8,900,991	68.4%	72.38	105.82	101.1%	105.9%	(497,857)
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595		28,916 25,299 11,817 18,079	3,059,183 2,310,524 1,235,414 2,295,870	64.8% 65.4% 85.7% 69.9%	68.52 59.72 89.57 88.78	105.80 91.33 104.55 126.99	97.8% 100.2% 107.4% 103.5%	105.1% 106.0%	(39,878) (111,378) (70,326) (276,275)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,015	302,256	64.8%	97.16	150.00	131.4%	132.9%	(74,852)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,304	626,774	67.4%	127.81	189.70	111.9%	115.3%	(83,220)
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	12,149	1,666,066	49.9%	68.48	137.14	83.3%	90.9%	166,429
H.U.D.	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,526	351,227	73.3%	101.89	139.04	115.2%	125.6%	(71,551)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,416	519,399	39.7%	60.29	152.05	94.4%	100.1%	(569)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	12,588	1,458,552	63.1%	73.14	115.87	114.8%	126.3%	(303,942)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,731	608,766	62.3%	101.61	163.16	111.5%	119.0%	(97,109)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	2,880	592,994	22.2%	45.76	205.90	59.3%	60.4%	389,330
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	(153,239)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	13,617	1,779,715	63.9%	83.48	130.70	95.5%	103.1%	(53,473)
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,879	533,339	65.4%	89.91	137.49	108.8%	111.6%	(55,472)
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,236	20,482,249	\$21,698,963	172,679	21,672,643	63.4%	79.61	125.51	99.9%	105.8%	(1,190,394)
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	134,125	\$9,884,113	\$10,211,374	62,820	10,081,354	46.8%	75.16	160.48	98.7%	102.0%	(197,241)
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	406,361	\$30,366,362	\$31,910,337	235,499	\$31,749,576	58.0%	78.13	134.82	99.5%	104.6%	(1,383,214)







Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving		% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	28,916	3,059,183	64.8%	68.52	\$105.80	97.8%	101.3%	39,878
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	15,104	2,515,350	67.8%	112.91	166.54	98.8%	106.8%	159,115
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	25,299	2,310,524	65.4%	59.72	91.33	100.2%	105.1%	111,378
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	12,149	1,666,066	49.9%	68.48	137.14	83.3%	90.9%	(166,429)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	13,617	1,779,715	63.9%	83.48	130.70	95.5%	103.1%	53,473
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	11,149	1,764,896	62.6%	99.06	158.30	97.0%	107.7%	126,247
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	11,817	1,235,414	85.7%	89.57	104.55	107.4%	106.0%	70,326
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	12,588	1,458,552	63.1%	73.14	115.87	114.8%	126.3%	303,942
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	9,164	1,377,662	76.9%	115.58	150.33	111.0%	119.9%	228,622
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,150	1,190,006	90.9%	132.69	146.01	116.2%	114.8%	153,239
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	2,880	592,994	22.2%	45.76	205.90	59.3%	60.4%	(389,330)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	5,158	630,282	ERR	ERR	122.20	92.7%	94.3%	(37,906)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	3,304	626,774	67.4%	127.81	189.70	111.9%	115.3%	83,220
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	2,275	501,682	43.8%	96.48	220.52	94.3%	95.9%	(21,178)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,416	519,399	39.7%	60.29	152.05	94.4%	100.1%	569
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,731	608,766	62.3%	101.61	163.16	111.5%	119.0%	97,109
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,879	533,339	65.4%	89.91	137.49	108.8%	111.6%	55,472
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,682	518,226	78.6%	151.88	193.22	102.3%	112.5%	57,601
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	5,139	499,898	77.5%	75.40	97.28	125.0%	118.1%	76,760
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	719	123,012	24.6%	42.04	171.09	30.2%	29.7%	(290,938)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	2,727	349,561	ERR	ERR	128.19	89.6%	105.3%	17,692

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS"					Page -2-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	3,061	426,328	69.4%	96.65	139.28	106.6%	117.8%	64,433
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	2,047	354,700	59.8%	103.68	173.28	109.1%	105.6%	18,735
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	1,076	196,087	21.4%	39.00	182.24	58.6%	64.5%	(108,146)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,480	328,980	60.3%	80.00	132.65	108.9%	115.3%	43,704
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	1,223	242,455	30.2%	59.97	198.25	78.8%	85.1%	(42,367)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,447	279,676	305,000	2,526	351,227	73.3%	101.89	139.04	115.2%	125.6%	71,551
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	1,455	293,054	77.1%	155.38	201.41	100.7%	107.8%	21,178
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	1,467	278,648	70.6%	134.16	189.94	126.7%	104.9%	12,924
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,265	258,378	76.9%	87.67	114.07	114.9%	105.0%	12,234
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	1,818	231,788	39.1%	49.84	127.50	103.0%	100.8%	1,911
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	2,015	302,256	64.8%	97.16	150.00	131.4%	132.9%	74,852
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	1,689	205,183	32.2%	39.08	121.48	86.9%	90.7%	(20,917)
Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	2,371	271,469	73.8%	84.46	114.50	122.0%	123.6%	51,785
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	1,144	237,149	76.4%	158.42	207.30	161.3%	110.6%	22,777
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	1,859	213,493	69.1%	79.34	114.84	112.4%	117.9%	32,382
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,296	164,286	89.9%	114.01	126.76	102.7%	98.3%	(2,821)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	487	100,342	21.1%	43.38	206.04	83.6%	63.4%	(57,895)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	789	134,796	10.5%	17.97	170.84	96.3%	110.4%	12,660
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	964	158,668	79.0%	130.06	164.59	130.1%	131.7%	38,169
S.E.C.	1,541	114,874	115,000	1,427	150,085	92.6%	97.39	105.18	130.5%	130.7%	35,211
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,330	107,315	116,000	1,029	174,699	77.4%	131.35	169.78	150.6%	162.8%	67,384
E.E.O.C.	749	102,300	105,000	602	119,244	80.4%	159.20	198.08	113.6%	116.6%	16,944

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS"					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,300	102,000	110,000	497	112,570	38.2%	86.59	226.50	102.3%	110.4%	10,570
Howard University	5,500	102,836	114,000	33	5,967	0.6%	1.08	180.82	5.2%	5.8%	(96,869)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	354,942	28,163,902	29,469,998	219,483	29,173,153	61.8%	82.19	132.92	99.0%	103.6%	1,009,251

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-22-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91112219592

Subject & Date

11-21-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING. ADVISES THAT DOJ HAS JOINED THE ELITE GROUP IN THE CFC WINNERS CIRCLE. STATES THAT THE VICTORY RALLY IS SET FOR DECEMBER 10, 1991; WITH ATTACHMENT.

(1) (2) (3)	Referred To: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 11-22-91	(5) (6) (7)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN: PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: NONE	(8)	DATE: Date Released:		OPR: MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 11-22-91

FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)

J911122 4675

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 22

1 NON 9



1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor

Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Howard H. Shafferman Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Lamar Alexander, Ir.

Secretary of Education Moe Biller President

American Postal Workers Union

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman

Director Office of Management and Budget Edward J. Derwinski

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States

Wendy L. Gramm Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Carla A. Hills

United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban

Development Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson

Chairman Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior
Edward Madigan
Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland

Helen W. Nies Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal

Circuit **Eleanor Holmes Norton** 

U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia General Colin L. Powell, USA

Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration Thomas H. Sanford

CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington

Samuel K. Skinner Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto

National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human S Richard H. Truly

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Combined Federal Campaign

November 21, 1991

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 22 A10:57

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA** 

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of the United States

U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D/c. 20530

Dear Mr

Whe believe all the leaders present yesterday will agree that the Combined Federal Campaign report meeting with the Vice Chairs of the "Top" CFC accounts was With enthusiasm and a sense of friendly outstanding. competition, the leadership of these accounts reported in with almost \$26 million raised to date by their

You will see when reading through the enclosed campaign reports that our Federal work force has raised another \$3,850,000 this past week. This pushes our grand total up to \$27,709,610 for 84.6% of our goal. By the way, the Victory Rally is set for December 10th, only 12 working days from now. We are confident those campaigns with late starts will pick up the pace so that they can share fully in the victory celebration.

campaigns -- and they aren't finished yet.

We are pleased to announce that the Army is above \$2 million and that the elite group in the CFC Winners Circle continues to grow. This week we are proud to Justice, add the following Departments and Agencies: Transportation, General Accounting Office, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Education, Federal Reserve System, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

As we approach Thanksgiving, we all become increasingly aware of unfulfilled needs in our community and around the world. Sharing what we have at this time of the year with those in need is particularly important. With this in mind we look forward to another promising week for our terrific Combined Federal Campaign.

Sincerely,

Chairman, Federal Energy

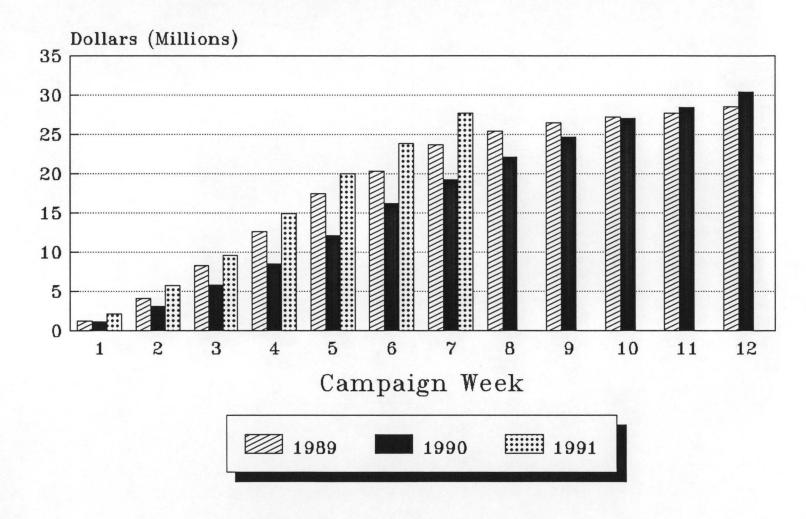
LYNN Secretary of Labor

Regulatory Commission FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 23

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT 20-Nov-91

	Current	\$		No. of	\$	% of	Per Emp		% of	% of	
DEPARTMENT	Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	Gifts 91 CFC	Raised 91 CFC	Partici- pation	Level of Giving	Average Gift	91 Goal Reached	90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
					•••••						
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	9,139	\$1,371,522	76.7%	115.06	150.07	110.5%	119.4%	(222,482)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	9,805	1,580,217	55.0%	88.69	161.16	86.9%	96.4%	58,432
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	76,173	8,158,315	61.9%	66.34	107.10	92.7%	97.1%	244,819
Navy	44,644	3,019,305	3,127,000	24,709	2,662,527	55.3%	59.64	107.76	85.1%		356,778
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	23,195	2,132,974	60.0%	55.13	91.96	92.5%		66,172
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	11,235	1,186,330	81.5%	86.02	105.59	103.2%		(21,242)
Other	25,861	2,019,595	2,217,182	17,034	2,176,484	65.9%	84.16	127.77	98.2%	107.8%	(156,889)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,638	262,000	52.7%	84.22	159.95	113.9%	115.2%	(34,596)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	2,884	566,326	58.8%	115.48	196.37	101.1%	104.2%	(22,772)
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	8,248	1,148,000	33.9%	47.19	139.19	57.4%	62.6%	684,495
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	305,000	2,037	296,939	58.7%	85.55	145.77	97.4%	106.2%	(17,263)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,007	446,068	34.9%	51.78	148.34	81.1%	86.0%	72,762
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	11,065	1,308,687	55.5%	65.63	118.27	103.0%	113.3%	(154,077)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,626	596,898	60.5%	99.63	164.62	109.3%	116.7%	(85,241)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	1,800	335,000	13.9%	25.85	186.11	33.5%	34.1%	647,324
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,035	1,176,730	89.6%	131.21	146.45	114.9%	113.5%	(139,963)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	9,743	1,439,678	45.7%	67.53	147.77	77.2%	83.4%	286,564
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,112	443,604	52.5%	74.78	142.55	90.5%	92.8%	34,263
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,260	20,482,249	\$21,698,963	150,312	19,129,984	55.2%	70.26	127.27	88.2%	93.4%	1,352,265
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	135,067	\$9,884,113	\$10,033,473	51,283	8,579,626	38.0%	63.52	167.30	85.5%	86.8%	1,304,487
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	407,327	\$30,366,362	\$31,732,436	201,595	\$27,709,610	49.5%	68.03	137.45	87.3%	91.3%	2,656,752







Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift		% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	24,709	2,662,527	55.3%	59.64	\$107.76	85.1%	88.2%	(356,778)
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	14,020	2,436,801	62.9%	109.39	173.81	95.8%	103.4%	80,566
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	23,195	2,132,974	60.0%	55.13	91.96	92.5%	97.0%	(66,172)
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	8,248	1,148,000	33.9%	47.19	139.19	57.4%	62.6%	(684,495)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	9,743	1,439,678	45.7%	67.53	147.77	77.2%	83.4%	(286,564)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	9,805	1,580,217	55.0%	88.69	161.16	86.9%	96.4%	(58,432)
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	11,235	1,186,330	81.5%	86.02	105.59	103.2%	101.8%	21,242
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	11,065	1,308,687	55.5%	65.63	118.27	103.0%	113.3%	154,077
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	9,139	1,371,522	76.7%	115.06	150.07	110.5%	119.4%	222,482
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	8,035	1,176,730	89.6%	131.21	146.45	114.9%	113.5%	139,963
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	1,800	335,000	13.9%	25.85	186.11	33.5%	34.1%	(647,324)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	4,192	514,600	ERR	ERR	122.76	75.7%	77.0%	(153,588)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	2,884	566,326	58.8%	115.48	196.37	101.1%	104.2%	22,772
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	1,729	356,415	33.3%	68.54	206.14	67.0%	68.2%	(166,445)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	3,007	446,068	34.9%	51.78	148.34	81.1%	86.0%	(72,762)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,626	596,898	60.5%	99.63	164.62	109.3%	116.7%	85,241
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	3,112	443,604	52.5%	74.78	142.55	90.5%	92.8%	(34,263)
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,682	518,226	78.6%	151.88	193.22	102.3%	112.5%	57,601
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	4,150	456,269	62.6%	68.82	109.94	114.1%	107.8%	33,131
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	353	69,717	12.1%	23.83	197.50	17.1%	16.8%	(344,233)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	2,463	319,805	ERR	ERR	129.84	82.0%	96.4%	(12,064)

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -2-
	Current Number of	\$ Raised	Goal	No. of Gifts	\$ Raised	% of Partici-	Per Emp Level of	Average	% of 91 Goal	% of 90 CFC	\$
Organization	Employees	90 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	pation	Giving	Gift	Reached	Reached	90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	2,889	405,285	65.5%	91.88	140.29	101.3%	112.0%	43,390
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	1,843	325,185	53.9%	95.06	176.44	100.1%	96.8%	(10,780)
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	609	117,004	12.1%	23.27	192.12	35.0%	38.5%	(187,229)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,459	326,164	59.8%	79.32	132.64	108.0%	114.3%	40,888
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	764	157,945	18.9%	39.07	206.73	51.4%	55.5%	(126,877)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	305,000	2,037	296,939	58.7%	85.55	145.77	97.4%	106.2%	17,263
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	1,402	285,339	74.3%	151.29	203.52	98.1%	105.0%	13,463
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	1,287	243,309	62.0%	117.14	189.05	110.6%	91.6%	(22,415)
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,254	257,051	76.5%	87.22	114.04	114.3%	104.4%	10,907
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	1,554	201,460	33.4%	43.32	129.64	89.5%	87.6%	(28,417)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,638	262,000	52.7%	84.22	159.95	113.9%	115.2%	34,596
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	522	141,260	9.9%	26.91	270.61	59.9%	62.5%	(84,840)
Def Info Systems Ag	3,214	219,684	222,600	2,328	267,020	72.4%	83.08	114.70	120.0%	121.5%	47,336
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	1,144	237,149	76.4%	158.42	207.30	161.3%	110.6%	22,777
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	1,017	154,661	37.8%	57.47	152.08	81.4%	85.4%	(26,450)
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,289	163,958	89.5%	113.78	127.20	102.5%	98.1%	(3,149)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	302	62,236	13.1%	26.91	206.08	51.9%	39.3%	(96,001)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	282	51,710	3.8%	6.89	183.37	36.9%	42.3%	(70,426)
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	908	150,349	74.4%	123.24	165.58	123.2%	124.8%	29,850
S.E.C.	1,541	114,874	115,000	1,277	131,591	82.9%	85.39	103.05	114.4%	114.6%	16,717
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	1,020	173,774	67.5%	115.08	170.37	149.8%	161.9%	66,459
E.E.O.C.	759	102,300	105,000	591	118,574	77.9%	156.22	200.63	112.9%	115.9%	16,274

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,300	102,000	110,000	495	111,706	38.1%	85.93	225.67	101.6%	109.5%	9,706
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,895	28,163,902	29,355,998	189,103	25,708,063	53.1%	72.23	135.95	87.6%	91.3%	(2,455,839)



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC & MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR TO: AG. ODD: NONE

: AG. ODD: NONE te Received: 11-15-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91111519241

Date Received: Subject & Date

11-14-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING AN UPDATE ON THE CFC, WITH ATTACHMENTS. ADVISES THAT THEY ARE HOSTING A BREAKFAST ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1991, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR THE CFC VICE CHAIRS OF THE MAJOR ACCOUNTS. THEY WILL BE ASKING FOR THE REGULAR WEEKLY REPORT AS WELL AS AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF SUCCESS ANTICIPATED IN EACH ACCOUNT.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (5)W/IN: (1)JMD; FLICKINGER 11-15-91 (2) (6)(7)PRTY: (3)(8)(4)OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Date Released: CYN Sig. For: NONE

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 11-15-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
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November 14, 1991 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 15 ATO :51

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Chairman Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Howard H. Shafferman Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education

Moe Biller President American Postal Workers Union

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman

Director Office of Management and Budget **Edward J. Derwinski** 

Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Anthony M. Frank
Postmaster General of the United States

Wendy L. Gramm
Chairman
Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Carla A. Hills
United States Trade Representative

**Evan J. Kemp, Jr.**Chairman
Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny
Director
ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson
Chairman
Merit Systems Protection Boar

Merit Systems Protection Board Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior Edward Madigan Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland

**Helen W. Nies**Chief Judge
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal
Circuit

Eleanor Holmes Norton U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia General Colin L. Powell, USA

Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff
Pat Saiki

Administrator Small Business Administration Thomas H. Sanford

CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington

Samuel K. Skinner Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto

President National Association of Letter Carriers John N. Sturdivant

President American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard H. Truly

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr. Director Combined Federal Campaign

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of

the United States

U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr.

Every year Federal employees show how much they care about their neighbors in need through their generous support of the Combined Federal Campaign. This year is no different. That spirit is alive and well. In fact, it is flourishing. Our total has reached \$23,858,727 which takes us to 73% of our \$32,750,000 goal.

Major milestones were reached this week. The Postal Service and the Department of the Army have raised more than \$2 million each; the employees of the Departments of Justice, the Treasury, and Transportation have joined the ranks of the \$1 million CFC campaigns.

The outstanding campaigns of both the Defense Information Systems Agency and the Federal Communications Commission have entered the CFC Winners Circle. We think that by next week's report we'll be able to brag about the General Accounting Office and the Federal Reserve, too.

Next Wednesday we are hosting a breakfast at the Department of Labor for the CFC Vice Chairs of the major accounts. We'll be asking for the regular weekly report as well as an assessment of the level of success anticipated in each account. We hope you will have a chance to meet with your CFC leadership before that meeting.

This is an exciting stage of the campaign. It's a pleasure to watch so many successes unfold. Let's have another record-breaking week.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY

Chairman, Federal Energy

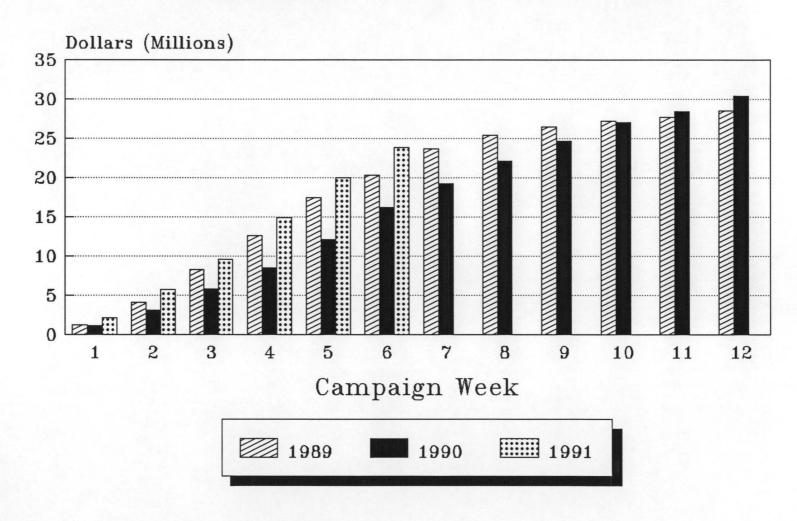
LYNN MARTIN

Secretary of Labor

Require 1645 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 30

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**OVERSIGH**1





Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	21,773	2,387,902	48.8%	53.49	\$109.67	76.4%	79.1%	(631,403)
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	12,604	2,182,825	56.6%	97.99	173.19	85.8%	92.6%	(173,410)
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	21,290	1,963,824	55.0%	50.76	92.24	85.2%	89.3%	(235,322)
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	6,005	832,555	24.7%	34.22	138.64	41.6%	45.4%	(999,940)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	7,576	1,119,450	35.5%	52.51	147.76	60.1%	64.8%	(606,792)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	8,423	1,364,867	47.3%	76.60	162.04	75.0%	83.3%	(273,782)
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	10,005	1,078,682	72.5%	78.21	107.81	93.8%	92.6%	(86,406)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	8,296	1,020,393	41.6%	51.17	123.00	80.3%	88.4%	(134,217)
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	9,158	1,361,649	76.8%	114.23	148.68	109.7%	118.5%	212,609
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	7,258	1,091,712	80.9%	121.73	150.41	106.6%	105.3%	54,945
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	1,104	228,425	8.5%	17.63	206.91	22.8%	23.3%	(753,899)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	3,173	393,679	ERR	ERR	124.07	57.9%	58.9%	(274,509)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	2,507	512,017	51.1%	104.41	204.23	91.4%	94.2%	(31,537)
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	803	180,072	15.4%	34.63	224.25	33.8%	34.4%	(342,788)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	2,670	403,421	31.0%	46.83	151.09	73.3%	77.8%	(115,409)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,549	584,448	59.2%	97.55	164.68	107.0%	114.2%	72,791
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	2,263	314,681	38.1%	53.05	139.05	64.2%	65.9%	(163,186)
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,521	496,995	73.9%	145.66	197.14	98.1%	107.9%	36,370
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	3,407	411,858	51.4%	62.12	120.89	103.0%	97.3%	(11,280)
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	209	43,105	7.1%	14.73	206.24	10.6%	10.4%	(370,845)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	2,144	281,296	ERR	ERR	131.20	72.1%	84.8%	(50,573)

					"TOP 40 AC						Page -2-
	Current Number of	\$ Raised	Goal	No. of Gifts	\$ Raised	% of Partici-	Per Emp Level of	Average	% of 91 Goal	% of 90 CFC	\$
Organization	Employees	90 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	pation	Giving	Gift	Reached	Reached	90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	2,593	369,319	58.8%	83.73	142.43	92.3%	102.1%	7,424
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	1,209	214,900	35.3%	62.82	177.75	66.1%	64.0%	(121,065)
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	429	83,608	8.5%	16.63	194.89	25.0%	27.5%	(220,625)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,448	324,368	59.5%	78.88	132.50	107.4%	113.7%	39,092
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	581	116,727	14.4%	28.87	200.91	38.0%	41.0%	(168,095)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	308,919	1,405	226,792	40.5%	65.34	161.42	73.4%	81.1%	(52,884)
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	1,258	259,759	66.7%	137.73	206.49	89.3%	95.5%	(12,117)
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	1,170	213,155	56.3%	102.63	182.18	96.9%	80.2%	(52,569)
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,113	247,402	71.7%	83.95	117.09	110.0%	100.5%	1,258
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	1,112	152,897	23.9%	32.87	137.50	68.0%	66.5%	(76,980)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,417	239,050	45.5%	76.84	168.70	103.9%	105.1%	11,646
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	522	80,788	9.9%	15.39	154.77	34.2%	35.7%	(145,312)
Def Info Systems Ag	3,214	219,684	222,600	2,208	255,881	68.7%	79.61	115.89	115.0%	116.5%	36,197
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	1,124	234,470	75.1%	156.63	208.60	159.5%	109.4%	20,098
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	638	102,492	23.7%	38.09	160.65	53.9%	56.6%	(78,619)
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,282	163,648	89.0%	113.57	127.65	102.3%	97.9%	(3,459)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	207	45,339	8.9%	19.60	219.03	37.8%	28.7%	(112,898)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	205	30,831	2.7%	4.11	150.40	22.0%	25.2%	(91,305)
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	826	135,312	67.7%	110.91	163.82	110.9%	112.3%	14,813
S.E.C.	1,537	114,874	115,000	538	81,695	35.0%	53.15	151.85	71.0%	71.1%	(33,179)
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	851	144,232	56.4%	95.52	169.49	124.3%	134.4%	36,917
AELE.O.C.	759	102,300	105,000	589	118,354	77.6%	155.93	200.94	112.7%	115.7%	16,054

AMERICANO.C.

OVERSIGHT

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift		% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,300	102,000	110,000	496	108,001	38.2%	83.08	217.74	98.2%	105.9%	6,001
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,891	28,163,902	29,359,917	161,959	22,202,876	45.5%	62.39	137.09	75.6%	78.8%	(5,961,026)

DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	9,158	\$1,361,649	76.8%	114.23	148.68	109.7%	118.5%	(212,609)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	8,423	1,364,867	47.3%	76.60	162.04	75.0%	83.3%	273,782
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	68,965	7,481,603	56.1%	60.83	108.48	85.0%	89.0%	921,531
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	21,773 21,290 10,005 15,897	2,387,902 1,963,824 1,078,682 2,051,195	48.8% 55.0% 72.5% 61.5%	53.49 50.76 78.21 79.32	109.67 92.24 107.81 129.03	76.4% 85.2% 93.8% 92.5%	89.3% 92.6%	631,403 235,322 86,406 (31,600)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,417	239,050	45.5%	76.84	168.70	103.9%	105.1%	(11,646)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	2,507	512,017	51.1%	104.41	204.23	91.4%	94.2%	31,537
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	6,005	832,555	24.7%	34.22	138.64	41.6%	45.4%	999,940
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	308,919	1,405	226,792	40.5%	65.34	161.42	73.4%	81.1%	52,884
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	2,670	403,421	31.0%	46.83	151.09	73.3%	77.8%	115,409
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	8,296	1,020,393	41.6%	51.17	123.00	80.3%	88.4%	134,217
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,549	584,448	59.2%	97.55	164.68	107.0%	114.2%	(72,791)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	1,104	228,425	8.5%	17.63	206.91	22.8%	23.3%	753,899
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	7,258	1,091,712	80.9%	121.73	150.41	106.6%	105.3%	(54,945)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	7,576	1,119,450	35.5%	52.51	147.76	60.1%	64.8%	606,792
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	2,263	314,681	38.1%	53.05	139.05	64.2%	65.9%	163,186
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,260	20,482,249	\$21,702,882	130,596	16,781,063	48.0%	61.64	128.50	77.3%	81.9%	3,701,186
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	134,725	\$9,884,113	\$9,925,063	41,865	7,077,664	31.1%	52.53	169.06	71.3%	71.6%	2,806,449
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	406,985	\$30,366,362	\$31,627,945	172,461	\$23,858,727	42.4%	58.62	138.34	75.4%	78.6%	6,507,635



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453)



PLACE YOUR ADDRESS LABEL BELOW

AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION 107 PARKGATE POST OFFICE DRAWER 2440 TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI 38803

To:

afa

The Honorable William P. Barr
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution
Washington, DC 20530

AMERICAN

# 1 101 41

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC TO: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-08-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110818969

Subject & Date

11-07-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER (REC'D FROM OAG) FROM THE

CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A WEEKLY REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING; WITH ATTACHMENTS.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1) (2)	JMD; FLICKINGER	R 11-08-91	(5) (6)			W/IN:
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: NO	ONE		Date Released:		MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 11-08-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911108 4489

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



November 7, 1991

Nov 8 10 47 AM 291

XECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS Lvnn Martin Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Howard H. Shafferman Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education Moe Biller President American Postal Workers Union Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense

Richard G. Darman Director Office of Management and Budget Edward J. Derwinski Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank
Postmaster General of the United States

Wendy L. Gramm Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr. Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION Daniel R. Levinson

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James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

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Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard H. Truly

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr. Director Combined Federal Campaign The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of

the United States U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Barr. Dear Mr.

Federal employees have done it again! They have just completed another \$5 million week for the Combined Federal Campaign. That's the second record-breaking week in a row and it brings us to a grand total of \$19,951,000 from 142,000 givers.

20530

What a pleasure it was for us to meet with the Campaign Managers of the "Top 40" accounts and hear The enthusiasm in the room was their exciting reports. both thrilling and heartwarming. Thanks to their hard work we have lots of good news this week.

The Air Force and the Department of Commerce have joined the Army, the Postal Service, and Agriculture in the ranks of the million-dollar campaign. And the Department of Transportation is closing in on \$1 million. The campaign at the Department of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, has gone over \$2 million.

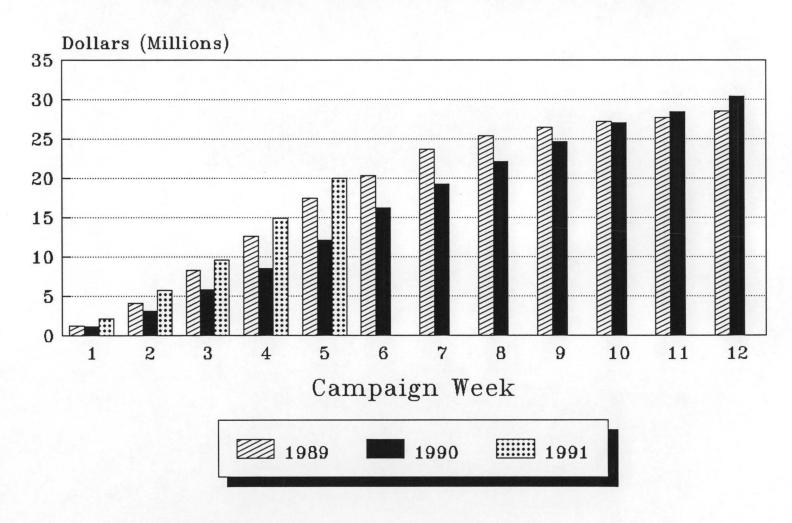
There are four new entries into the Winners Circle including the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

As we told the Campaign Managers this week, the campaign is on track, but we must keep it going at full steam ahead. We just can't afford to slow down. Participation combined with payroll deduction will be the keys to our success.

Please keep the campaign on your list of So many people need the kind of help the CFC-supported charities can provide. We have to make sure we don't let them down.

Sincerely,

FOLA # 160048, (UPPE 1645 Finergy Regulatory Commiss 18 Finergy Regulatory Commiss 18 Finergy Regulatory Commiss 18 Finergy Regulatory Regulatory Commiss 18 Finergy Regulatory Regulatory





Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	17,531	2,001,838	39.3%	44.84	\$114.19	64.0%	66.3%	(1,017,467)
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	10,678	1,889,572	47.9%	84.82	176.96	74.3%	80.2%	(466,663)
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	18,536	1,727,128	47.9%	44.64	93.18	74.9%	78.5%	(472,018)
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	3,953	543,577	16.2%	22.34	137.51	27.2%	29.7%	(1,288,918)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	5,249	845,019	24.6%	39.64	160.99	45.3%	49.0%	(881,223)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	6,783	1,132,208	38.1%	63.55	166.92	62.2%	69.1%	(506,441)
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	9,400	1,027,662	68.2%	74.51	109.33	89.4%	88.2%	(137,426)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	6,059	763,073	30.4%	38.27	125.94	60.1%	66.1%	(391,537)
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	8,984	1,330,754	75.4%	111.64	148.12	107.2%	115.8%	181,714
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	6,083	948,214	67.8%	105.73	155.88	92.6%	91.5%	(88,553)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	591	130,225	4.6%	10.05	220.35	13.0%	13.3%	(852,099)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	2,616	326,182	ERR	ERR	124.69	48.0%	48.8%	(342,006)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	1,997	427,943	40.7%	87.26	214.29	76.4%	78.7%	(115,611)
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	571	121,337	11.0%	23.33	212.50	22.8%	23.2%	(401,523)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	2,265	340,463	26.3%	39.52	150.31	61.9%	65.6%	(178,367)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,350	567,680	55.9%	94.76	169.46	104.0%	110.9%	56,023
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	1,874	259,007	31.6%	43.66	138.21	52.9%	54.2%	(218,860)
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	2,117	440,000	62.0%	128.96	207.84	86.8%	95.5%	(20,625)
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	2,288	317,496	34.5%	47.89	138.77	79.4%	75.0%	(105,642)
nt Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	34	8,932	1.2%	3.05	262.71	2.2%	2.2%	(405,018)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	1,713	226,632	ERR	ERR	132.30	58.1%		(105,237) 18-1003-A-00

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -2-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	2,295	321,871	52.0%		140.25	80.5%		(40,024)
Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	772	141,290	22.6%		183.02	43.5%		(194,675
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	299	58,853	5.9%		196.83	17.6%		(245,380)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,407	320,957	58.5%	78.05	133.34	106.2%	112.5%	35,681
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	404	83,396	10.0%	20.63	206.43	27.1%	29.3%	(201,426)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	308,919	1,173	186,518	33.8%	53.74	159.01	60.4%	66.7%	(93,158
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	897	189,310	47.6%	100.38	211.05	65.1%	69.6%	(82,566)
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	1,060	192,809	51.0%	92.83	181.90	87.6%	72.6%	(72,915
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	2,007	235,774	68.1%	80.00	117.48	104.8%	95.8%	(10,370)
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	841	112,112	18.1%	24.10	133.31	49.8%	48.8%	(117,765
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,308	185,000	42.0%	59.47	141.44	80.4%	81.4%	(42,404)
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	309	47,000	5.9%	8.95	152.10	19.9%	20.8%	(179,100)
Def Info Systems Ag	3,214	219,684	222,600	1,984	239,750	61.7%	74.60	120.84	107.7%	109.1%	20,066
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	919	208,000	61.4%	138.94	226.33	141.5%	97.0%	(6,372)
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	190,000	302	52,291	11.2%	19.43	173.15	27.5%	28.9%	(128,820)
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,274	162,527	88.4%	112.79	127.57	101.6%	97.3%	(4,580)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	140	29,335	6.1%	12.68	209.54	24.4%	18.5%	(128,902)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	152	22,866	2.0%	3.05	150.43	16.3%	18.7%	(99,270)
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	680	116,399	55.7%	95.41	171.18	95.4%	96.6%	(4,100)
S.E.C.	1,537	114,874	115,000	478	59,734	31.1%	38.86	124.97	51.9%	52.0%	(55,140)
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	766	135,970	50.7%	90.05	177.51	117.2%	126.7%	28,655
E.E.O.C.	759	102,300	105,000	597	113,572	78.7%	149.63	190.24	108.2%	NARA <sub>2</sub> 1	8-1003 <del>2/2</del>

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC		Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,204	102,000	110,000	942	107,120	78.2%	88.97	113.72	97.4%	105.0%	5,120
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,795	28,163,902	29,359,917	134,678	18,697,396	37.9%	52.55	138.83	63.7%	66.4%	(9,466,506)



DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	8,984	\$1,330,754	75.4%	111.64	148.12	107.2%	115.8%	(181,714)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	6,783	1,132,208	38.1%	63.55	166.92	62.2%	69.1%	506,441
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	59,787	6,616,672	48.6%	53.80	110.67	75.2%	78.7%	1,786,462
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	17,531 18,536 9,400 14,320	2,001,838 1,727,128 1,027,662 1,860,044	39.3% 47.9% 68.2% 55.4%	44.84 44.64 74.51 71.92	114.19 93.18 109.33 129.89	64.0% 74.9% 89.4% 83.9%	78.5% 88.2%	1,017,467 472,018 137,426 159,551
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	1,308	185,000	42.0%	59.47	141.44	80.4%	81.4%	42,404
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	1,997	427,943	40.7%	87.26	214.29	76.4%	78.7%	115,611
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	3,953	543,577	16.2%	22.34	137.51	27.2%	29.7%	1,288,918
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	308,919	1,173	186,518	33.8%	53.74	159.01	60.4%	66.7%	93,158
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	2,265	340,463	26.3%	39.52	150.31	61.9%	65.6%	178,367
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	6,059	763,073	30.4%	38.27	125.94	60.1%	66.1%	391,537
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	3,350	567,680	55.9%	94.76	169.46	104.0%	110.9%	(56,023)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	591	130,225	4.6%	10.05	220.35	13.0%	13.3%	852,099
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	6,083	948,214	67.8%	105.73	155.88	92.6%	91.5%	88,553
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	5,249	845,019	24.6%	39.64	160.99	45.3%	49.0%	881,223
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	1,874	259,007	31.6%	43.66	138.21	52.9%	54.2%	218,860
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,260	20,482,249	\$21,702,882	109,456	14,276,353	40.2%	52.44	130.43	65.8%	69.7%	6,205,896
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	134,616	\$9,884,113	\$9,847,013	32,972	5,675,547	24.5%	42.16	172.13	57.6%	57.4%	4,208,566
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	406,876	\$30,366,362	\$31,549,895	142,428	\$19,951,900	35.0%	49.04	140.08	63.2%	65.7%	10,414,462



From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR & ALLDAY, MARTIN, FERC TO: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-01-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110118601

Subject & Date

10-31-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A WEEKLY REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING, W/ATTACHMENT.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 11-01-91 (5)(1) W/IN: (6) (2) (3) (7)PRTY: (4) (8) INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: EHZ

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 11-01-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911101 4391



1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor

Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Howard H. Shafferman

Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education

Moe Biller

President American Postal Workers Union

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense

Richard G. Darman

Director
Office of Management and Budget

Edward J. Derwinski

Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States

Wendy L. Gramm

Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Carla A. Hills

United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Chairman

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny

Director ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson

Chairman Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior

**Edward Madigan** Secretary of Agriculture

James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives

Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives

Maryland

Helen W. Nies

Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** 

U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia

General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman

Ioint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator

Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford

CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of

Air Force District of Washington Samuel K. Skinner

Secretary of Transportation

Vincent R. Sombrotto

President National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President

American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Richard H. Truly Administrator

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Director Combined Federal Campaign

RECEIVED October 31, 1991EPARTMENT OF

'91 NOV -1 A11:18

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of

the United States

Washington, D.C.

20530

Barr DearlMr

We have just completed the most Congratulations! successful week in CFC history raising \$5.3 million with contributions from over 103,000 Federal employees. This report surpasses the previous weekly record by That is truly a remarkable accomplishment. \$502,000. Last week we asked for support in picking up the pace of the campaign and it appears that our message was heard "loud and clear".

We now have 17 agencies in the prestigious Winners Circle which is for campaigns that raise more than 10% over their last year's achievements. The first of our top accounts to reach this level is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission which is 21.4% over last year.

As you can see on the enclosed reports, we have many other departments and agencies with very successful campaigns. Of particular note is the overall Defense campaign which is up to \$5.4 million. In addition, we now have four campaigns that are over the \$1 million mark: the U.S. Postal Service and the Departments of Agriculture, and the Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Army.

We are looking forward to having breakfast with your CFC Campaign Manager on Wednesday morning, November 6, at the Department of Labor. We'll enjoy hearing first-hand what next week's report is. should be another outstanding one.

Thank you for your support. We are pleased to be a part of such a worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY

Chairman, Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission

Secretary of Labor

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106604 Page 45 NARA-18-1003-A-000887

DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	7,054	\$1,127,852	59.2%	94.62	159.89	90.9%	98.2%	21,188
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	5,098	868,183	28.6%	48.73	170.30	47.7%	53.0%	770,466
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	47,475	5,407,024	38.6%	43.97	113.89	61.4%	64.3%	2,996,110
Navy Army Air Force	44,644 38,687 13,792	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000	12,612 14,427 8,250	1,457,109 1,389,991 926,577	28.3% 37.3% 59.8%	32.64 35.93 67.18	115.53 96.35 112.31	46.6% 60.3% 80.6%	63.2%	1,562,196 809,155 238,511
Other	25,861	2,019,595	2,217,182	12,186	1,633,347	47.1%	63.16	134.03	73.7%	80.9%	386,248
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	569	100,808	18.3%	32.40	177.17	43.8%	44.3%	126,596
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	1,567	343,829	32.0%	70.11	219.42	61.4%	63.3%	199,725
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	2,030	271,811	8.3%	11.17	133.90	13.6%	14.8%	1,560,684
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	0	515	87,805	14.8%	25.30	170.50	ERR	31.4%	191,871
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	1,579	240,533	18.3%	27.92	152.33	43.7%	46.4%	278,297
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	3,911	517,090	19.6%	25.93	132.21	40.7%	44.8%	637,520
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	2,864	494,702	47.8%	82.57	172.73	90.6%	96.7%	16,955
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	284	67,799	2.2%	5.23	238.73	6.8%	6.9%	914,525
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	4,870	777,889	54.3%	86.74	159.73	76.0%	75.0%	258,878
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	3,521	566,870	16.5%	26.59	161.00	30.4%	32.8%	1,159,372
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	918	114,093	15.5%	19.23	124.28	23.3%	23.9%	363,774
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,260	20,482,249	\$21,393,963	82,255	10,986,288	30.2%	40.35	133.56	51.4%	53.6%	9,495,961
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	133,110	\$9,884,110	\$9,585,663	20,758	3,878,104	15.6%	29.13	186.82	40.5%	39.2%	6,006,006
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	405,370	\$30,366,359	\$30,979,626	103,013	\$14,864,392	25.4%	36.67	144.30	48.0%	49.0%	15,501,967

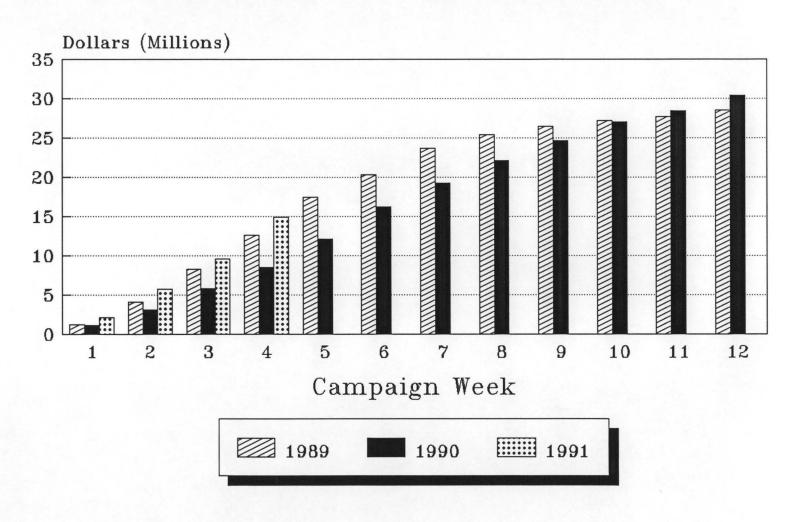


Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving		% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	12,612	1,457,109	28.3%	32.64	\$115.53	46.6%	48.3%	(1,562,196)
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	8,030	1,505,878	36.0%	67.60	187.53	59.2%	63.9%	(850,357)
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	14,427	1,389,991	37.3%	35.93	96.35	60.3%	63.2%	(809,155)
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	2,030	271,811	8.3%	11.17	133.90	13.6%	14.8%	(1,560,684)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	3,521	566,870	16.5%	26.59	161.00	30.4%	32.8%	(1,159,372)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	5,098	868,183	28.6%	48.73	170.30	47.7%	53.0%	(770,466)
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	8,250	926,577	59.8%	67.18	112.31	80.6%	79.5%	(238,511)
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	3,911	517,090	19.6%	25.93	132.21	40.7%	44.8%	(637,520)
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	7,054	1,127,852	59.2%	94.62	159.89	90.9%	98.2%	(21,188)
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	1,024,000	4,870	777,889	54.3%	86.74	159.73	76.0%	75.0%	(258,878)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	284	67,799	2.2%	5.23	238.73	6.8%	6.9%	(914,525)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	1,607	202,325	ERR	ERR	125.90	29.8%	30.3%	(465,863)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	1,567	343,829	32.0%	70.11	219.42	61.4%	63.3%	(199,725)
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	228	49,969	4.4%	9.61	219.16	9.4%	9.6%	(472,891)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	1,579	240,533	18.3%	27.92	152.33	43.7%	46.4%	(278,297)
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	2,864	494,702	47.8%	82.57	172.73	90.6%	96.7%	(16,955)
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	918	114,093	15.5%	19.23	124.28	23.3%	23.9%	(363,774)
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	652	245,250	19.1%	71.88	376.15	48.4%	53.2%	(215,375)
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	1,413	221,860	21.3%	33.46	157.01	55.5%	52.4%	(201,278)
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(413,950)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	1,349	187,127	ERR	ERR	138.72	48.0%	56.4%	(144,742)

						"TOP 40 AC						Page -2-
	Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
	Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	1,999	291,168	45.3%	66.01	145.66	72.8%	80.5%	(70,727)
	Goddard	3,421	335,965	325,000	270	50,020	7.9%	14.62	185.26	15.4%	14.9%	(285,945)
Ţ	U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	112	21,548	2.2%	4.29	192.39	6.4%	7.1%	(282,685)
FOIA	Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,303	308,488	56.0%	75.02	133.95	102.1%	108.1%	23,212
# 60	Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	219	49,383	5.4%	12.21	225.49	16.1%	17.3%	(235,439)
# 60048	Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	0	515	87,805	14.8%	25.30	170.50	ERR	31.4%	(191,871)
<u> </u>	N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	283	63,980	15.0%	33.92	226.08	22.0%	23.5%	(207,896)
(URTS	Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	729	133,733	35.1%	64.39	183.45	60.8%	50.3%	(131,991)
16453)	Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	1,432	177,397	48.6%	60.20	123.88	78.9%	72.1%	(68,747)
	Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	511	77,235	11.0%	16.61	151.14	34.3%	33.6%	(152,642)
Doc	Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	569	100,808	18.3%	32.40	177.17	43.8%	44.3%	(126,596)
ld: 7	Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	85	12,941	1.6%	2.46	152.25	5.5%	5.7%	(213,159)
Docld: 70106604 Page	Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	1,672	209,719	52.0%	65.25	125.43	94.2%	95.5%	(9,965)
1660	Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	666	150,700	44.5%	100.67	226.28	102.5%	70.3%	(63,672)
14 P <sub>2</sub>	O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	0	129	27,396	4.8%	10.18	212.37	ERR	15.1%	(153,715)
	The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,249	160,140	86.7%	111.13	128.21	100.1%	95.8%	(6,967)
48	F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	86	18,763	3.7%	8.11	218.17	15.6%	11.9%	(139,474)
	Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	132	20,479	1.8%	2.73	155.14	14.6%	16.8%	(101,657)
	F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	445	81,770	36.5%	67.02	183.75	67.0%	67.9%	(38,729)
	S.E.C.	1,537	114,874	115,000	134	20,391	8.7%	13.27	152.17	17.7%	17.8%	(94,483)
	Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	736	130,302	48.7%	86.29	177.04	112.3%	121.4%	22,987
AMERIC	AE.o.c.	759	102,300	105,000	34	5,864	4.5%	7.73	172.47	5.6%	5.7%	(96,436)
OVEF	RSIGHT										NARA	∆-18-1003-A

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,204	102,000	110,000	364	99,943	30.2%	83.01	274.57	90.9%	98.0%	(2,057)
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,795	28,163,902	28,860,998	96,938	13,876,710	27.2%	39.00	143.15	48.1%	49.3%(	14,287,192)







From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-25-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102518259

Subject & Date

10-24-91 LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A WEEKLY REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING; WITH ATTACHMENT.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To	o:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	10-25-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)			(6) (7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				1
(-/	INTERIM BY:		(-)	DATE:			OPR:
	Sig For: NO	VE.		Date Releas	sed:		MAII

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 10-25-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911025 4290





1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTINE

October 24, 1991

'91 OCT 25 A10:43

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor Martin L. Allday Chairman Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Howard H. Shafferman

Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission **CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** 

Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education Moe Biller President American Postal Workers Union Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman Director Office of Management and Budget

Edward J. Derwinski Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States Wendy L. Gramm Chairman

Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative

Evan J. Kemp, Jr. Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson

Merit Systems Protection Board Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior **Edward Madigan** Secretary of Agriculture James P. Moran
U.S. House of Representatives Virginia

Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland Helen W. Nies

Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit **Eleanor Holmes Norton** 

U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington Samuel K. Skinner

Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto President National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services

Richard H. Truly Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr. Combined Federal Campaign The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of the United States Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

So far, almost 65,000 Federal employees have contributed to bring our Combined Federal Campaign total to \$9,580,752.

Our highlights this week include the campaigns of the Department of the Navy (including the Marine Corps, of course), the Postal Service, and the Department of Commodity Futures Trading Commission the Army where they are nearing the million-dollar Carla A. Hills mark. Congratulations are also in order for the employees of the Defense Mapping Agency who have surpassed their last year's achievement. We also note with pride that the campaign at the Joint Staff has reached 96% of its goal.

> Most of the kickoffs and training sessions should be behind us now. This is a critical time of the campaign. We must build the pace. You can help your CFC team to do that by offering your visible support of the campaign and by asking to be kept informed of your CFC's progress.

> Both of us are concerned that we do not have reports from all of our top CFC accounts. We hope that our worries will end next Wednesday when we hear the reports.

Thank you for your continued help. It is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY

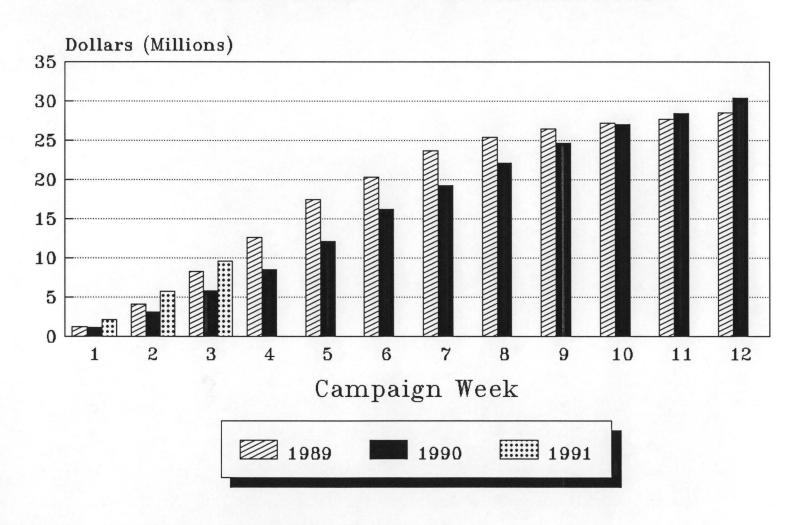
chairman, Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission

LYNN MARTIN

Secretary of Labor

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 52





DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift		% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	5,285	\$885,667	44.3%	74.30	167.58	71.4%	77.1%	263,373
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	2,948	535,121	16.5%	30.03	181.52	29.4%	32.7%	1,103,528
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	32,936	3,917,632	26.8%	31.85	118.95	44.5%	46.6%	4,485,502
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	7,573 9,587 6,145 9,631	913,279 984,527 723,464 1,296,362	17.0% 24.8% 44.6% 37.2%	20.46 25.45 52.46 50.13	120.60 102.69 117.73 134.60	29.2% 42.7% 62.9% 58.5%	44.8% 62.1%	2,106,026 1,214,619 441,624 723,233
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	208	49,407	6.7%	15.88	237.53	21.5%	21.7%	177,997
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	999	238,485	20.4%	48.63	238.72	42.6%	43.9%	305,069
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	643	75,102	2.6%	3.09	116.80	3.8%	4.1%	1,757,393
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	279,676
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	1,122	169,879	13.0%	19.72	151.41	30.9%	32.7%	348,951
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	1,604	239,506	8.0%	12.01	149.32	18.9%	20.7%	915,104
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	2,486	440,001	41.5%	73.44	176.99	80.6%	86.0%	71,656
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	982,324
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	0	3,127	522,952	34.9%	58.31	167.24	ERR	50.4%	513,815
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	1,954	330,870	9.2%	15.52	169.33	17.8%	19.2%	1,395,372
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	404	43,680	6.8%	7.36	108.12	8.9%	9.1%	434,187
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,260	20,482,249	\$20,369,963	53,716	7,448,302	19.7%	27.36	138.66	36.6%	36.4%	13,033,947
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	132,738	\$9,884,110	\$8,835,513	11,198	2,132,450	8.4%	16.07	190.43	24.1%	21.6%	7,751,660
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	404,998	\$30,366,359	\$29,205,476	64,914	\$9,580,752	16.0%	23.66	147.59	32.8%	31.6%	20,785,607



Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	7,573	913,279	17.0%	20.46	\$120.60	29.2%	30.2%	(2,106,026
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	5,151	997,944	23.1%	44.80	193.74	39.2%	42.4%	(1,358,291
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	9,587	984,527	24.8%	25.45	102.69	42.7%	44.8%	(1,214,619
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	643	75,102	2.6%	3.09	116.80	3.8%	4.1%	(1,757,393
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	1,954	330,870	9.2%	15.52	169.33	17.8%	19.2%	(1,395,372
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	2,948	535,121	16.5%	30.03	181.52	29.4%	32.7%	(1,103,528
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	6,145	723,464	44.6%	52.46	117.73	62.9%	62.1%	(441,624
Justice	19,941	1,154,610	1,270,100	1,604	239,506	8.0%	12.01	149.32	18.9%	20.7%	(915,104
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	5,285	885,667	44.3%	74.30	167.58	71.4%	77.1%	(263,373
Transportation	8,968	1,036,767	0	3,127	522,952	34.9%	58.31	167.24	ERR	50.4%	(513,815
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(982,324
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	635	86,325	ERR	ERR	135.94	12.7%	12.9%	(581,863
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	999	238,485	20.4%	48.63	238.72	42.6%	43.9%	(305,069
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	532,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(522,860
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	1,122	169,879	13.0%	19.72	151.41	30.9%	32.7%	(348,95
Labor	5,991	511,657	546,000	2,486	440,001	41.5%	73.44	176.99	80.6%	86.0%	(71,656
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	404	43,680	6.8%	7.36	108.12	8.9%	9.1%	(434,187
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	522	131,542	15.3%	38.55	252.00	26.0%	28.6%	(329,083
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	400,000	395	60,889	6.0%	9.18	154.15	15.2%	14.4%	(362,249
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(413,950
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	854	121,887	ERR	ERR	142.72	31.3%		(209,982 8-1003-A-

	Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	"TOP 40 AC \$ Raised 91 CFC	COUNTS" % of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	Page -2- \$ 90 vs 91
	Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	1,498	215,267	34.0%	48.80	143.70	53.8%		(146,628)
	Goddard	3,421	335,965	0	21	4,212	0.6%	1.23	200.57	ERR	1.3%	(331,753)
FO	U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	26	10,646	0.5%	2.12	409.46	3.2%	3.5%	(293,587)
FOIA # 60048 (URTS	Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	2,151	289,621	52.3%	70.43	134.64	95.9%	101.5%	4,345
600	Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	54	14,663	1.3%	3.63	271.54	4.8%	5.1%	(270,159)
48 (	Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(279,676)
URT	N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	45	10,935	2.4%	5.80	243.00	3.8%	4.0%	(260,941)
	Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	220,000	484	96,025	23.3%	46.23	198.40	43.6%	36.1%	(169,699)
16453) Docld: 70106604 Page	Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	1,005	133,502	34.1%	45.30	132.84	59.4%	54.2%	(112,642)
) Do	Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	225	34,883	4.8%	7.50	155.04	15.5%	15.2%	(194,994)
cld:	Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	208	49,407	6.7%	15.88	237.53	21.5%	21.7%	(177,997)
701	Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	16	2,553	0.3%	0.49	159.56	1.1%	1.1%	(223,547)
.066	Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	1,316	163,359	40.9%	50.83	124.13	73.4%	74.4%	(56,325)
04 F	Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	412	104,256	27.5%	69.64	253.05	70.9%	48.6%	(110,116)
age	O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	0	3	1,391	0.1%	0.52	463.67	ERR	0.8%	(179,720)
56	The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,188	153,889	82.4%	106.79	129.54	96.2%	92.1%	(13,218)
	F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(158,237)
	Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	26	3,231	0.3%	0.43	124.27	2.3%	2.6%	(118,905)
	F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	198	35,980	16.2%	29.49	181.72	29.5%	29.9%	(84,519)
	S.E.C.	1,530	114,874	115,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(114,874)
MERIC	Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	504	94,888	33.4%	62.84	188.27	81.8%	88.4%	(12,427)
OVER	SEGHT	759	102,300	105,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	NARA-	18-1003-A-00

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift		% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,204	102,000	110,000	69	22,668	5.7%	18.83	328.52	20.6%	22.2%	(79,332)
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	355,788	28,163,902	27,511,998	60,883	8,942,496	17.1%	25.13	146.88	32.5%	31.8%(	19,221,406)



From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC To: AG. ODD: NONE Date Received: 10-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101817942 Subject & Date 10-18-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER (REC'D FROM OAG) FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) PROVIDING THE AG WITH A WEEKLY REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING. ADVISES THAT THE SECOND REPORT WEEK IS THE

(1) (2)	Referred To: JMD; FLICKINGER	Date: 10-18-91 (5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)		(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY:		DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: NO	NE	Date Released:		MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

BEST IN CFC HISTORY; WITH ATTACHMENT.

Other Remarks:

TJS 10-21-91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911018 4208





RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

October 18, 1991

'91 OCT 18 A11:47

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS

**Lynn Martin** Secretary of Labor Faith Manno

Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Howard H. Shafferman Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** 

Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education Moe Biller

President American Postal Workers Union

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman

Office of Management and Budget Edward J. Derwinski

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank

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Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban

Development Jane A. Kenny Director ACTION

Daniel R. Levinson

Chairman Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior **Edward Madigan** Secretary of Agriculture James P. Moran U.S. House of Representatives

Virginia Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives

Maryland Helen W. Nies

Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia

General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington

Samuel K. Skinner Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto

President National Association of Letter Carriers John N. Sturdivant

American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard H. Truly

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr.

Combined Federal Campaign

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of the United States 20530 Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Barry

We are well aware that it is still early in the game, but we think we have a terrific Combined Federal Campaign in the works. Thanks to you and your enthusiastic employees, the second report week is the best in CFC history! This week Federal employees contributed Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission \$3,616,989 to bring our total to \$5,708,269. with only 58 of 150 campaign units reporting.

> With so many exciting campaigns going on we want to be careful not to slight anyone, but there are some that we just must highlight. The Department of Defense campaign had its biggest week ever raising \$1,536,107 for a grand total of \$2,404,244. This tremendous result was spearheaded by the Army, Air Force, and Navy with strong support from the Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense Mapping Agency, Defense Information Systems Agency, and the Pentagon Federal Credit Union.

The Department of Agriculture is closing in on \$600,000 with the spirited Postal Service campaign not far behind. Other campaigns deserving recognition include the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Interior and the Federal Reserve.

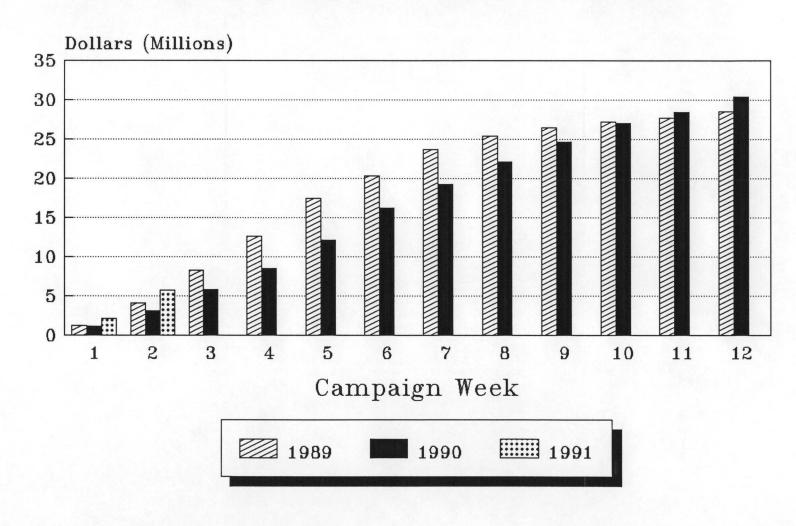
We are also very proud of the campaigns being conducted by our own generous employees at the Department of Labor and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

From our view, this campaign looks a lot like the We're satisfied with our record to date, but Redskins. we dare not relax. We must perform at an even higher level in order to reach our goal. Lots of people are depending on us.

Chedian #1600 283 (Euris Forsy) Docid: 7010660 29 20 of Labor Regulatory Commission NARA-18-1003-A-000901

DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	3,189	\$579,700	26.8%	48.63	181.78	46.7%	50.5%	569,340
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	1,666	319,885	9.4%	17.95	192.01	17.6%	19.5%	1,318,764
DEFENSE:	122,984	8,403,134	8,800,000	19,117	2,404,244	15.5%	19.55	125.76	27.3%	28.6%	5,998,890
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,861	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	3,553 5,528 3,473 6,563	440,063 626,554 440,974 896,653	8.0% 14.3% 25.2% 25.4%	9.86 16.20 31.97 34.67	123.86 113.34 126.97 136.62	14.1% 27.2% 38.3% 40.4%	28.5% 37.8%	2,579,242 1,572,592 724,114 1,122,942
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	124	20,529	4.0%	6.60	165.56	8.9%	9.0%	206,875
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	455	123,756	9.3%	25.24	271.99	22.1%	22.8%	419,798
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	66	13,830	0.3%	0.57	209.55	0.7%	0.8%	1,818,665
H.U.D.	3,471	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	279,676
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	735	115,080	8.5%	13.36	156.57	20.9%	22.2%	403,750
Justice	19,919	1,154,610	1,270,100	607	101,833	3.0%	5.11	167.76	8.0%	8.8%	1,052,777
Labor	6,009	511,657	546,000	2,030	378,798	33.8%	63.04	186.60	69.4%	74.0%	132,859
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	982,324
Transportation	9,546	1,041,113	0	2,013	357,179	21.1%	37.42	177.44	ERR	34.3%	683,934
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	858	150,791	4.0%	7.07	175.75	8.1%	8.7%	1,575,451
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	214	19,568	3.6%	3.30	91.44	4.0%	4.1%	458,299
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	272,834	20,486,595	\$20,369,963	31,074	4,585,193	11.4%	16.81	147.56	22.5%	22.4%	15,901,402
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	132,056	\$9,879,764	\$7,400,185	5,793	1,123,076	4.4%	8.50	193.87	15.2%	11.4%	8,756,688
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	404,890	\$30,366,359	\$27,770,148	36,867	\$5,708,269	9.1%	14.10	154.83	20.6%	18.8%	24,658,090







	Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
	Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	3,553	440,063	8.0%	9.86	\$123.86	14.1%	14.6%	(2,579,242)
T .	U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	2,702	555,697	12.1%	24.94	205.66	21.8%	23.6%	(1,800,538)
AIO	Агту	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	5,528	626,554	14.3%	16.20	113.34	27.2%	28.5%	(1,572,592)
FOIA # 60048 (URTS	Health & Human Svc's	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	66	13,830	0.3%	0.57	209.55	0.7%	0.8%	(1,818,665)
0048	Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	1,864,000	858	150,791	4.0%	7.07	175.75	8.1%	8.7%	(1,575,451)
8 (U	Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	1,666	319,885	9.4%	17.95	192.01	17.6%	19.5%	(1,318,764)
RTS	Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	3,473	440,974	25.2%	31.97	126.97	38.3%	37.8%	(724,114)
16453)	Justice	19,919	1,154,610	1,270,100	607	101,833	3.0%	5.11	167.76	8.0%	8.8%	(1,052,777)
53)	Agriculture	11,920	1,149,040	1,240,963	3,189	579,700	26.8%	48.63	181.78	46.7%	50.5%	(569,340)
Doc	Transportation	9,546	1,041,113	0	2,013	357,179	21.1%	37.42	177.44	ERR	34.3%	(683,934)
Docld: 70106604	State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(982,324)
7010	C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	294	44,967	ERR	ERR	152.95	6.6%	6.7%	(623,221)
)660	Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	455	123,756	9.3%	25.24	271.99	22.1%	22.8%	(419,798)
14 P <sub>2</sub>	E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(522,860)
Page	Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	735	115,080	8.5%	13.36	156.57	20.9%	22.2%	(403,750)
62	Labor	6,009	511,657	546,000	2,030	378,798	33.8%	63.04	186.60	69.4%	74.0%	(132,859)
	V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	214	19,568	3.6%	3.30	91.44	4.0%	4.1%	(458,299)
	G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	353	77,769	10.3%	22.79	220.31	15.3%	16.9%	(382,856)
	G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	0	346	65,400	5.2%	9.86	189.02	ERR	15.5%	(357,738)
	Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(413,950)
AMERIC	Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	533	82,470	ERR	ERR	154.73	21.1%	24.9%	(249,399)
OVER	SIGHI										NARA	-18-1003-A-(

					"TOP 40 AC						Page -2-
Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Ofc Sec of Defense	4,411	361,895	400,000	1,048	158,955	23.8%	36.04	151.67	39.7%	43.9%	(202,940)
Goddard	3,421	335,965	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(335,965)
U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(304,233)
Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	1,318	180,987	32.1%	44.01	137.32	59.9%	63.4%	(104,289)
Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(284,822)
Housing & Urban Dev	3,471	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(279,676)
N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(271,876)
Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	0	148	29,441	7.1%	14.17	198.93	ERR	11.1%	(236,283)
Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	568	75,644	19.3%	25.67	133.18	33.6%	30.7%	(170,500)
Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	64	11,032	1.4%	2.37	172.38	4.9%	4.8%	(218,845)
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	124	20,529	4.0%	6.60	165.56	8.9%	9.0%	(206,875)
Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(226,100)
Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	866	106,685	26.9%	33.19	123.19	47.9%	48.6%	(112,999)
Federal Reserve	1,497	214,372	147,000	169	54,028	11.3%	36.09	319.69	36.8%	25.2%	(160,344)
O.P.M.	2,691	181,111	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(181,111)
The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	1,036	135,719	71.9%	94.18	131.00	84.8%	81.2%	(31,388)
F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(158,237)
Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	34	2,459	0.5%	0.33	72.32	1.8%	2.0%	(119,677)
F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(120,499)
S.E.C.	1,413	114,874	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(114,874)
Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	329	66,441	21.8%	44.00	201.95	57.3%	61.9%	(40,874)
E.E.O.C3HT	759	102,300	105,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	NÅRÅ-	18-17033-X-

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
	Current	\$		No. of	\$	% of	Per Emp		% of	% of	
	Number of	Raised	Goal	Gifts	Raised	Partici-	Level of	Average	91 Goal	90 CFC	\$
Organization	Employees	90 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	pation	Giving	Gift	Reached	Reached	90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,204	102,000	110,000	24	5,156	2.0%	4.28	214.83	4.7%	5.1%	(96,844)
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	356,245	28,168,248	26,244,998	34,343	5,341,390	9.6%	14.99	155.53	20.4%	19.0%(	(22,826,858)

From: MARTIN, LYNN, SECRETARY OF LABOR, & ALLDAY, MARTIN L., FERC TO: AG. ODD: NONE

To: AG. ODD: NONE
Date Received: 10-11-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101117660

Subject & Date

10-11-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN PROVIDING THE AG WITH A WEEKLY REPORT ON HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING. ADVISES THAT THE CAMPAIGN IS OFF TO THE EARLIEST START SINCE 1981, BUT THAT IT NEEDS THE VISIBLE SUPPORT OF THE AG TO MAKE THE CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS; WITH ATTACHMENT.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	10-11-91	(5)			W/IN
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: NO	NE		Date Release	ed:	MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, CIV.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

TJS 10/11/91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J911011 4140





RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 11, 1991

'91 OCT 11 A11:00

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

1991 CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRS Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor

Faith Manno Special Assistant to the Secretary Department of Labor

Martin L. Allday Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Howard H. Shafferman Chief of Staff and Counselor Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE** Lamar Alexander, Jr. Secretary of Education Moe Biller

President American Postal Workers Union Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense Richard G. Darman Director Office of Management and Budget

**Edward J. Derwinski** Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony M. Frank Postmaster General of the United States Wendy L. Gramm

Carla A. Hills United States Trade Representative Evan J. Kemp, Jr.

Chairman Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Jack Kemp Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jane A. Kenny

Director ACTION Daniel R. Levinson

Merit Systems Protection Board

Manuel Lujan, Jr. Secretary of the Interior Edward Madigan
Secretary of Agriculture
James P. Moran
U.S. House of Representatives

Virginia Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Maryland

Helen W. Nies Chief Judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

**Eleanor Holmes Norton** U.S. House of Representatives District of Columbia General Colin L. Powell, USA Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff

Pat Saiki Administrator Small Business Administration

Thomas H. Sanford CMSgt, USAF Senior Enlisted Advisor of Air Force District of Washington Samuel K. Skinner

Secretary of Transportation Vincent R. Sombrotto President National Association of Letter Carriers

John N. Sturdivant President American Federation of Government Employees

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard H. Truly

Administrator National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Francis W. Marchand, Jr. Director Combined Federal Campaign

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of the United States Washington, D.C.

Dear

After months of planning and training, we finally have arrived at the really enjoyable part of this job: counting the contributions. It is our privilege as Co-Chairs of the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) to report Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission to you weekly on how the Campaign is progressing.

> The CFC is off to the earliest start since 1981. We are more than \$1 million ahead of last year at this time with a total of \$2,091,280. The majority of the Executive Departments have kicked off their campaigns and the entire Department of Defense is under way. it is the employees at the Department of Agriculture who are setting the pace for the rest of us. #1 in dollars raised to date. They are running a model campaign.

Our colleagues have asked us what can be done to What the Campaign really needs is your sustained, visible support. Let your CFC campaign committee know that you are interested in making it possible for them to conduct an exciting campaign. Solicit your senior management at your staff meeting and encourage them to make time available for all employees to get together in small groups to view the CFC contributors video. In short, we hope you will take an active role in your CFC.

All of us know that the need is great. Federal employees have shown time and again that they are eager to help. It is up to us to make sure they have the opportunity.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. ALLDAY Chairman, Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106604 Page 66

MARTIN Secretary of Labor

NARA-18-1003-A-000908

a coloration 21

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT 09-Oct-91

DEPARTMENT	Current Number of Employees		Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Agriculture	11,669	1,149,040	\$1,240,963	1,602	\$298,223	13.7%	25.56	186.16	24.0%	26.0%	850,817
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	496	100,540	2.8%	5.64	202.70	5.5%	6.1%	1,538,109
DEFENSE:	122,746	8,403,134	8,800,000	6,561	868,137	5.3%	7.07	132.32	9.9%	10.3%	7,534,997
Navy Army Air Force Other	44,644 38,687 13,792 25,623	3,019,305 2,199,146 1,165,088 2,019,595	3,127,000 2,305,818 1,150,000 2,217,182	1,016 1,832 842 2,871	128,786 211,356 122,699 405,296	2.3% 4.7% 6.1% 11.2%	2.88 5.46 8.90 15.82	126.76 115.37 145.72 141.17	4.1% 9.2% 10.7% 18.3%	9.6% 10.5%	2,890,519 1,987,790 1,042,389 1,614,299
Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	227,404
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	162	50,389	3.3%	10.28	311.04	9.0%	9.3%	493,165
H.H.S.	24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	1,832,495
H.U.D.	3,167	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	279,676
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	228	39,867	2.6%	4.63	174.86	7.2%	7.7%	478,963
Justice	19,401	1,154,610	1,270,100	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	1,154,610
Labor	6,006	511,657	546,000	1,495	289,013	24.9%	48.12	193.32	52.9%	56.5%	222,644
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	982,324
Transportation	9,546	1,041,113	0	594	100,322	6.2%	10.51	168.89	ERR	9.6%	940,791
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	0	118	24,890	0.6%	1.17	210.93	ERR	1.4%	1,701,352
V. A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	477,867
TOTAL EXEC DEPTS	271,520	20,486,595	\$18,505,963	11,256	1,771,381	4.1%	6.52	157.37	9.6%	8.6%	18,715,214
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	131,879	\$9,879,764	\$7,219,702	1,534	319,899	1.2%	2.43	208.54	4.4%	3.2%	9,559,865
TOTAL CAMPAIGN	403,399	\$30,366,359	\$25,725,665	12,790	\$2,091,280	3.2%	5.18	163.51	8.1%	6.9%	28,275,079



Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	\$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving		% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	\$ 90 vs 91
Navy	44,644	\$3,019,305	\$3,127,000	1,016	128,786	2.3%	2.88	\$126.76	4.1%	4.3%	(2,890,519)
U.S. Postal Service	22,277	2,356,235	2,544,734	797	176,278	3.6%	7.91	221.18	6.9%	7.5%	(2,179,957)
Army	38,687	2,199,146	2,305,818	1,832	211,356	4.7%	5.46	115.37	9.2%	9.6%	(1,987,790)
Health & Human Svc'	s 24,328	1,832,495	2,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(1,832,495)
Treasury	21,320	1,726,242	0	118	24,890	0.6%	1.17	210.93	ERR	1.4%	(1,701,352)
Commerce	17,817	1,638,649	1,818,900	496	100,540	2.8%	5.64	202.70	5.5%	6.1%	(1,538,109)
Air Force	13,792	1,165,088	1,150,000	842	122,699	6.1%	8.90	145.72	10.7%	10.5%	(1,042,389)
Justice	19,401	1,154,610	1,270,100	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(1,154,610)
Agriculture	11,669	1,149,040	1,240,963	1,602	298,223	13.7%	25.56	186.16	24.0%	26.0%	(850,817)
Transportation	9,546	1,041,113	0	594	100,322	6.2%	10.51	168.89	ERR	9.6%	(940,791)
State	12,958	982,324	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(982,324)
C.I.A.		668,188	680,000	100	17,448	ERR	ERR	174.48	2.6%	2.6%	(650,740)
Energy	4,904	543,554	560,000	162	50,389	3.3%	10.28	311.04	9.0%	9.3%	(493,165)
E.P.A.	5,200	522,860	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(522,860)
Interior	8,615	518,830	550,000	228	39,867	2.6%	4.63	174.86	7.2%	7.7%	(478,963)
Labor	6,006	511,657	546,000	1,495	289,013	24.9%	48.12	193.32	52.9%	56.5%	(222,644)
V.A.	5,932	477,867	490,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(477,867)
G.A.O.	3,412	460,625	506,687	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(460,625)
G.S.A.	6,630	423,138	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(423, 138)
Int Dev Coop Ag/AID	2,926	413,950	407,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(413,950)
Def Intell Agency		331,869	390,000	0	0	ERR	ERR	ERR	0.0%		(331,869) A-18-1003-A-

	Organization	Current Number of Employees	\$ Raised 90 CFC	Goal 91 CFC	No. of Gifts 91 CFC	"TOP 40 AC \$ Raised 91 CFC	% of Partici- pation	Per Emp Level of Giving	Average Gift	% of 91 Goal Reached	% of 90 CFC Reached	Page -2- \$ 90 vs 91
	Ofc Sec of Defense	4,048	361,895	400,000	637	100,869	15.7%	24.92	158.35	25.2%	27.9%	(261,026)
_	Goddard	3,421	335,965	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(335,965)
FOIA #	U.S.I.A.	5,028	304,233	334,656	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(304,233)
# 6	Def Mapping Agency	4,112	285,276	302,100	658	94,459	16.0%	22.97	143.55	31.3%	33.1%	(190,817)
004	Library of Congress	4,043	284,822	307,500	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(284,822)
8 (	Housing & Urban Dev	3,167	279,676	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(279,676)
60048 (URTS	N.A.S.A.	1,886	271,876	291,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(271,876)
	Nuclear Reg Comm	2,077	265,724	0	18	5,258	0.9%	2.53	292.11	ERR	2.0%	(260,466)
16453) Docld: 70106604 Page	Def Logistics Agy	2,947	246,144	224,940	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(246,144)
Dog	Gov Printing Office	4,651	229,877	225,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(229,877)
id:	Education	3,111	227,404	230,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(227,404)
701	Smithsonian	5,250	226,100	236,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(226,100)
066(	Def Info Systems Ag	y 3,214	219,684	222,600	278	38,789	8.6%	12.07	139.53	17.4%	17.7%	(180,895)
04 P	Federal Reserve	1,485	214,372	147,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(214,372)
900	O.P.M.	2,596	181,111	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(181,111)
69	The Joint Staff	1,441	167,107	160,000	770	107,572	53.4%	74.65	139.70	67.2%	64.4%	(59,535)
	F.D.I.C.	2,313	158,237	120,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(158,237)
	Senate	7,500	122,136	140,000	32	2,304	0.4%	0.31	72.00	1.6%	1.9%	(119,832)
	F.C.C.	1,220	120,499	122,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	0.0%	(120,499)
	S.E.C.	1,413	114,874	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(114,874)
	Fed Energy Reg Comm	1,510	107,315	116,000	74	22,060	4.9%	14.61	298.11	19.0%	20.6%	(85,255)
VEF	RSIGHT	739	102,300	105,000	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	0.0%	nårå.	-16-1003-A-

					"TOP 40 AC	COUNTS					Page -3-
	Current	\$		No. of	\$	% of	Per Emp		% of	% of	
0	Number of	Raised	Goal	Gifts 91 CFC	Raised	Partici-	Level of Giving	Average Gift	91 Goal Reached	90 CFC	\$ 00 40 01
Organization	Employees	90 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	91 CFC	pation	GIVING	GITC	Reached		90 vs 91
Nat Science Found	1,204	102,000	110,000	8	1,036	0.7%	0.86	129.50	0.9%	1.0%	(100,964)
Howard University	6,239	102,836	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	ERR	ERR	0.0%	(102,836)
TOP 40 TOTALS:	354,679	28,168,248	24,380,998	11,757	1,932,158	3.3%	5.45	164.34	7.9%	6.9%	(26,236,090)

From: McCOY, VICTOR S., SR., PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA, DC

To: AG. (THORNBURGH) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-20-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092316658

Subject & Date

09-15-91 LETTER OFFERING THEIR SERVICES IN MAKING THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) KEY WORKERS AWARE OF THE PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA'S (PVA) SPINAL CORD RESEARCH FOUNDATION. ENCLOSES A BROCHURE ABOUT PVA ALONG WITH A POSTER WHICH HE HOPES WILL BE POSTED IN THE APPROPRIATE SPOT.

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Referred To: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 09-23-91		5)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: JM	}	(7) (8) DATE:	DATE: Date Released:		PRTY: 1Z OPR: PAB

Remarks
ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES TO JMD
INFO CC LETTER ONLY: OAG, DAG, CIV (GERSON)
(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

Other Remarks:

SHRED 9/24/91
FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC)
J910923 3845

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



15 SEPT 91



RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTILE

'91 SEP 20 A11:08

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

September 15, 1991

The Honorable Dick Thornburgh Attorney General Department of Justice 10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Thornburgh:

The 1991 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) is here and I wanted to offer our services to you to help in making your key workers aware of PVA's Spinal Cord Research Foundation, CFC code 0218.

I am enclosing a brochure about PVA along with a poster which I hope you will post in the appropriate spot. If you would like additional copies of these materials, please just give me a call and I will forward them to you right away.

Also, we do have PVA members in your area who would be happy to participate in your CFC kick-off or speakers program. We have found that since so many federal employees are also veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, our organization's message is particularly well received.

As a veteran in a wheelchair myself I can tell you that we appreciate very much any assistance you can provide in disseminating information about PVA.

DOJ-MA

Sincerely yours

Victor S. McCoy, Sr. National President

P.S. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me or Phyllis Freedman in PVA's development office at 1-800-424-8200. If you're in the Washington, D.C. metro area, our phone number is USA-1300. Thanks!

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106604 Page 72



Why You Should Pledge Your CFC Donation to the Paralyzed Veterans of America Spinal Cord Research Foundation

The Paralyzed Veterans of America's Spinal Cord Research Foundation (0218) is the only organization in the United States funding the complete range of spinal cord research — with grants focusing on a cure for spinal cord injury or disease ... grants leading to improved care and rehabilitation ... and grants for innovative equipment technology and design. All of these efforts allow people with a spinal cord injury or disease to live more productive lives. And 99 percent of your contribution goes directly to research.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

#### The Mission of the Paralyzed Veterans of America

For nearly 50 years, PVA has been serving the needs of its members, as well as all veterans and all Americans with a disability. PVA's programs are funded entirely through tax-deductible contributions from individual Americans. PVA's goals are accomplished through the following programs:

#### Research and Education

The two main priorities of this program are: (1) to fund research related to spinal cord injury and/or disease, which is largely accomplished through PVA's Spinal Cord Research Foundation; and (2) to fund projects to educate consumers and health care professionals on medical issues.

#### Veterans Benefits

This program employs highly skilled service officers to provide individual veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries with professional representation and counseling on Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) issues and benefit programs. In addition, the program advocates for and monitors delivery of high-quality health-care benefits and service for PVA members, as well as all veterans.

#### Government Relations

Consisting of programs in Advocacy, Architecture and Barrier Free Design and Legislation, this program addresses the needs of spinal cord injured veterans, and all veterans and individuals with disabilities, through interaction with every level of government.

#### Sports and Recreation

This program provides sports and recreation opportunities, through both active participation and financial sponsorship, so that individuals with a disability will have the chance to stay healthy both physically and mentally.

Please designate #0218 for your gift to the CFC for:

Paralyzed Veterans of America's Spinal Cord Research Foundation

# Their Battle Continues...



Please Make Your Contribution to the

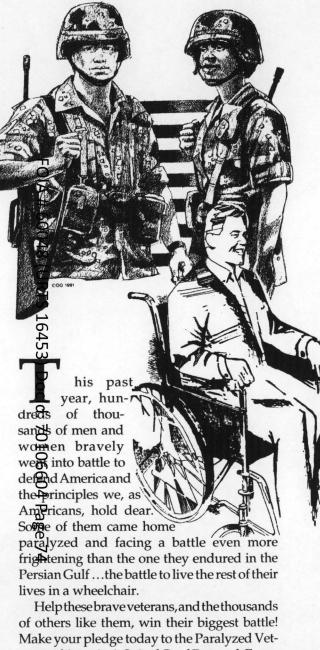
Paralyzed Veterans of America Spinal Cord Research Foundation

through the

Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) #0218



Paralyzed Veterans of America CA dispute 8NARA 2181-1908 17400091
Washington, D.C. 20006 • (202) 872-1300 Share The American Way



erans of America's Spinal Cord Research Foundation (0218).

Your gift will help a person with a spinal cord injury or disease live a more productive life and maybe even walk again!

#### Every Year Thousands of Americans Become Paralyzed

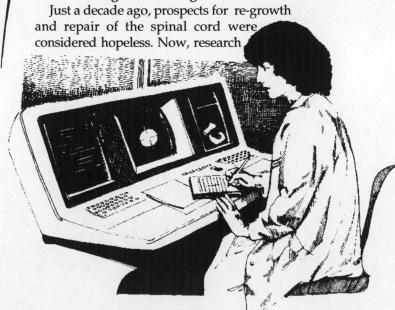
Whether as the result of military service or through automobile, motorcycle or sporting accidents, this year thousands of Americans will suffer a spinal cord injury resulting in lifelong paralysis. Thousands of others will suffer from a spinal cord disease, stroke or traumatic head injury.

An estimated 300,000 American men, women and children are paralyzed. And in most cases, until a cure is found, these Americans will spend the rest of their lives using a wheelchair for mobility and battling the obstacles, both physical and societal, that prevent them from living productive lives.

#### In 1990 Alone, 141 Proposals Were Received from Scientists, But Only 25 Could Be Funded

Spinal cord research is highly specialized. It requires sophisticated equipment and trained medical scientists, as well as time, dedication and painstaking work.

Progress is Being Made!



shows that re-growth is feasible—but the work is costly. With your pledge, we can fund more scientists and foster more work that may lead to a breakthrough.

#### 99 Percent of Your Pledge Goes to Hands-On Research

The Paralyzed Veterans of America's Spinal Cord Research Foundation (0218) is the oldest and one of the largest private funding sources for spinal cord research in the nation. Less than one percent of the money raised is used for overhead or fund raising costs—the rest goes to hands-on research.

Since it began, the Foundation has awarded nearly eight million dollars to medical scientists and investigators conducting critically important studies at such world-class research facilities as:

- Loyola University School of Medicine
- University of Michigan Medical Center
- Yale University School of Medicine
- The Chicago Medical School
- University of California-San Francisco
- California State University
- Ohio State University
- Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago
- The University of Maryland School of Medicine
- Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Long Beach, CA

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MUNNS, JOYCE MATTHEWS, JUBILEE HOUSING, INC., WASHINGTON, DC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-17-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91091716403

Subject & Date

09-11-91 LETTER ADVISING THAT JUBILEE HOUSING, INC. HAS BEEN SELECTED AS A 1991 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN BENEFICIARY. WOULD APPRECIATE THE AG'S SENDING THE ENCLOSED FLIER AND ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PERSON COORDINATING CFC EFFORTS FOR DOJ. SHE WOULD BE GLAD TO COME AND TALK WITH AGENCY EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE WORK OF JUBILEE HOUSING, AND TO ARRANGE AN ESCORTED TOUR OF JUBILEE HOUSING BUILDINGS IF EMPLOYEES ARE INTERESTED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	09-17-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: JMI	)		Date Released	:	PAB

Remarks
ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE TO JMD
INFO CC: OAG, CIV (GERSON)
(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PERSONNEL/COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC) J910917 3764

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



1 SAM9

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1750 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 332-4020

'91 SEP 17 A11:00

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

September 11, 1991

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Department of Justice 10th & Constitution, NW Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

Jubilee Housing, Inc. has been selected as a 1991 Combined Federal Campaign beneficiary.

I would appreciate your sending the enclosed flier and annual report to the person coordinating CFC efforts for your agency. I would be glad to come and talk with agency employees about the work of Jubilee Housing, and to arrange an escorted tour of Jubilee Housing buildings if employees are interested.

As a private, non-profit provider of decent and affordable housing for low-income people in inner-city Washington, D.C., Jubilee Housing provides hope and an alternative solution to the desperate need for housing of homeless and poor people.

Sincerely,

Joyce Matthews Munns Director of Fund

Development



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 76

NARA-18-1003-A-000918

COMBINED FEDERAL

## DEAR FEDERAL EMPLOYEE,

Please consider making a CFC donation to Jubilee Housing, Inc.

In a time of growing homelessness and hopelessness, the need for decent and affordable housing is greater than ever.

Since its founding in 1973, Jubilee Housing, Inc. has worked to meet the needs of poor people in inner-city Washington by the provision of decent and affordable rental housing and services helping low-income residents lead more independent lives.



Over the years Jubilee Housing has bought and renovated 315 apartments in nine buildings, at an average cost of only \$20,500 per unit for both purchase and renovation. Jubilee Housing has relied primarily on private, rather than governmental, funds to buy, renovate, operate, and preserve these buildings.

Jubilee Housing continues to rent apartments at rates well below those of the market so that those most in need can afford to live here.

Residents are encouraged to participate in managing and improving the buildings. Jubilee Housing, Inc. offers residents numerous opportunities and services to enhance personal growth and family stability.

If you would like further information about our work, please call (202) 332-4020 to request an annual report.

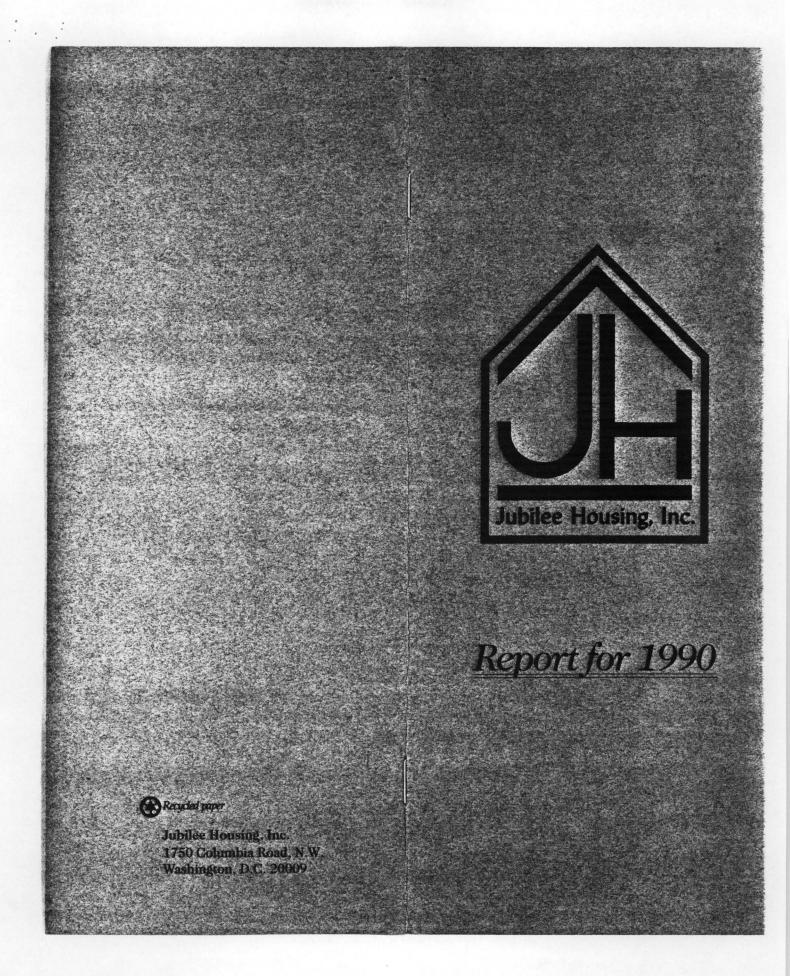
Thank you for considering the needs of low-income people.

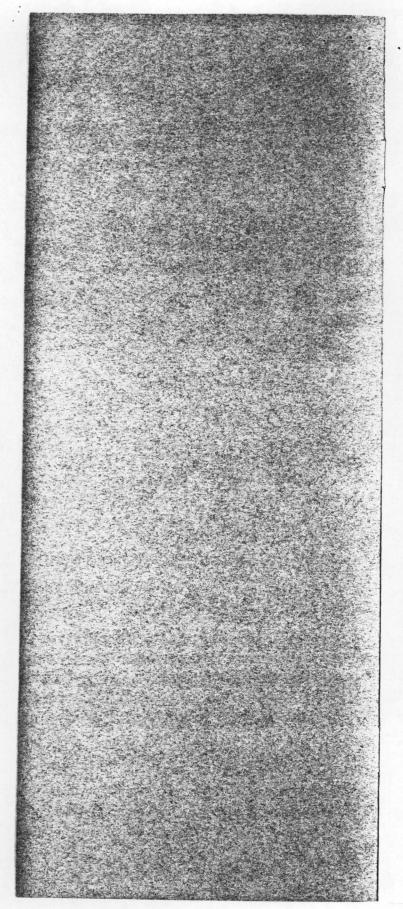
Jubilee Housing Inc. 1750 Columbia Road NW Washington, DC 20009

CFC #2367

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106604 Page 77

NARA-18-1003-A-000919





Dear Jubilee Friends,

This Annual Report for 1990 shares only some of the events and dynamics of this ministry during the past year.

It is still increasingly clear, however, that the work of helping to provide some fit and affordable rental housing continues to be relevant response to a critical and accelerating human need. This is documented here convincingly, and we hope you will read the Report with interest.

It is also easy to identify and view wider needs. The Gulf War brought the attention of our people to a clearly visible and identifiable enemy. The consequent plight of the refugee masses . . . the horror of floods and famines around the world . . . this spring, the street riots and property damage here in our own neighborhood . . . all evidence that there are daunting challenges to a peaceful and safe existence.

We are told that in this richest country in the world, there may be as many as 3 million people homeless, and another 20-30 million living in grossly substandard housing. This situation is just as real and as dangerous a crisis.

The response of Jubilee Housing is a relatively small one, when faced with the staggering need for decent housing, available and affordable. But we are reassured continuously that this work is important response, for it holds out some practical hope in the face of outrageous injustice. And this hope is extended, as many come "to see," and then return home "to do." We do believe that we must work for justice, if we desire peace. Decent housing is simple justice.

You believe this, too, for you faithfully share your support and interest and encouragement.

Gratefully,

Sico

Bill Banner President

V

I. Jubilee Housing, Inc.: For Seventeen Years, an Innovative Provider of Decent, Affordable Housing for Low-Income People

Since its establishment in 1973, Jubilee Housing has served as a demonstration based upon its unique combination of strengths—providing *privately* funded, *rental* housing for *low-income* people and encouragement of residents' *self-development* and active participation in decision-making. Jubilee Housing, Inc. has directly influenced the development of low-income rental housing programs in Louisville, Kentucky; Denver, Colorado; Baltimore, Maryland; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Oakland, California. It has more indirectly influenced ongoing endeavors in numerous other locations.

Jubilee Housing's special contributions and innovations over these seventeen years include:

- buying and renovating 315 units in 9 buildings—at an average cost of only \$20,500 per unit for both purchase and renovation
- renovating units without moving tenants from their buildings—initially, much less expensive than gutting a building, allows continued use of building components which are still in workable condition, and does not displace tenants from their building and neighborhood connections
- relying largely on private rather than government funds to buy, rehabilitate, sustain, and operate such housing
- keeping rents low enough (only 32-39 percent of market rents in 1990) that low-income families and individuals can continue to live here
- spurring residents' participation in decision-making, management, and improvement of their buildings
- helping to birth and nourish sister missions in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood providing for other needs of low-income people: health care, job training, job placements, children, elderly, parenting support, and help for the homeless
- establishing networks of volunteers helping with tasks from trash clean-up to legal services
- pioneering a private low-interest (0-6 percent) Loan Fund to finance needed repairs and renovations
- sparring with, and later cooperating with, the forces for gentrification and NIMBY ("Not in My Back Yard") in the Adams-Morgan area
- sharing our experiences with a network of supporters located throughout the nation

- fulfilling the District's first housing linkage agreement, whereby The Akridge Company made \$750,000 available for moderate renovations in all units of two Jubilee buildings
- fighting the drug trade in and around buildings, building a committed staff (some of whom work for sacrificial salaries), continuing to work toward the self-development of our residents and ourselves
- seeking, always, to be open to new ideas and to test them—now examining innovative methods to preserve low-income housing, ways to revitalize the Loan Fund and create new sources of funding, restructuring of management and of building boards, and more
- continuing, simply continuing, despite many obstacles, to be true to our original mission of providing decent, affordable rental housing for low-income people.



# II. The Larger Picture: The Scarcity of Affordable and Decent Housing for the Poor

Decent and affordable housing for the poor is scarce, indeed—so much so that this very scarcity is a major cause of the epidemic of homelessness sweeping across America during recent years.

A subset of this problem, the scarcity of decent and affordable **rental** housing, is especially important in helping the poor. This is because many poor people cannot get together the cash or the credit histories to purchase, and then maintain, their own housing. The causes of this great scarcity of affordable decent housing are several and include the decline of governmental assistance, expiration of governmental restrictions, the conversion to condominiums or upscale rental housing, waste, and corruption.

The statistics put forth are most discouraging. It is currently estimated that between 4 to 14 million Americans are a crisis away from homelessness. A major study finds that between 1960 and 1987 housing units affordable to poor families (i.e., renting for less that \$300 a month in 1989 dollars) decreased from 11.2 to 7.2 million, and many of these are structurally inadequate. The inability of poor households to pay enough to cover basic operating and maintenance costs increases the loss of these units to the poor. Between 1974 and 1987 median rents for poverty-level households renting unsubsidized units soared 41 percent (in constant dollars)!'

In the Washington, D.C. area the same trends are visible. Between 1980 and 1985 the Washington metropolitan area lost over 78,000 units renting for under \$400 a month in 1985 dollars. This was almost one-third of the units renting for that price.<sup>2</sup> In addition, some 40,000 rental units are considered to be at risk in the coming years due to expirations of governmental subsidy agreements or to owner decisions to demolish or convert to upscale housing.<sup>3</sup> As of 1990, it was reported that nearly 50,000 poor families are on waiting lists—a wait of as many as seven years!—for the rent subsidies or public housing they need.<sup>4</sup>

The consequences of this dearth of affordable, decent housing for the poor are usually discussed in economic terms:



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> George Grier, Greater Washington's Housing Crisis: Shortage in the Midst of Plenty (Washington, D.C.: Greater Washington Research Center, 1989), p. 16.



The government's subsidized housing programs, while costly—housing is costly—are enough to help only about a fourth of the renting poor. The result is that nearly half of poor renters are forced to pay more than 70 percent of their already paltry incomes for shelter. It more than any other is the cost that breaks them.<sup>5</sup>

If poor people cannot find housing, they end up on the street. Washington, D.C. has consumed millions of taxpayer dollars warehousing people who have lost their homes, with the most glaring costs being the \$2500 to \$3000 expended each month to shelter a homeless family in demoralizing conditions. The lack of affordable housing also portends a shortage of available labor for lower paying jobs.

Less frequently mentioned are the societal inequities and the unquantifiable human costs. As for inequities, households with incomes over \$50,000 a year typically receive more than three times the amount of federal subsidies (tax benefits, etc.) received by households with incomes below \$10,000.6 The human costs in terms of the loss of dignity, hope, and joy cannot be measured. Said one woman of her childhood in a poor neighborhood:

A rotten place to live leads to a rotten life. You feel less of a human being. You feel nobody cares. Eventually, you don't care.<sup>7</sup>

In this darkness Jubilee Housing has tried—for over seventeen years—to shine a steady light.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, At-Risk: The Affordability of Privately Owned and Federally Subsidized Rental Housing in the Washington Metropolitan Region (Washington, D.C.: June 1989), p.1.

<sup>4</sup> Pierre Thomas, "50,000 Wait Years for Housing Help," The Washington Post, August 1, 1990, p. A1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Editorial, "The New Housing Bill," *The Washington Post*, November 9, 1990, p. A26.

<sup>6</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, A Place to Call Home: The Crisis in Housing for the Poor (Washington, D.C., 1989).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Quoted in Mary Jordan, "Renovations Come and Residents Go: Poor Left with Few Options," *The Washington Post*, March 29, 1987, p. A16.

#### III. 1990: Jubilee Housing After Seventeen Years of Mission

We continue to believe that (1) the provision of safe, decent, and affordable housing and (2) the offer of services based upon caring concern can provide a good foundation for residents' personal growth and development of community. To these ends, in 1990 Jubilee Housing labored to improve its buildings and social services.

But first, a few words about Jubilee residents.

#### A. The Residents of Jubilee Housing: Who They Are

As of mid-January 1991 over 800 individuals were living in the 272 Jubilee Housing apartments which were then rented. Of these 272 households, 88 percent are black, 10 percent are Hispanic, 2 percent are of mixed races, and one household is white. Of those formally listed on the lease agreements at that time, 59 percent are adults and 41 percent, children under the age of 21.

Once applicants are accepted to live here, Jubilee does not track their incomes because Jubilee apartments can become "permanent" homes so long as rent is paid and lease provisions are honored. Indeed, some current residents lived in their apartments before Jubilee bought their buildings between 1973 and 1986.

However, at the time of acceptance for residence, all new residents are "very low income" in that their incomes are less than 50 percent of metropolitan D.C. area household incomes. Many of them are "poor" in that their incomes are less than the Census thresholds for poverty (\$9890 for a household of 3 in 1989). Many of our new residents in recent years are not only economically poor but are also homeless immediately before coming to Jubilee housing.<sup>6</sup>

Jubilee residents do *not* receive governmental rent subsidies so their own incomes and the financial gifts of private sector contributors provide the monies used for maintaining, operating, and improving the Jubilee Housing apartment buildings.

#### **B. Services for Residents**

Many of the services offered Jubilee residents are ongoing. These include:

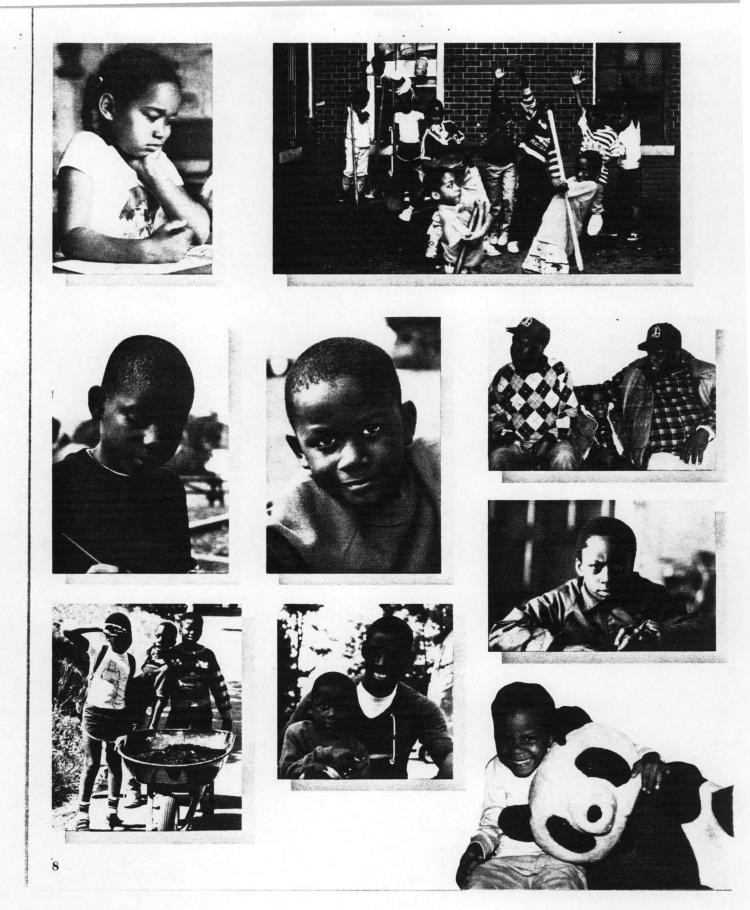
- the Committee of Compassion to meet emergency financial needs of residents;
- Jubilee's weekly Hope for the Future discussion group to increase self-esteem, trust, and cooperation within and among Jubilee families;
- Specifics about the 19 households new to Jubilee housing in 1990 are in the February 1991 newsletter and available upon request.

- Jubilee's structured Turning Point program to empower formerly homeless families for new life;
- semi-annual retreats in the countryside for interested residents' fellowship, re-creation, and spiritual life;
- ongoing services of counseling and crisis intervention by Jubilee's social services staff;
- meeting and office space made available in Jubilee buildings for other agencies' programs that benefit Jubilee residents
  - programs serving Jubilee children from preschool to teen years,
  - -a program distributing food to the needy,
  - a program offering literacy training to Jubilee adults,
  - —a program encouraging women's self-development and confidence.

In 1990 there were also new developments. A spaghetti dinner put on by members of the Jubilee Support Foundation to recognize new Jubilee resident board members may have been the first in an annual event. Thanks to the efforts of Jubilee's social services staff, resident families could choose to participate in two food clubs whereby a few hours of their time and \$18 can buy \$70 worth of groceries. The opening in a Jubilee basement of a resident-operated thrift shop for furnishings and clothing provides another way to stretch slender incomes. And Jubilee staff members' discussions through most of 1990 about ways to encourage personal "growth" among residents have produced some significant redirections in policy and some experiments as well.

Continued on page 10





#### C. Jubilee Housing Buildings in 1990

In early 1991 we completed moderate renovation of the 59-unit Euclid building, with most of the renovations paid for by \$590,000 in the District's first housing linkage arrangement (whereby a developer gives monies for low-income housing in return for the city's permission to develop commercial or office space).

The sale of the Sarah's Circle building to a sister mission will enhance services and housing for the low-income elderly and returns capital needed for renovations to Jubilee.

Activities to preserve and improve Jubilee buildings are ongoing. The challenges are immense: a boiler explosion in the Cresthill, ongoing electrical and steam line problems at the Euclid as Jubilee seeks to facilitate a sister mission's efforts to provide child day care facilities for residents, the need to provide physical security in a crime- and drug-ridden inner-city environment, efforts to provide conditions for safe and healthy lives within older buildings always subject to decay, the never-ending threat that utility costs will rise beyond Jubilee's ability to pay.

At Jubilee Housing, there is almost never a dull or boring day!



#### IV. CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 19909

#### **REVENUES AND EXPENSES**

INCOME: Rents Collected (net)	\$795,054
Contributions, Grants:	
Restricted for Designated Uses	390,000
(incls. 360,000 for renovations)	
Unrestricted	422,518
Interest, Other Income	151,692
Total Income	\$ <u>1,759,264</u>
EXPENSES:	

#### APENSES.

Housing Operation Expenses:	
Direct Expenses:	
Utilities	\$ 335,739
Maintenance, Supplies	203,449
Insurance	68,474
Debt Service Interest	52,638
Appliance Replacements	18,845
Other Direct Operation Expenses	199,048
Other General Expenses Prorated	108,507
<b>Total Housing Operation Expenses</b>	986,700

Other Interest Expense	56,564
Restricted Fund Payments	460,442
<b>Total Program Services</b>	1,503,706
General Administrative Expenses	170,882
Fund Development Expenses	59,927
Total Expenses	1,734,515
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over	\$24,749

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures (does not include depreciation allowances)

10



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Jubilee Housing, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) organization, and contributions to Jubilee are tax-deductible.

The summary statements were compiled by Jubilee Housing, Inc. from its complete financial statements, which were audited by Bish & Haffey, C.P.A. A copy of the audit report may be obtained by writing to Jubilee Housing, Inc., 1750 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

#### BALANCE SHEET, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1990

#### **ASSETS**

Unrestricted

Cash:	
Held for restricted uses (renovations,	children's
programs, loan repayments)	\$8

Accounts and Notes Receivable 28,242

\$889,194

25,687

Total Current Assets 943,123

Loans, Notes Receivable; Investments
(subsidiary, partnerships) 1,451,279
Buildings (at cost value after 1,356,038
accumulated depreciation) 2,708,745

Land 866,024
Prepayments, Deposits 55,176
Furniture, fixtures, equipment (net after depr.) 23,412

 Total Fixed Assets
 5,104,636

 TOTAL ASSETS
 6,047,759

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable, Accrued Interest (current) 118,357

Security Deposits Held 45,945 Notes Payable:

 Jubilee Loan Fund¹⁰
 2,067,970

 All Other
 125,000

 Mortgages Payable
 1,113,668

TOTAL LIABILITIES 3,470,940

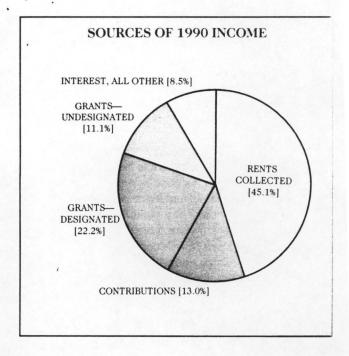
FUND BALANCE (NET WORTH) <u>2,576,819</u>

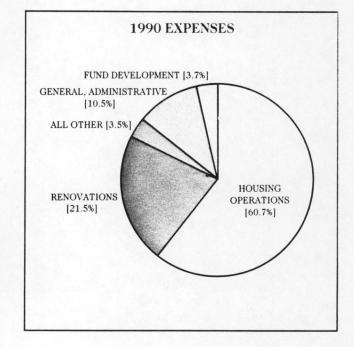
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE 6,047,759



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Loans from private lenders: average interest 3.2 percent, repayable on

30-day demand notice; proceeds restricted to equity expenditures.





#### V. CONTRIBUTORS TO JUBILEE HOUSING

We owe special thanks to many who volunteered their time, talents, and/or materials to our efforts in 1990. Such generous organizations include Ambassadors of Fourth Presbyterian; D.C. Cares; Eric Colbert and Associates; the firm of Keyes, Condon, & Florance; and Mechanical Contractors D.C. Association.

Jubilee Housing simply could not operate without the financial contributions of others. It is the generosity of supporters that helps close the gaps between the monies collected in rents and the amount it actually costs us to operate, maintain, and repair the buildings. Of exceptional importance in this regard is the Jubilee Support Foundation, a group of business and professional leaders who volunteer to raise funds for Jubilee Housing programs.

Major gifts in 1990 were made directly to Jubilee Housing by the following businesses, foundations, churches, and other organizations.

John Akridge Co.

Ambassadors of Fourth Presbyterian

Apartment and Office Building Association

Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation

The Church of the Saviour

Clark-Winchcole Foundation

Colonial Parking, Inc.

Commercial Real Estate Women

Debley

Charles Delmar Foundation

District of Columbia Escheated Estates Fund

Enterprise Foundation

**Enterprise Social Investment Corporation** 

Philip L. Graham Fund

Jubilee-America Trust

Jubilee Church

Jubilee Support Foundation

Kiplinger Foundation

National Fraternal Congress

Porter Family Charitable Foundation

Reptilian Cotillion

Rouse Company

Trinity Presbyterian Church

Washington Design Celebration

We thank God for each and every individual—acting alone or through these institutions—who has heard the cries of the poor and responded. To all who have given of your time, your money, your energy, your caring—we say thanks. May God bless you.

## VI. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF JUBILEE HOUSING, INC.

N. Gordon Cosby, Chairman. . . Minister, The Church of the

Saviour

Treasurer, Jubilee Housing, Inc.

Perry Bagwell.....Resident

Robert O. Boulter. . . . . . . . . . President, Jubilee

Enterprise of Greater Washington, Inc. Vice President, Jubilee

Housing, Inc.

John W. Branner..... Director and President,

Jubilee Housing, Inc.
W. Lyles Carr, III. . . . . . . . Senior Vice President, The

McCormick Group
Rev. George E. Davis. . . . . . Minister, Abyssinia Baptist

Church Linda Diaz.....Resident

William Duncan...... Development Specialist,

Enterprise Work Rehab

Group

Terry R. Flood...... Director, Jubilee Jobs, Inc.

Secretary, Jubilee Housing, Inc.

Rosa L. Hatfield. . . . . . . . . Community Management

Coordinator and Assistant

Secretary, Jubilee Housing, Inc.

Alieu Kargbo. . . . . . . . . . . . . Resident

Rev. Harvey L. Lewis, Sr. . . . . Minister, Star of Bethlehem

Baptist Church

Margaret Mbote.....Resident

Barbara N. Moore. . . . . . . . Associate Director, Good

Shepherd Ministries, Inc. Vice President, Jubilee

Housing, Inc.

Patricia S. Moses. . . . . . . . . Resident

Joyce M. Munns. . . . . . . . . . . . Director of Fund

Development, Jubilee Housing, Inc.

Renee Muse......Resident

Myra B. Peabody......Senior Vice President,

Ruder, Finn & Rotman
James W. Rouse......Chairman, The Enterprise

Foundation

Patricia T. Rouse..... Secretary-Treasurer, The

Enterprise Foundation

Sheila L. Royster. . . . . . . Resident

Richard B. Schuurman. . . . . . President, Free The

Children Trust, Inc.

Patricia M. Sitar. . . . . . Director, Good Shepherd

Ministries, Inc.

Lynda Stanback. . . . . . . . . Resident Imogene M. Wise. . . . . . . . . Resident



# VII. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF JUBILEE HOUSING, INC.

Director.....John W. Branner

Fund Development...... Peter M. Antoci Joyce M. Munns

Office Management......Imogene M. Wise

Social Services/Turning Point. . Lisa D. Turner-McDougald

Special Projects Management. .Julie M. Morton

Accounting..... Mercedes Henriquez
Susan E. Prager

Ram's Horn Program..... Barbara N. Moore

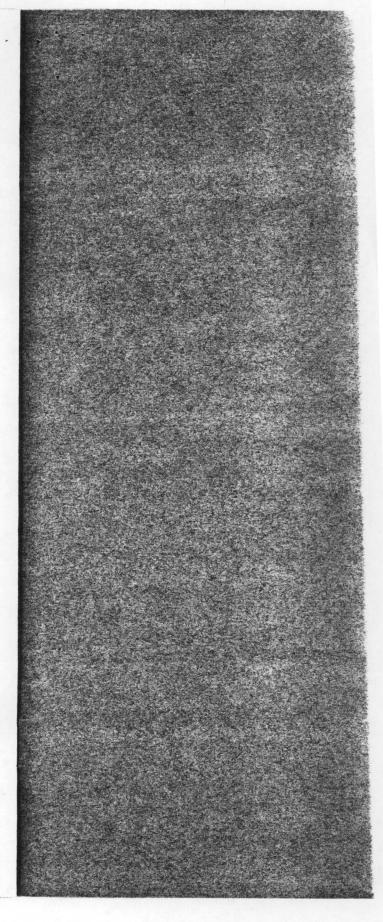
Building Maintenance. . . . . . Vernal R. Adams, Sr.

Paul M. Rhones

Jubilee Enterprise of Greater Robert O. Boulter Washington, Inc. . . . . . . . . Sheila L. Royster

"Your people will rebuild what has long been in ruins, building again on the old foundations. You will be known as the people who rebuilt the walls, who restored the ruined houses."

(Isaiah 58:12)





# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FLICKINGER, HARRY H., AAG, JMD

TO: AG.

Date Received: 11-06-91 Date Due: 11-21-91 Control #: X91110718871

Subject & Date

11-06-91 MEMO REGARDING A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF THE DETAIL

OF A DEA EMPLOYEE TO THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

POLICY FOR ONE YEAR; JMD RECOMMENDS APPROVAL; THRU DAG; FOR

AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Referred To: Date: DAG; TERWILLIGE 11-07-91 JMD; EXEC. SEC. 11-20-91	Referred To: Date: (5) (6) (7) (8)	W/IN: PRTY: 1
(4)	INTERIM BY:	DATE:	OPR:
	Sig. For: AG.	Date Released: 11-20-91	BJM

Remarks
(1) FOR CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. FOR TRANSMITTAL TO AG FOR SIGNATURE.
11-07-91 ODAG/BINNINGER REQUESTED DD EXT BECAUSE ODAG/MARCY IS ON LEAVE UNTIL 11-18-91. BJ
(2) ODAG/TERWILLIGER APPROVED FOR THE ACTING AG ON 11-20-91; PACKAGE RETURNED TO JMD. (CYN)

Other Remarks: J91110404408

KMM SAW; GJT APPROVED FOR ACTING AG 11-20-91; E.S. FILE: PERSONNEL/DETAILED EMPLOYEES, AG CHRON





#### ACTION MEMORANDUM

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject

Proposed Detail of a Drug Enforcement Administration Employee to the Office of National Drug Control Policy

NOV -6 1991

TO: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM

Date

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Summary: DEA requests approval of the proposed detail of a DEA employee

to the Office of National Drug Control Policy for one year.

Action Required: Signature of the Acting Attorney General

approving/disapproving the proposed detail.

Due Date/Action
Forcing Event: None

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments of other than concurrence) other than concurrence).

None

Concurrences: Initials

Date

DAG	OLC	OPD	OLA	POA	JMD	MARCY	
	х	x	х	х	х	year	
						1/20/91	

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

None

Contact Point for

Additional Information: John C. Vail, Director, Personnel Staff

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106606 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-000931



Memorandum



Subject

Date

Proposed Detail of a Drug Enforcement Administration Employee to the Office of National Drug Control Policy ACTION MEMORANDUM

NOV -6 1991

To

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Harry H. Fickinger Assistant Attorney General for Administration

Attached is a memorandum from Donald P. Quinn, Assistant Administrator for Operational Support, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) requesting that you approve the proposed detail of Stanley Sobol, Supervisory Chemist, GM-1320-15, Special Testing and Research Laboratory, to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) for a period of one year. The dates of the detail will be established upon your approval.

Mr. Sobol will assist ONDCP's scientific office in identifying policies and priorities for counter-drug enforcement research. In addition, he will also be responsible for providing recommendations regarding the development and conduct of the National Counter-Drug Enforcement Research and Development Strategy as a component of the Administration's National Control Strategy. Approval of this detail will benefit both agencies. ONDCP will gain expertise in drug law enforcement research and technology, and DEA will keep abreast of the latest scientific developments that affect DEA's missions.

This is a nonreimbursable detail and DEA has determined that it meets the criteria as outlined in the Comptroller General Decision B-211373, dated March 20, 1985.

The proposed detail appears to be in the Department's interest and I recommend your approval.

Approved:

William P. Barr

Date

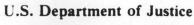
Acting Attorney General

Disapproved:

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Date

Attachment







#### Drug Enforcement Administration

Washington, D.C. 20537

OCT 22 1991

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:

Harry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

FROM:

Donald P. Quinn

Assistant Administrator for Operational Support

SUBJECT:

Detail of Employees to Organizations Outside the Department of Justice

Attached is a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Richard Weatherbee, Assistant to the Attorney General, from Mr. John P. Walters, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), requesting a detailee to be assigned to ONDCP's Counter-Narcotics Technology Assessment Center. In response to this request, Mr. Weatherbee asked the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to assign an employee at the GM-14 or GM-15 level to a Research and Development Program Analyst position with ONDCP's scientific office for a two year period.

This memorandum is to request approval to detail the following individual who was selected for this assignment:

(A) Employee Name, Title and Grade:

Stanley Sobol, Supervisory Chemist (Laboratory Director, Special Testing and Research Laboratory), GM-1320-15

(B) Organization from which assignment is proposed:

Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Forensic Sciences, Special Testing and Research Laboratory, McLean, Virginia



(C) Organization to which detail is proposed:

Office of National Drug Control Policy, Counter-Narcotics Technology Assessment Center, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

(D) Proposed beginning date:

October 20, 1991

(E) Proposed ending date:

October 20, 1992, with a possible extension of one year. After the first year, DEA will assess if this position warrants leaving a DEA employee in place for the full two year assignment.

(F) Reimbursable or nonreimbursable arrangement:

This is a nonreimbursable detail assignment. This detail meets the criteria for nonreimbursable details as outlined in Comptroller General Decision B-211373, dated March 20, 1985.

(G) Purpose of detail and individual/organization benefits:

The purpose of this detail is for Mr. Stanley Sobol to assist the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP) scientific office in identifying policies and priorities for counter-drug enforcement research. Mr. Sobol will be responsible for providing recommendations regarding the development and conduct of the National Counter-Drug Enforcement Research and Development Strategy as a component of the Administration's National Control Strategy. Additionally, Mr. Sobol will support the ONDCP Drug Control Science and Technology Committee in the conduct of its activities.

The detail would be beneficial to both agencies. ONDCP will gain expertise in drug law enforcement research and technology, and DEA will keep abreast of the latest scientific developments that impact on DEA's mission.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Jean D. Mathis, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Personnel, on (202) 307-4000.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FLICKINGER, HARRY H., AAG, JMD

To: AG. ODD: 11-08-91

Date Received: 11-05-91 Date Due: 11-20-91 Control #: X91110518765

Subject & Date

11-05-91 MEMO REGARDING A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF A DETAIL FOR AN FBI EMPLOYEE TO THE 1992 OLYMPIC SECURITY PLANNING TEAM IN BARCELONA, SPAIN, FOR ONE YEAR; WITH ATTACHMENTS; JMD RECOMMENDS APPROVAL; THRU DAG; FOR AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

(1) (2)	Referred To: Date: DAG; TERWILLIGE 11-05-91 JMD; EXEC. SEC. 11-20-91	Referred To: Date: (5) (6)	W/IN:
(3) (4)		(7)	PRTY:
	INTERIM BY:	DATE:	OPR:
	Sig. For: AG.	Date Released: 11-20-91	ВЈМ

#### Remarks

(1) FOR CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. FOR TRANSMITTAL TO AG FOR SIGNATURE.

11-05-91 ODAG/BINNINGER REQUESTED DD EXT. BJ

(2) ODAG/TERWILLIGER APPROVED FOR THE ACTING AG ON 11-20-91; PACKAGE RETURNED TO JMD. (CYN)

Other Remarks: J91110404410

KMM SAW; GJT APPROVED FOR ACTING AG 11-20-91; E.S. FILE: PERSONNEL/DETAILED EMPLOYEES, AG CHRON





#### **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject Date

Proposed Detail of a Federal Bureau of Investigation Employee to the 1992 Olympic Security Planning Team

NOV -5 1991

TO: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM: Harry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Summary: FBI requests approval of a proposed detail of an FBI employee

to the 1992 Olympic Security Planning Team, Barcelona, Spain

for one year.

Action Required: Signature of the Acting Attorney General

approving/disapproving the proposed detail.

Due Date/Action

Forcing Event: None

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

None

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments of other than concurrence).

None

Contact Point for

Additional Information: John C. Vail, Director, Personnel Staff

514-6788

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106606 Page 7

NARA-18-1003-A-000936 `

## Memorandum

Subject

Proposed Detail of a Federal Bureau of Investigation Employee to the 1992 Olympic Security Planning Team -- ACTION MEMORANDUM Date

NOV -5 1991

To

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Harry H. Flickinger Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Attached is a memorandum from Weldon L. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Administrative Services Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), requesting that you approve the proposed detail of David G. Maples, Supervisory Special Agent, GM-1811-14, to the 1992 Olympic Security Planning Team in Barcelona, Spain for one year. Upon your approval of this request the detail dates will be established.

The FBI provided the Spanish National Police with briefings on security preparations for special events. During this time Mr. Maples was detailed to Spain, for thirty days, to assist the Olympic Security Planning Team in developing security plans for the upcoming event. While on assignment, Mr. Maples will participate in the formulation and development of the Olympic Security Team plans, review submissions by project managers, and serve as an on-site consultant in special event security matters.

This is a nonreimbursable detail, and the FBI has determined that it meets the criteria as outlined in the Comptroller General Decision B-211373, dated March 20, 1985.

The proposed detail appears to be in the Department's interest and I recommend your approval.

Approved:

William P. Barr

Date

Acting Attorney General

Disapproved:

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Date

Attachment



## . Memorandum



Director, Personnel Staff
Justice Management Division

Date

September 13, 1991

From : WING

Weldon L. Kennedy, Assistant Director Administrative Services Division, FBI

Subject :

DETAIL OF FBI EMPLOYEES

#### ACTION MEMORANDUM

This memorandum is to request authority to detail Special Agent David G. Maples, GM 14, to the 1992 Olympic Games, for a one-year period. This is a nonreimbursable detail which meets the criteria as outlined in Comptroller General decision B-211373, dated March 20, 1985.

Subdirector General Agustin Linares Molina, Spanish National Police (SNP), received FBI-sponsored briefings on security preparations for special events. The FBI offered support and assistance to the SNP in carrying out their responsibilities for a safe and secure 1992 Olympic Games. To facilitate this FBI assistance, the SNP requested that SA Maples be an on-scene consultant in Spain.

On 10/24/89, the Attorney General approved the detailing of SA Maples to Spain for a 30-day period to assist the SNP for the purpose set forth below.

SA Maples reviewed a comprehensive master plan prepared by the SNP Olympic Security Team which is the plan to be utilized for the development and administration of the 1992 Barcelona Olympics security. This plan is divided into 17 programs which are in turn subdivided into 80 projects. SA Maples reviewed this plan at the request of Mr. Linares in order that he become familiar with the organizational security effort and to be able to discuss his observations with the security planning team. SA Maples also attended meetings chaired by Mr. Linares with program and project managers, where specific responsibilities and work procedures were discussed in full detail.

Mr. Linares has requested that SA Maples' on-scene assistance to the SNP continue and that he be detailed to Spain to be integrated into the Spanish Olympic Security Planning Team. SA Maples will participate in the formulation of team plans, review plans submitted by project managers and serve as a source of information regarding prior Olympic security efforts.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106606 Page 9

Director, Personnel Staff Justice Management Division Re: Detail of FBI Employees

Enclosed is a position description for your information. Should additional information be necessary regarding the above, please contact Miss Angela Y. Quade, telephone 324-3650.

APPROVED:	JOHN C. VAIL Director of Personnel, DOJ	DATE
DISAPPROV	ED:	
	JOHN C. VAIL Director of Personnel, DOJ	DATE

Enclosure

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FLICKINGER, HARRY H., AAG, JMD

To: AG. ODD: 11-08-91

Date Received: 11-05-91 Date Due: 11-20-91 Control #: X91110518762

Subject & Date

11-05-91 MEMO REGARDING A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF THE DETAIL OF AN FBI EMPLOYEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THREE YEARS; WITH ATTACHMENTS; JMD RECOMMENDS APPROVAL; THRU DAG; FOR AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred	To:	Date:	
(1)	DAG; TERWILLIGE	11-05-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)	JMD; EXEC. SEC.	11-20-91	(6)				
(3)			(7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				1
	INTERIM BY:		, ,	DATE:			OPR:
	Sig For: AG			Date Rel	· hasea	11-20-91	B.TM

Remarks

- (1) FOR CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. FOR TRANSMITTAL TO AG FOR SIGNATURE.
- 11-05-91 ODAG/BINNINGER REQUESTED DD EXT. BJ
- (2) ODAG/TERWILLIGER APPROVED FOR THE ACTING AG ON
- 11-20-91; PACKAGE RETURNED TO JMD. (CYN)

Other Remarks: J91110404421

KMM SAW; GJT APPROVED 11-20-91; TO E.S.

FILE: PERSONNEL/DETAILED EMPLOYEES, AG CHRON





#### **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Date

Subject

Proposed Detail of a Federal Bureau of py -5 P2:51 Investigation Employee to the Department

of the Navy

NOV -5 1991

TO:

William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM

EXECUTIVE SEL

rry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Summary:

FBI requests approval of the proposed detail of an FBI

employee to the Department of the Navy for three years.

Action Required:

Signature of the Acting Attorney General

approval/disapproving the proposed detail.

Due Date/Action Forcing Event:

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No DOJ coordination.

Concurrences: Initials

Date

DAG	OLC	OPD	OLA	POA	JMD	MARCY	
	x	x	х	×	х	yun	
						11/9/9/	

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No external coordination.

Contact Point for

Additional Information: John C. Vail, Director, Personnel Staff

514-6782

Memorandum



Subject

Date

Proposed Detail of a Federal Bureau of Investigation Employee to the Department of the Navy -- ACTION MEMORANDUM

NOV -5 1991

To

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Harry H. Flickinger
Assistant Attorney General
for Administration

Attached is a memorandum from Weldon L. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Administrative Services Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), requesting that you approve the detail of Richard L. Weber, Special Agent, GS-1811-13, to the United States Marine Corps (USMC), Department of the Navy. The proposed detail is for three years and is reimbursable. Upon your approval of this request the FBI will establish the detail dates.

Mr. Weber will serve as a Special Consultant to the Commandant of the USMC and liaison with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and the private sector for the USMC to use facilities not under the control of the Department of Defense. In addition, he will provide input, recommendations, and guidance in training matters from the viewpoint of the FBI.

The proposed detail appears to be in the Department's interest and I recommend your approval.

Approved:

William P. Barr/ Acting Attorney General Date

Disapproved:

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Date

Attachment

## Memorandum



To

Director, Personnel Staff Justice Management Division Date September 17, 1991

From :

Administrative Services Division

Subject :

DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES TO ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### ACTION MEMORANDUM

This memorandum is to request that you pursue on our behalf with the Deputy Attorney General's Office, authority to detail the following individual:

- (A) Employee Name, Title and Grade Richard L. Weber, Special Agent, GS 13
- (B) Organization from which assignment is proposed: Federal Bureau of Investigation
- (C) Organization to which detail is proposed:
  U.S. Marine Corps (USMC); Department of the Navy
- (D) Proposed beginning date: Upon approval of request.
- (E) Proposed ending date: Not to exceed a three-year period.
- (F) Reimbursable or nonreimbursable arrangement: This is a reimbursable detail.
- (G) Purpose of detail and individual/organizational benefits:

  SA Weber will be providing input, recommendations and guidance in training matters to the U.S. Marine Corps from the view point of the FBI.

SA Weber will serve as a Special Consultant to the Commandant of the USMC. In this role, he will advise the Commandant on matters relating to the FBI Training Assistance to the Marine Corps Program (TAMACOR) and provide management oversight to the participating commanding officers in the TAMACOR Program. SA Weber will serve as liaison with Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and the private sector for USMC use of facilities not under the control of the Department of Defense.



Director, Personnel Staff Justice Management Division

Should additional information be necessary regarding the above, please contact Miss Angela Y. Quade, telephone 324-3650.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FLICKINGER, HARRY H., AAG, JMD

To: AG. ODD: 11-01-91

Date Received: 10-28-91 Date Due: 11-01-91 Control #: X91102918332

Subject & Date

10-28-91 MEMO REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE DETAIL OF A JMD EMPLOYEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; THRU DAG; FOR AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

SEE E.S. 90021302560 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	DAG; TERWILLIGE	10-29-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: AG	•		Date Released:	11-20-91	BJM

Remarks
(1) FOR CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. FOR
TRANSMITTAL TO AG FOR SIGNATURE.
10-30-91 PROVIDED A COPY TO KRIS MARCY. KGM
11-20-91: PER ODAG/KRIS MARCY, NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN
ON THIS PKG. - DETAIL NOT TO BE EXTENDED. ORIGINAL PKG.
WAS NOT RET'D TO EXEC. SEC. CC UPDATED CONTROL SHEET
TO JMD. (HBR)

Other Remarks: J91092303842

KMM 10-29-91

FILE: PERSONNEL/DETAILED EMPLOYEES

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

'91 Pat 28 P3:47

Subject Proposed Extension of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Assignment of a Justice Management Division Employee to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

EXECUTIVE SECRETORIA 28 1991

TO: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM: Harry H. Flickinge

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Summary: Request your approval of the proposed extension of the detail

of a Justice Management Division employee to the Department

of Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Action Required: Signature of the Acting Attorney General

approving/disapproving the proposed extension of the

detail.

Due Date/Action Forcing Event:

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No DOJ coordination.

Concurrences: Initials Date

DAG	OLC	OPD	OLA	POA	JMD	MARCY	
	x	×	x	x	x		

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No external coordination.

Contact Point for

Additional Information: John C. Vail, Director, Personnel Staff, JMD

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106606 Page 17

NARA-18-1003-A-000946

Memorandum



Subject

Proposed Extension of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Assignment of a Justice Management Division Employee to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania -- ACTION MEMORANDUM

Date

OCT 28 1991

To

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Harry H. Flickinger Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

This is to request that you approve the extension of the detail of a Justice Management Division employee, Edith T. Byrne, assigned to the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), for an additional year not to exceed May 6, 1993. The current IPA assignment began on May 7, 1990 and will expire on May 7, 1992. This is a partially reimbursable assignment, with the Commonwealth absorbing slightly more than half the cost.

Ms. Byrne is currently serving as a special assistant to the Secretary of Education. She has had substantive involvement in both on-going programs and policy initiatives and her knowledge of Federal anti-drug activities has been extremely valuable.

The proposed extension of the IPA assignment is in the Department's interest and I recommend your approval.

Approved:	William P. Barr Acting Attorney General	Date
Disapproved:	William P. Barr Acting Attorney General	Date



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FLICKINGER, HARRY H., AAG, JMD

To: AG. ODD: 09-23-91

Date Received: 09-18-91 Date Due: 10-18-91 Control #: X91091816445

Subject & Date

09-17-91 MEMO REGARDING LAW ENFORCEMENT COVERAGE UNDER THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (FERS). A NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER POSITIONS WERE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED, AND ATTACHED IS A LISTING OF ADDITIONAL POSITIONS IN DOJ WHICH JMD HAS DETERMINED FULLY MEET THE COVERAGE CONDITIONS IN OPM'S REGULATIONS. RECOMMENDS THE AG'S CERTIFICATION THAT THE POSITIONS LISTED MEET LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR FERS LAW ENFORCEMENT COVERAGE; THRU DAG; FOR AG \*\*

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date:

(1) DAG; TERWILLIGE 09-18-91 (5) W/IN: (2) OAG; 10-10-91 (6)

(3) JMD; FLICKINGER 10-28-91 (7) PRTY:

(4) (8) 1
INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR:
Sig. For: AG. Date Released: 10-28-91 MAU

#### Remarks

\*\* APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

(SEE E.S. 88031803839 & 87112415525 CONTROL SHEETS ATTACHED.)

- (1) FOR DAG CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. FOR FORWARDING TO OAG FOR SIG.
- (2) ODAG/TERWILLIGER CONCURRED FOR DAG ON 10-10-91. TO AG FOR SIGNATURE. BJ

### Other Remarks:

J91091703751

(3) ACTING AG APPROVED AND SIGNED MEMO DATED 10-28-91. ORIGINAL HANDCARRIED TO JMD FOR HANDLING ON 10-28-91. (TEJ)

#### OLA CONTACT:

GJT CONCURRED ON 10-10-91; WPB APPROVED 10-28-91; TO E.S. FILE: PERSONNEL/FERS, AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### ACTION MEMORANDUM

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject

Date

Request for Law Enforcement Coverage under the Federal Employees Retirement System

SEP 17 1991

TO:

William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM:

larry W. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General for Administration

Summary:

Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regulations require that the agency head certify that positions merit coverage under

Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) provisions.

Action Required:

Signature of the Acting Attorney General on the

attached memorandum.

Due Date/Action

Forcing Event:

N/A

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No internal coordination.

Concurrences: Initials Date

DAG	OLC	OPD	OLA	POA	JMD	Marcy	
MI	х	x	х	х	x	year	
10/10/91						10/14/11	

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No external coordination.

Contact Point for

Additional Information: Fred Schilling, 514-6782

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106608 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-000949

ODAC

## Memorandum



Subject Date

Request for Law Enforcement Coverage under the Federal Employees Retirement System--ACTION MEMORANDUM

SEP 17 1991

To

The Acting Attorney General

Harry H. Flickinger
Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regulations require that the head of an agency certify that law enforcement officer positions meet the criteria for coverage under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). The agency head's authority in this regard is not delegable. Former Attorney General Meese approved 6,277 positions for FERS law enforcement coverage on December 1, 1987, and 585 positions on March 24, 1988.

Attached as Tab A is a listing of additional law enforcement positions in the Department which my staff has determined fully meet the coverage conditions for primary or secondary law enforcement coverage contained in OPM's regulations. This submission consists of those positions which were inadvertently omitted by the law enforcement components in previous submissions, and new law enforcement officer positions which have been established since the prior approvals.

Therefore, I recommend your certification that the positions listed meet legal and regulatory requirements for FERS law enforcement coverage. The position designations will then be submitted to OPM with the understanding that the Department be kept informed of any specific objections or concerns raised by OPM which at this time are not anticipated.

I certify that the positions listed in the attachments meet legal and regulatory requirements for FERS law enforcement coverage.

Approved:	Phan	10/28/91		
	William P. Barr Acting Attorney General	Date		
Disapproved:				
	William P. Barr Acting Attorney General	Date		



Other:			

#### Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

# <u>Primary or Rigorous Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:</u> (including First-level supervisors who occupy rigorous positions)

Title			Pay Plan/ Series/Grade	Position Description No.	No. of Incumbents
Crimi	nal In	vestigator	GS-1811-12	0104754N	
**		"	GS-1811-13	71234858	
			GS-1811-13	21276178	1
**			GS-1811-13	71234858	
**			GS-1811-13	11254728	6
**			GS-1811-13	51209318	
			GS-1811-13	212761N8	1
			GS-1811-13	A1201168	1
**		**	GS-1811-14	U1205788	2
**		*	GS-1811-14	81201828	
Supv.	Crim.	Investigator	GM-1811-14	81201121	1
"	**	"	GM-1811-14	U12H0264	1

#### Secondary Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:

#### Administrative

		Pay Plan/	Position	No. of
Title		Series/Grade	Description No.	Incumbents
Supv. Crim.	Investigator	GM-1811-14	81201122	



#### Immigration and Naturalization Service

# <u>Primary or Rigorous Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:</u> (including First-level supervisors who occupy rigorous positions)

Title	Pay Plan/ Series/Grade	Position Description No.	No. of Incumbents
Deten. & Investigative Support Officer	GS-1802-7	S4319T78	2
Supv. Crim. Investigator	GM-1811-13	U410A801	1

#### Secondary Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:

#### Administrative

	Pay Plan/	Position	No. of
Title	Series/Grade	Description No.	Incumbents
Supv. Crim. Investigator	GM-1811-13	A40CAY91	1
Operations Officer	GM-1801-13	A40C2T91	3
Immigration Officer	GM-1801-13	T40C6Z95	0
	GM-1801-14	T40C6Y95	0
Service Center Dep. Dir.	GM-1801-14	U40CAU93	3
Service Center Dir.	GM-1801-15	U40CAT93	0
Enforcement Staff Off.	GM-1801-15	A40C3L95	0
Supv. Immigration Off.	GM-1801-15	A40C7J91	1
Special Assistant (Drug			
Coordinator)	GM-1801-15	T40CEK95	1
Executive Assistant	GM-301-15	T40C7G91	1
	GM-301-15	T40C7Y91	0
Assoc. Commissioner,			
Examinations	ES-340-03	T40CDP93	0



#### Office of the Inspector General

# <u>Primary or Rigorous Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:</u> (including First-level supervisors who occupy rigorous positions)

Title		Pay Plan/ Series/Grade	Position Description No.	No. of Incumbents
Criminal	Investigator	GS-1811-11	A1020168	0
		GS-1811-12	U1021028	3
		GS-1811-13	U1021038	1



#### United States Marshals Service

# Primary or Rigorous Law Enforcement Coverage Positions: (including First-level supervisors who occupy rigorous positions)

		Pay Plan/	Position	No. of
Title		Series/Grade	Description No.	Incumbents
Deputy U.S	. Marshal	GS-082-4	115A056N	0
		GS-082-5	115A057N	0
	•	GS-082-5	Q1501218	0
		GS-082-6	01 <b>04351N</b>	0
		GS-082-6	115A061N	0
		GS-082-6	115A058N	0
		GS-082-7	0104353N	0
		GS-082-7	115A059N	0
		GS-082-7	115A062N	0
		GS-082-7	Q1501208	0
		GS-082-8	0104350N	0
		GS-082-8	115A060N	0
		GS-082-8	115A063N	0
		GS-082-9	Q1501198	0
		GS-082-11	P1500238	0
		GS-082-12	01500168	. 0
Criminal T	nvestigator	GS-1811-11	N1500878	0
"	"	GS-1811-11	R1500128	0
		GS-1811-11	N1500868	0
		GS-1811-11	N1500898	3
		GS-1811-11	N1501028	0
		GS-1811-11	P1501068	0
		GS-1811-12	P1501028	0
		GS-1811-12 GS-1811-12	N1500858	o
		GS-1811-12 GS-1811-12	P1500058	o
			P1500038	o
		GS-1811-12		61
•		GS-1811-12	S1500058	
	•	GS-1811-12	s1501148	271
•		GS-1811-12	S1501158	77
•	•	GS-1811-12	S1501168	55
		GS-1811-12	S1501178	14
		GS-1811-12	R1502008	59
		GS-1811-12	R1500118	0
		GS-1811-12	U1500198	10
•		GS-1811-12	Q1500028	11
•		GM-1811-13	U1500085	6
		GM-1811-13	U1500118	14
		GS-1811-13	N1500048	0
	•	GM-1811-13	U1500345	2
Supv. Crim	inal Investigator	GS-1811-12	N1500881	0
		GM-1811-13	Q1500481	7
Detention	Enf. Officer	GS-1802-4	U1500288	0
		GS-1802-5	U1500278	1
**		GS-1802-6	U1500268	6
	и и	GS-1802-07	U1500258	24
Supv. Det.	Enf. Off.	GS-1802-08	U1500241	0



#### Secondary Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:

#### Administrative

			Pay Plan/	Position	No. of
Title			Series/Grade	Description No.	Incumbents
U.S.	Marshal	1	GM-082-14	51502193	0
"			GM-082-15	51502183	95
Crimi	nal Inv	vestigator	GS-1811-11	A1500628	0
"			GS-1811-11	<b>\$1500488</b>	0
**			GS-1811-12	Q1500698-	6
**			GS-1811-12	A1503298	1
			GS-1811-13	N1500848	0
**		•	GS-1811-13	s1501008	1
**		**	GS-1811-13	T1501878	1
			GM-1811-13	U1500135	19
			GM-1811-13	s1500991	4
			GS-1811-14	M1501028	0
**			GM-1811-14	A1500525	1
"		**	GM-1811-14	T1501294	0
"			GM-1811-15	R1502033	1
"			GM-1811-15	T1500103	2
Supv.	Crim.	Investigator	GS-1811-11	P1500821	0
	"		GS-1811-11	Q1501181	0
	**		GS-1811-12	P1500801	7
				from primary)	
"			GS-1811-12	N1500881	0
"	*		GS-1811-12	P1500871	1
"		•	GS-1811-12	Q1500081	0
"			GS-1811-12	Q1500461	1
		•	GS-1811-12	U1501588	0
"	"		GM-1811-13		164
				from primary)	
			GM-1811-13	Q1500481	7
			GM-1811-14	R1501681	0
**		•	GM-1811-14	R1502041	1
	"	•	GM-1811-14	\$1500731	1
	"		GM-1811-14	Q1500571	1
**	**		GM-1811-15	\$1500473	1
	"		GM-1811-13	P1500171	0
			GM-1811-13	P1500641	5
			GM-1811-13	Q1500631	0
•			GM-1811-13	T1501554	
		,,	GM-1811-13	U1500101	11
			GM-1811-13	U1500704	1
			GM-1811-14	A1500171	1
		_	GM-1811-14	R1502041	1
			GM-1811-14	R1501241	0
	"		GM-1811-14	\$1500471	0
	**		GM-1811-14	\$1500731	1
	"		GM-1811-14	S1500751	0
"	**		GM-1811-14	\$1501251	1
		*	GM-1811-14	S1501261	0



. "			GM-1811-14	S1501321	2
			GM-1811-14	T1500221	0
**		•	GM-1811-14	T1500671	1
			GM-1811-14	U1500091	12
. "			GM-1811-14	U1500121	2
			GM-1811-14	U1500721	0
**			GM-1811-14	U1501391	0
			GM-1811-15	A1502964	1
			GM-1811-15	R1500183	0
10			GM-1811-15	S1500221	1
			GM-1811-15	S1500941	0
**			GM-1811-15	T1500171	37
			GM-1811-15	T1500283	1
Supv.	Security Sp	ec.	GS-301-13	L150026S	0
Equal	Employment !	Manager	GM-00260-13	R1502081	0
**	11	**	GM-260-14	T1501531	0
Chief	, Witness Se	curity	GM-301-15	P1500351	0
Dep.	Dir. for Adm	in.	ES-340-05	A1501833	1
Spec.	Asst. to De	p. Dir.	GM-301-15	K1500795	0
Assoc	. Dir. for T	raining	ES-340-04	A1500795	0

#### Supervisory

	Pay Plan/	Position	No. of
<u>Title</u>	Series/Grade	Description No.	Incumbents
Supv. Criminal Investigate	or GM-1811-13	P1501011	1



#### U.S. Parole Commission

#### Secondary Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:

#### Administrative

Pay Plan/ Position No. of <u>Title</u> <u>Series/Grade</u> <u>Description No. Incumbents</u>

Supv. Correctional

Treatment Specialist GM-101-15 U1040341



#### Drug Enforcement Administration

# <u>Primary or Rigorous Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:</u> (including First-level supervisors who occupy rigorous positions)

Title	Pay Plan/ Series/Grade	Position Description No.	No. of Incumbents
Crim. Invest. (Pilot)	GS-1811-11	52003968	1
Criminal Investigator	GS-1811-12	5200395N	3
19 19	GS-1811-12	83402908	1
11 11	GS-1811-12	P20X0078	2
	GS-1811-13	5200394N	1
**	GS-1811-13	3200676N	10
	GS-1811-13	R2000445	2
Criminal Investigator			
(DAR) Special Agent	GS-1811-13	U2003098	25

#### Secondary Law Enforcement Coverage Positions:

#### Supervisory

<u>Title</u> <u>Se</u>	Pay Plan/ eries/Grade	Position Description No.	No. of Incumbents
Resident Agent-in-Charge	GM-1811-13	93404481	1
	GM-1811-13	M20X0544	1
Task Force Group Supv.	GM-1811-14	M20X0741	3
Country Attache	GM-1811-14	M20X0921	1
Group Supervisor	GM-1811-14	52002161	1

#### Administrative

<u>Title</u> <u>s</u>	Pay Plan/ eries/Grade	Position <u>Description No.</u>	No. of Incumbents
Criminal Investigator	GS-1811-12	83403328	1
Div. Firearms Officer	GS-1811-12	S2000398	1
Dep. Div. Firearms Off.	GS-1811-12	U2000688	1
Staff Asst. to the SAC	GS-1811-12	S2001638	1
Training Coordinator	GS-1811-12	U2000048	1
Criminal Investigator	GS-1811-13	B2002228	1
Training Officer	GS-1811-13	S2000498	1
Demand Reduction Coord.	GS-1811-13	S2000848	13
Course Developer Instr.	GS-1811-13	72001768	1
Recruitment Coordinator	GS-1811-13	U2001268	1
Criminal Investigator	GS-1811-13	820S124N	1
н	GS-1811-13	T2000388	1
Asset Removal Grp. Supv.	GM-1811-14	U2003531	4
Criminal Investigator	GM-1811-14	B2001425	1
	GM-1811-14	A2001075	1
Spec. Projects Coord.	GM-1811-14	M20S1165	1
Tech. Op. Field Coord.	GM-1811-14	M20S1115	1



Chief, State & Local			
Training Unit	GM-1811-14	M20S1751	1
Staff Coordinator	GM-1811-14	N2012648	1
	GM-1811-14	T2002108	1
Country Attache	GM-1811-14	P2002704	1
Chief, Planning Unit	GM-1811-14	R2001711	1
Supv. Crim. Investigator	GM-1811-14	R2000435	1
Overseas Eradication			
Program Coordinator	GM-1811-14	S2002175	1
Area Coordinator	GM-1811-14	5200392S	1
Staff Assistant	GM-1811-14	S2002205	1
Criminal Investigator	GM-1811-14	s2003025	1
Chief, Hazardous Waste			
Deposal Unit	GS-1811-14	T2002191	1
Criminal Investigator	GM-1811-14	U2002965	1
" "	GM-1811-14	B2000275	1
	GM-1811-14	B2000315	1
Staff Coordinator	GM-1811-14	M20S0945	1
Intelligence Group Supv.		S2001591	1
		920 <b>51121</b>	5
Chief, Tech. Operations	GS-1811-14	\$2002315	1
Staff Coordinator	GM-1811-14		1
Criminal Investigator	GM-1811-14	S2002315	1
	GM-1811-14	M20S2105	
	GM-1811-14	M20S1165	1
	GM-1811-15	A2001625	1
Supv. Crim. Investigator		A2000691	1
JICC/Sentry Prog. Coord.		B2001795	1
Assistant SAC	GM-1811-15	M20S1801	1
	GM-1811-15	M20X0931	1
Dep. Chief, DEA Air Wing		P2002641	1
Dep. Chief, Off. of Congr			
and Public Affairs	GS-1811-15	U2003651	1
Chief, Off. of Congression			
and Public Affairs	GM-1811-15	R2001371	1
Senior Policy Advisor	GM-1811-15	U2001585	1
Section Chief	GM-1811-15	T2001201	1
H H	GM-1811-15	T2002671	1
Liaison Officer	GM-1811-15	U2001645	1
Chief, Enforcement			
Training Division	GS-1811-15	42000525S	1
Associate Dep. Asst. Admi	in., Office of		
Professional Respon.	GM-1811-15	B2000751	1
Supv. Crim. Investigator	GM-1811-15	U2003011	1
Criminal Investigator	GM-1811-15	N2012095	1
Supv. Crim. Investigator	GM-1811-15	M20X0961	1
	GM-1811-15	M20S2121	1
	GM-1811-15	S2000321	1
Dep. Chief, Domestic Hero			
Investigations	GM-1811-15	M20S1241	1
Chief, Cannabis Invest.			
Section	GS-1811-16	M20S012S	1
Dep. Asst. Admin., Office			-
Professional Respon.	GS-1811-16	M20S4183	1
Country Attache	GS-1811-16	P2002271	1
Country Attache	A9-1011-10	720022/1	-



Chief, Office of Congre	ssional		
and Public Affairs	GS-1811-16	Q2001081	1
Associate SAC #1	GS-1811-16	T2000823	1
Associate SAC #2	GS-1811-16	T2000833	1
Criminal Investigator	GS-1811-16	M20S033S	1
SAC	GS-1811-17	S2000833	1
Chief Counsel	GS-1811-17	S2000823	1
Spec. Projects Officer	GS-1811-17	S2002751	1
Associate SAC - SCDTF	ES-1811-03	B2002063	1
Associate SAC - NYTF	ES-1811-04	U2000823	1
Associate SAC	ES-1811-04	U2001203	1
	ES-1811-04	U2001193	1
	ES-1811-04	B2000503	1
Spec. Asst. to the			
Administrator	ES-1811-04	U2003633	1
Executive Assistant	ES-1811-04	U2003613	1
Exec. Asst. to the			
Administrator	ES-1811-05	M20S5335	1

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: THORNBURGH, RICHARD L.

To: JMD/FLICKINGER ODD: 09-16-91

Date Received: 09-12-91 Date Due: 11-06-91 Control #: X91091216255

Subject & Date

09-12-91 TERMINATION FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORT OF RICHARD L. THORNBURGH, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL COVERING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1991 THROUGH AUGUST 15, 1991; THRU JMD, OLC; FOR JMD SIGNATURE ON LINE "SIGNATURE OF DESIGNATED AGENCY ETHICS OFFICIAL/REVIEWING OFFICIAL."

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred	To:	Date:		
(1)	JMD; SPOSATO	09-12-91	(5)				W/IN:	(
(2)	OLC; LUTTIG	09-30-91	(6)					1
(3)	JMD; FLICKINGER	10-30-91	(7)				PRTY:	
(4)			(8)				1P	
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:	
	Sig. For: JM	D/FLICKINGER		Date Rel	eased:	11-01-91	CYN	

#### Remarks

INFO CC: JMD (SHEILA JOY).

A COPY WAS NOT KEPT IN EXEC. SEC.

- (1) FOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATON TO JMD/FLICKINGER.
- RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC., RM 4400-AA.
- (2) W/MEMO FROM JMD/SPOSATO TO OLC/LUTTIG DATED 09-26-91 REQUESTING REVIEW & RECOMMENDATION OF LISTED COMMENTS ON DISCLOSURE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. (MAU)

#### Other Remarks:

(3) W/MEMO FROM OLC TO JMD DATED 10-29-91 ADVISING THAT THE REPORT DISCLOSES NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST. FORWARDED TO JMD FOR SIG. PLEASE RETURN SIGNED COPY TO EXEC. SEC., 11-01-91 SIGNED BY JMD FLICKINGER, ORIGINAL RETAINED BY JMD. COPY TO SHIELA JOY. NO COPY IN AG FILE. (TJ)

FILE: PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES J910912 3725

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



12 Sor 51



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR HARRY H. FLICKINGER
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

Re: Financial Disclosure Report for Richard L. Thornburgh

At your request, we have reviewed the termination disclosure report filed by Richard L. Thornburgh, Attorney General, to ascertain compliance with the statutes and regulations governing financial conflicts of interest.

Accepting the facts as stated in the report and as reviewed for technical completeness by the Office of General Counsel of the Justice Management Division, we have determined that the report discloses no conflict of interest or apparent conflict of interest under applicable laws and regulations. See 28 C.F.R. § 45.735-27(e).

Once you have reviewed and signed this form, please forward it to Ms. Pat Simmons, JMD Personnel Staff, for filing.

Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Timothy E. Flanigan
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106610 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-000963

#### Memorandum



DETAK STIT OF JUSTAC

'91 SEP 30 A11:38

Subject

ENECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Financial Disclosure Report (SF-278) of Dick Thornburgh for Termination - 1991

SEP 2 6 1991

To

J. Michael Luttig Assistant Attorney General Office of Legal Counsel From

Janis A. Sposato

Associate Assistant Attorney
General for Legal Counsel

Justice Management Division

(m

The attached SF-278 has been reviewed in the Office of General Counsel, and the following deficiencies or questions have been noted. Please resolve these to your satisfaction with the filer, and counsel him or her with respect to any substantive issues you identify. Please forward the completed form to the responsible reviewing official with your recommendation concerning certification.

Date signed by reporting individual: August 15, 1991

Date received by OGC: September 12, 1991

Date review completed: September 16, 1991

A. Omissions and Discrepancies:

None: all assets check against those reported on his last report.

B. Other questions or comments:

All gifts reported should be carefully checked. Of those from outside sources, we need to find out if the Congressional Fire Services Institute is a prohibited source. Although the proposed standards of conduct are not yet effective, I think we need to consider that this gift exceeds the <u>de minimis</u> exception in the standards and that the Attorney General probably did receive it because of his position which the proposed rules also address.

The gifts from subordinates would fall under the exception for gifts given on a special occasion including departure from the government. Please look at these gifts in light of the proposed regulations.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106610 Page 3

NARA-18-1003-A-000964

We have not reviewed this form for substantive conflicts because we anticipate that you will do this before you certify it.

Reviewed by: Mary Biesenbach Office of General Counsel Justice Management Division

Attachment



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7	7
	(2) JOY 2)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  FYECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET FOIA(b)(6)
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET [FOIA(D)(0)]
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
/
From: SCHROEDER, CONG. PATRICIA
To: AG. ,'ODD: 11-01-91
Date Received: 10-01-91 Date Due: 11-01-91 Control #: X91100417299
Subject & Date
09-25-91 LETTER WRITING FURTHER ON BEHALF OF
A FORMER FULL-TIME TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN
DENVER, REGARDING HER INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION AND
WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM.
CEE E C 01072512701 - CODY ATTACHED

	Referred To: I	Date:	Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER 1	10-04-91 (5)			W/IN:
(2)		(6)			
(3)		(7)			PRTY:
(4)		(8)			2
	INTERIM BY:		DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: JMD		Date Released:	11-14-91	MLH

Remarks

ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET AND A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. 11-13-91. JMD RESPONDED ON 11-07-91. COPY TO AG FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

FILE: PERSONNEL/GRIEVANCES J911004 4056

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY 





Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV -7 1991

The Honorable Patricia Schroeder Member of Congress 1600 Emerson Street Denver, Colorado 80218

Dear Congresswoman Schroeder:

This is in response to your letter of September 25, 1991, regarding Workers' Compensation benefits for a former Department of Justice employee,
entered on duty with the Department on July 15, 1990, on
a temporary appointment with a not-to-exceed date of July 14, 1991. The position provided clerical support for a special task force investigation. Based on the continuing work need, the appointment was extended for an additional six weeks from July 15, 1991, to August 30, 11991, with the understanding that the appointment may be extended for an additional 30 days if the special task force investigation were to require extended support. A review of her Official Personnel Folder shows that her appointment was terminated on August 2, 1991, due to lack of work.
In our previous letter to you dated August 30, 1991, we
erroneously stated that had resigned due to illness.  vas incapacitated due to illness and did not report for
work from July 15, 1991, through the termination date of August 2, 1991.
August 2, 1991.
Concerning claim under the Department of Labor Workers' Compensation Program, we provided with the correct form required by the Department of Labor and forwarded the completed claim air-mail special delivery to the Department of Labor immediately upon receipt in our office. The Department of Labor



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106612 Page 2

FOIA(b)(6)

NARA-18-1003-A-000967

subsequently requested additional information which we also immediately provided. The Department of Labor will adjudicate claim and deal directly with her in the future. Should the Department of Labor contact us for any reason, please be assured that we will respond promptly.

If we can be of further assistance in this matter, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

PATRICIA SCHROEDER
15 DISTR TT. DENVER, COLORADO

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2208 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4431

DISTRICT OFFICE; 1600 EMERSON STREET DENVER, CO 80218 (303) 866-1230

# Congress of the United States

### House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE COMMITTEE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND
FAMILIES

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES, CO-CHAIR

September 25, 1991	Refer reply to:
Mr. Richard L. Thornburgh Attorney General U.S. Dep't. of Justice Comstitution Ave. Between 9th. and 10th. Streets Washington, D.C. 20530	RECEIVED RINERT OF JUSTICE  OUT -1 A9:37  UTIVE SECRETARIAL
RE:	
Dear Mr. Thornburgh:	
I am writing you on behalf of the above-nam written my office. I have enclosed the let convenience.	
I would appreciate your investigation of the	is matter.
Please respond to my Denver District Office ENCLOSED CORRESPONDENCE.	RETURNING THE
With kind regards,	į
Sincerely,  At Schroeder  Member of Congress	           
PS:stm	į
Encl.	
FOIA(	l b)(6)

OIA(b)(6) SEP 2 3 1991 September 19, 1991 The Honorable Patricia Schroeser Member of Congress 1600 Emerson Street Denvery Co 80218 Dear Congresswomen Schroeder This is in response to your letter dated September 11, 1991 Pregarding the Correspondence which you received from mr. Fleckenger of the Jistice Department in Connection but my Workers' Comp. Claim, The information quen to you in this letter on a Deries of temporary appointments. I was hired Specifically to work with the Rocky Hats Jask Forde on a long-term temporary basis and was never quen pether did I resign as stated en Mr. I licher's letter, as per the enclosed copy of 5F50-B, I ded pot resign due to illness. The termination is fisted as "involuntary" In the reason given is "lack of work,"
This is not true eether" I was

terminated as a direct result of my having to take too much time off due to my physical condition, I have an audio tape of the conversation between My Lopez and me on July 22, 1991 when I was advised of my termination to be effective august 12, 1991. This Conversation was conferned by ms. Logg in a letter doted the same day" a Copy of thes letter is enclosed. Palso, the reason that the original Claim was filed with the Department of Lafor rather than the Department of Instace is that I could not get the Cooperation of the Supervisor, ms. Jopes. I made Deveral attempts to get information from her as to Procedure to follow and was told that she sid not know any thing about it and that I should deal directly with the "local disability or Workers' Comp office." Some of these conversations are also on tope. I subsequently Sought the advice of the Deportment of Labor and Ms. Swan Schmitzer suggested that I deliver the forms to DoL. She then requested that 9 deliver the employer portion to

the employer for completion, which I now reside out of State as I was out of funds and am residency with my daughter at I would appreciate any further assistance your office can trender, or any advice as to how to proceed of Capologize for the lack of formality of this letter. I do not have access Office equipment FOIA(b)(6)

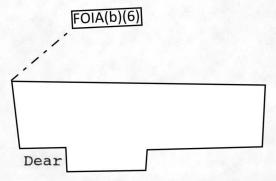
1. Name (Last First Middle)		2. Social Security Number		3. Date of B	irth	4. Effective D	ate
						08-02-91	
FIRST ACTION	SECO	ND ACT	ION				
-A. Code 5-B. Nature of Action	6-A. Code	6-B. Nature	e of Action				
356 TERMINATION - INVOLUNTARY							
5-C. Code 5-D. Legal Authority	6-C. Code	6-D. Legal	Authority				
ZLM							
5-F. Legal Authority	6-E. Code	6-F. Legal	Authority				
7. FROM: Position Title and Number	15. TO: F	Position Titl	le and Numb	er			
SECY TYPG							
P.D. NO. S1022258							
8. Pay Plan 9. Occ. Code 10. Grade/Level 11. Step/Rate 12. Salary	13. Pay Basis 16. Pay Plan	17. Occ. Cod	de 18. Grade/Level	19. Step/Rate	20. Salary	//Award	21. Pay Basis
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REASON FOR TERMINATION: LACK OF WORK.

SF 293 AND SF 8 PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEE.\*\*\*



Washington, D.C. 20530



July 22, 1991

Per our telephone conversation of today, your employment with the Department of Justice, Environmental Crimes Section will be terminated August 2, 1991.

Thank you for all your assistance with the Rocky Flats investigation.

Sincerely, S'arah Stella Rapas

Sarah Stella Lopez Paralegal Specialist

Environmental Crimes Section

cc: Murtha



PATRICIA SCHROEDER 1ST DISTRICT, DENVER, GOLORADO

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 2208 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 225-4431

> DISTRICT OFFICE; 1600 EMERSON STREET DENVER, CO 80218 (303) 866-1230

# FILE COPY

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES, CO-CHAIR

Refer reply to: Ross/stm

September 25, 1991

PS:stm

Encl.

Mr. Richard L. Thornburgh Attorney General U.S. Dep't. of Justice Comstitution Ave. Between 9th. and 10th. Streets Washington, D.C. 20530

RE:
Dear Mr. Thornburgh:
I am writing you on behalf of the above-named constituent who has written my office. I have enclosed the letter for your convenience.
I would appreciate your investigation of this matter.
Please respond to my Denver District Office, RETURNING THE ENCLOSED CORRESPONDENCE.
With kind regards,
Sincerely,
Patricia Schroeder Member of Congress
PS:stm
Encl.

FOIA(b)(6)

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: LIVINGSTON, CONG. ROBERT L.

To: AG. (THORNBURGH)

Date Received: 12-09-91 Date Due: 01-09-92 Control #: X91121020390

Subject & Date

11-22-91 LETTER WRITING FURTHER ON BEHALF OF

TIJUANA D. BROWN, NEW ORLEANS, LA, A FORMER DOJ EMPLOYEE,

REGARDING HER LEAVE RECORD AND MONEY OWED HER FOR LEAVE

ACCRUED. REQUESTS A WRITTEN LETTER STATING HER DEBT HAS

BEEN REMOVED. ENCLOSURES.

SEE E.S. 88032804291 & 91101617784 - COPIES ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: W/IN: (5)JMD; FLICKINGER 12-10-91 (1)(6)(2) PRTY: (7) (3)2 (8) (4)OPR: INTERIM BY: MLH Date Released: 02-07-92 Sig. For: JMD

Remarks
ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.
(1) RETURN CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO
EXEC SEC, ROOM 4400-AA.
02-07-92: JMD RESPONDED ON 02-07-92. COPY TO LEGISLATIVE
FILES. YEW

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PERSONNEL/LEAVE J911210 4886

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



29 NON M



Washington, D.C. 20530

### FEB - 7 1992

The Honorable Robert L. Livingston Representative, U.S. Congress 111 Veterans Boulevard, Suite 700 Metairie, LA 70005

Dear Congressman Livingston:

This responds to your recent letter on behalf of your constituent, Ms. Tijuana D. Brown. Ms. Brown is a former employee of the Department who originally wrote to you in September 1991 regarding a payroll matter.

On November 14, 1991, the enclosed letter was sent to you to explain the circumstances surrounding Ms. Brown's payroll difficulties, and to provide the necessary information to address Ms. Brown's concerns. Prior to Ms. Brown's receipt of this correspondence, she wrote to you again seeking an explanation for our previous payment. Ms. Brown also requested that interest be paid on the principal payment she had received.

A check in the amount of \$39.33 was sent to Ms. Brown on December 17, 1991, representing payment for interest due. In addition, Ms. Brown's debt to the Department was cancelled in October 1991, as documented in the enclosed correspondence.

Please accept our apologies for the delay in informing you of the completion of payments in this matter. We also regret any inconvenience experienced by your constituent,
Ms. Tijuana D. Brown.

Sincerely,

Harfy H. Fickinger Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Enclosure





Washington, D.C. 20530

## NOV 14 1991

Honorable Robert L. Livingston Member of Congress 111 Veterans Boulevard Suite 700 Metairie, LA 70005

Dear Congressman Livingston:

This responds to your letter of October 8, 1991 to the Department regarding your constituent, Ms. Tijuana Brown. Ms. Brown wrote to you regarding an outstanding debt for advanced annual leave, which was authorized during her service with the Department.

Ms. Brown transferred to the Department from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers effective May 11, 1986 and remained with the Department until June 30, 1986. During this period, Ms. Brown was granted advanced annual leave, as her former Personnel Office did not transfer her official annual and sick leave balances to the Department. As a result, when Ms. Brown left the Department to accept a position with the Department of the Army in Georgia, her payroll account reflected a negative leave balance, yielding a debt to the Department in the amount of \$57.96. Although Ms. Brown was advised by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that the appropriate paperwork was forwarded to the Department's Payroll Office in March 1988, the documentation was never received and the leave transfer did not take place.

Ms. Brown's debt has remained an open account receivable to the Department since 1986, as all previous efforts to acquire the leave transfer documents were unsuccessful. Unfortunately, Ms. Brown's account was recently identified for referral under the Internal Revenue Service Offset Program, in an effort to reduce the Department's payroll-related accounts receivable. Based on the copy of Ms. Brown's Leave Balances Statement which accompanied your correspondence, we have effected the transfer of her leave to the Department.



The debt has been cancelled and a payment in the amount of \$48.96 was mailed to Ms. Brown on October 25, 1991, for the value of the excess annual leave. The Internal Revenue Service has been notified to immediately remove the Department's claim concerning Ms. Brown from the Offset Program.

The Department regrets any inconvenience experienced by your constituent, Ms. Tijuana Brown.

Sincerely,

Harry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:

DEFENSE

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE



### Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

November 22, 1991

91 DEC -9 P4:28
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

ROOM 2368
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 225-3015

DISTRICT OFFICE:

111 VETERANS BLVD.

SUITE 700 METAIRIE, LA 70005

(504) 589-2753

Honorable Richard Thornburgh Attorney General Department Of Justice Constitution Ave. Washington, D.C. 20530

RE: Ms. Tijuana D. Brown 5840 MacArthur blvd. New Orleans, LA 70131

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration. Please address the concerns identified and, if possible, comply with the request. I would appreciate it if you would advise me of your action in this matter.

Please respond to 111 Veterans Boulevard, Suite 700, Metairie, LA 70005. If you have any questions please call 504/589-2753.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTO Member of Congress

RLL/sn

Honorable Robert L. Livingston United States House of Representatives Room 700, Heritage Plaza 111 Veterans Memorial Boulevard Metairie, Louisiana 70005

Dear Mr. Livingston:

RE: My letter to you, dated October 7, 1991.

I reveived your letter of October 8, acknowledging receipt of the referenced letter.

On October 26, I received a check in the amount of \$48.96 along with a payroll slip via Express Mail from the Department of Justice payroll office (copy enclosed). This check is for the six hours of annual leave they erroneously claimed I owe. Written on the payroll slip is "Leave from Corps of Engineers was credited".

This is ludicrous, the leave was credited where or to whom? At that time, I had resigned from the Government. Upon resigning, they were suppose to pay me for any unused annual leave. When I transferred from the Corps of Engineers to the Drug Enforcement Administration, my leave was transferred to them and was to be consolidated. Therefore, they were responsible for making the lump sum payment. Furthermore, I have searched my Official Personnel Folder, and to no surprise, have found no record of them sending a Record of Leave (SF 1150) or any signs that a transfer of leave had taken place. You know why, because legally they can't.

I am enclosing a copy of a complimentary letter that was sent to me by the Corps of Engineers. Attached to it, is a Record of Leave (SF 1150) which shows the leave balance that was turned over to the Department of Justice. In addition, please add the leave from the remarks section.

Again, I would like for them to pay me for the annual leave that was carried over from the Corps of Engineers and in addition, if they can charge me the interest on \$57.96 for the past five years and later threaten to turn me over to the Internal Revenue Service, then I expect to be paid the interest that has accrued for punitive damages. This kind of harrassment has caused undue stress and a great deal of agony. I also want it in writing, this debt has been removed and that I will not hear from them again.

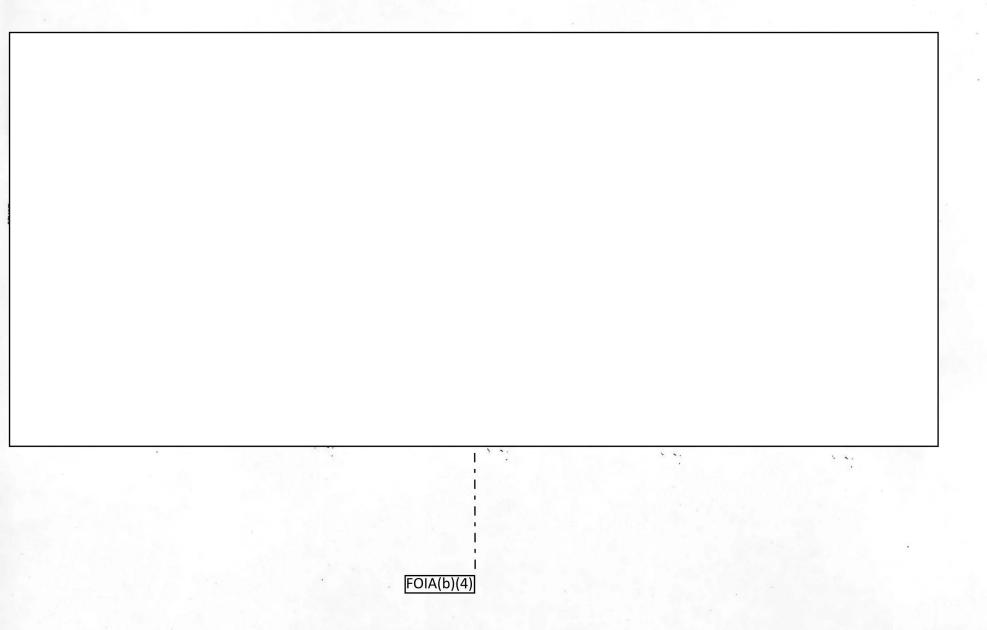
I sincerely appreciate your time and efforts spent in helping resolve this matter in a timely manner.

Sincerely,

Tijuana D. Brown

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 6

NARA-18-1003-A-000981





Ms. Gail King Payroll Supervisor P.O. Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

Dear Ms. King:

I talked with you by phone concerning Tiajuana Brown's, SSN leave record. I am enclosing a copy of the record issued by my payroll office so that you can issue a corrected SF 1150. Ms. Brown is now employed with the Dept. of Army, Civilian Personnel Office, Ft. Stawart, GA 31313.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Florence F. Vining Technical Services Office

CF: Pat Louts

FOIA(b)(6)



FOIA(b)(6)	almander was a subject of the subjec	
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AMERICAN FOIA # 60	0048 (URTS 16453) Docid: 7010	06614 Page 10 NARA-18-1003-A-000985

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: LIVINGSTON, CONG. ROBERT L.

To: AG. ODD: 11-13-91

Date Received: 10-15-91 Date Due: 11-13-91 Control #: X91101617784

Subject & Date

10-08-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF TIJUANA D. BROWN, NEW ORLEANS,

LA, A FORMER DOJ EMPLOYEE, REGARDING HER LEAVE RECORDS.

ENCLOSURES.

SEE E.S. 88032804291 - COPY ATTACHED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred	To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	10-16-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)			(6)				
(3)			(7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				2
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: JM	D		Date Rele	eased:	11-14-91	MLH

#### Remarks

CC: ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET AND A COPY OF THE RESPONSE

TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

11-14-91. JMD RESPONDED ON 11-14-91. COPY TO AG FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

FILE: PERSONNEL/LEAVE

J911016 4175





Washington, D.C. 20530

## NOV 14 1991

Honorable Robert L. Livingston Member of Congress 111 Veterans Boulevard Suite 700 Metairie, LA 70005

Dear Congressman Livingston:

This responds to your letter of October 8, 1991 to the Department regarding your constituent, Ms. Tijuana Brown. Ms. Brown wrote to you regarding an outstanding debt for advanced annual leave, which was authorized during her service with the Department.

Ms. Brown transferred to the Department from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers effective May 11, 1986 and remained with the Department until June 30, 1986. During this period, Ms. Brown was granted advanced annual leave, as her former Personnel Office did not transfer her official annual and sick leave balances to the Department. As a result, when Ms. Brown left the Department to accept a position with the Department of the Army in Georgia, her payroll account reflected a negative leave balance, yielding a debt to the Department in the amount of \$57.96. Although Ms. Brown was advised by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that the appropriate paperwork was forwarded to the Department's Payroll Office in March 1988, the documentation was never received and the leave transfer did not take place.

Ms. Brown's debt has remained an open account receivable to the Department since 1986, as all previous efforts to acquire the leave transfer documents were unsuccessful. Unfortunately, Ms. Brown's account was recently identified for referral under the Internal Revenue Service Offset Program, in an effort to reduce the Department's payroll-related accounts receivable. Based on the copy of Ms. Brown's Leave Balances Statement which accompanied your correspondence, we have effected the transfer of her leave to the Department.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 12

The debt has been cancelled and a payment in the amount of \$48.96 was mailed to Ms. Brown on October 25, 1991, for the value of the excess annual leave. The Internal Revenue Service has been notified to immediately remove the Department's claim concerning Ms. Brown from the Offset Program.

The Department regrets any inconvenience experienced by your constituent, Ms. Tijuana Brown.

Sincerely,

Harry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON

1st DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEFENSE
FOREIGN OPERATIONS

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE



ROOM 2368
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225–3015

DISTRICT OFFICE:

DISTRICT OFFICE:

111 VETERANS BLVD.
SUITE 700

METAIRIE, LA 70005
(504) 589–2753

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

## Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

October 8, 1991

Honorable Richard Thornburgh Attorney General Department Of Justice Constitution Ave. Washington, D.C. 20530

RE: Ms. Tijuana D. Brown 5840 MacArthur blvd. New Orleans, LA 70131

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration. Please address the concerns identified and, if possible, comply with the request. I would appreciate it if you would advise me of your action in this matter.

Please respond to 111 Veterans Boulevard, Suite 700, Metairie, LA 70005. If you have any questions please call 504/589-2753.

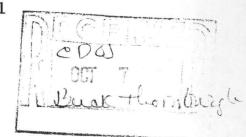
Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON Member of Congress

RLL/sn

October 7, 1991

Honorable Robert L. Livingston United States House of Representatives Room 700, Heritage Plaza 11 Veterans Memorial Boulevard Metairie, Louisiana



Dear Mr. Livingston:

I am writing to acquire your assistance in helping me resolve this matter with the U. S. Department of Justice.

On October 5, 1991, I received a Tax Refund Offset Notice, dated October 2, 1991, from the Department of Justice (copy enclosed). This notice implies I owe the Government \$57.96, plus interest, for unpaid annual leave that was taken during the months of June and July of 1986.

In July and August of 1987, I had received similar correspondence regarding this matter. On several occasions, I went back and forth over the phone trying to resolve this matter with Ms. Reichley, U. S. Department of Justice, the Corp of Engineers, and my current employer at that time, so on September 24, 1987, I wrote to Ms. Reichley (copy enclosed). To no avail, nothing was done.

On March 3, 1988, I wrote to Senator Sam Nunn requesting his assistance. He corresponded with the Department of Justice and on May 16, 1988, I received his letter and a complimentary copy of the Attorney General's reply implying this debt would be removed and they would transfer the remaining balance of leave over to my current employer (copy enclosed). By which time, I was not employed there.

After reading Senator Nunn's reply and knowing I would never receive the remittance, I felt it was an endless battle and left it alone.

As of today, five years later, I am still being harrassed. I would like for the Department of Justice to pay me for the leave that was carried over from the Corp of Engineers and the interest that has accured from it.

I would appreciate any assistance you can give in helping me resolve this matter within 60 days. Otherwise, they will turn it over to the Internal Revenue Service and I will end up paying for their mistake.

If I may be of further assistance to you, please contact me by mail or I may be reached at work (during the hours of 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at (504) 393-3141 or at home at (504) 392-0489.

Sincerely,

Tijuana D. Brown

5840 MacArthur Boulevard

uana D. Brown

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docid: 70106614 Page 15 70131



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUSTICE EMPLOYEE DATA SERVICES ACCOUNTING SECTION, PO BOX 2922 ATTN: ROBERT D. MATHEWS WASHINGTON DC 20013

# TAX REFUND OFFSET NOTICE



For inquires regarding debt(s) call:

TELEPHONE NUMBER (202) 501-6215

NOTIFICATION DATE	TAX ID NUMBER		
OCTOBER 2, 1991 AGENCY	ACCOUNT NUMBER		
JEDS			
BĄŁAN	CE DUE		
, ,	\$57.96		

TIJUANA BROWN 5840 MAC ARTHUR BLVD NEW ORLEANS LA 70131

This is to notify you that our records show you owe the United States government debt(s) totaling the amount listed above. This amount may not include any interest, penalties, or other charges which have, or still may, accrue on this debt(s).

We strongly urge you to pay this debt(s) immediately. To do so, contact the Department of Justice at the address or telephone number listed above, tell them you have received this Tax Refund Offset Notice, and ask them to determine the exact current balance that you owe.

When you learn the current balance owed, you may pay by check or money order, made payable to the United States Department of Justice, and mail it, along with the payment coupon below, in the enclosed envelope. If you wish to pay your debt with Mastercard or Visa Charge card, see the enclosed "Instructions For Paying Debt With Mastercard Or Visa Charge."

If you do not pay this debt within 60 calendar days of the date of this notice, we will notify the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to offset the amount you owe, plus a service fee, from any Federal income tax refund(s) to which you may be entitled for any tax return(s) which you file in the next calendar year.

Any money offset from your Federal tax refund(s), except the service fee, will be applied to the amount of this debt balance. You will still be legally responsible to pay any remaining balance if your tax refund(s) are not enough to satisfy the total amount which you owe.

FOIA(b)(6)

Please detach and enclose bottom portion with payment.

IRS Offset, Tax Year 1991 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PAYMENT COUPON

JEDS /101

JEDS /

IRSR

Please indicate amount enclosed

DO NOT SEND CASH
MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS
PAYABLE TO:
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TIJUANA BROWN 5840 MAC ARTHUR BLVD NEW ORLEANS LA 70131

> U.S. Department of Justice P.O. BOX 100573 Atlanta, Georgia 30384



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 16

5788052727101

sent certified mail

September 24, 1987

U. S. Department of Justice Justice Employee Data Service Attn: Ms. Reta M. Reichley Post Office Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

Dear Ms. Reichley:

I received your letters, dated July 7, 1987 and August 7, 1987 (letter enclosed), regarding your inquiry of my indebtedness in the amount of \$57.96 for unpaid advance leave. Your letters indicated that an investigation had been conducted which revealed that I owe your organization.

I have enclosed a copy of PP #14 & #15 Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) which disclosed that a minus balance of one-hour annual leave was lacking. I am willing to repay you for the one hour of annual leave, but not the extra six hours you erroneously claim I owe. I worked at the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in Savannah, GA, one month prior to starting employment with your organization. When I transferred over to your organization, annual leave as well as sick leave hours had been accrued (a copy of my last LES from the Corps of Engineers is also enclosed). Did you receive my leave record from the Corps of Engineers? If so, why wasn't this leave transferred?

Four months after my resignation with your organization, I resumed working with the U. S. Department of the Army, Headquarters Command at Hunter Army Airfield, GA. The Civilian Personnel Office at Fort Stewart, GA, has never received my leave record from your organization. If a thorough investigation was conducted by your organization, then the leave from the Corps of Engineers would have been reflected before your investigation was concluded.

Furthermore, OPM Regulation 990-2, Chapter 630, S-2-5, states that when an employee resigns from Federal service, the remaining balance of annual leave accrued/used will either be remitted to the employee or taken out of the employee's last pay check. Whereas, sick leave will continue as long as the employee resumes employment with the Federal service within three (3) years. Again, without my leave record, the sick leave accrued from your organization as well as the annual/sick leave accrued from the Corps of Engineers still has not been transferred to my account. I am assuming that your organization received my leave record and lost it.

If I can be of further assistance or if you have any information regarding the whereabouts of my leave record, please contact me by mail or I can be reached at work (during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at (912) 352-5057/5011/5411. Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

TIJUANA D. BROWN

Enclosures



## U.S. Department of Justice

Justice Management Division Office of the Comptroller

P.O. Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

JUL 7 1987

Ms. Tijuana Brown 14 Mirion Court Savanna, Georgia 31406

Dear Ms. Brown:

This is to inform you of your indebtedness to the United States Government in the amount of \$57.96.

Your indebtedness is due to unpaid advanced leave. An Investigation Report containing an explanation of this debt and the computation used to arrive at the debt amount is enclosed (Enclosure 1).

A check or money order in the amount of \$57.96 should be made payable to the United State Department of Justice. The mailing address is:

Department of Justice
Justice Employee Data Service
P.O. Box 2922
Washington, D.C 20013

In accordance with Public Law 97-365, interest will accrue on the unpaid balance of this debt at the rate of 7% per annum if the debt is not liquidated within thirty days of the receipt of this letter. In addition a penalty charge of 6% will be applied (in the same manner) if no action has been taken to repay this debt within ninety days of the letter receipt date.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 19

Title 5, Section 5584 of the U.S.Code provides that the Comptroller General and heads of executive agencies may under certain conditions waive, in whole or in part, claims arising from erroneous payments of pay and allowances made to or on behalf of employees. If you wish to apply for a waiver of this claim complete the enclosed form DOJ-127 (Enclosure 2) and mail it to the above address within thirty days. This form is to be used to request a waiver. It is not to be used to request an extension of time for the repayment. It requires from three to six months time to process a waiver. If the waiver is denied the above specified interest (and penalty if applicable) will accrue from the date you receive and sign for this letter.

A copy of this letter should accompany any correspondence to this office. A pre-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience (Enclosure 3).

If you desire further information in this matter please contact Mr. Reginald T. Murphy of my staff on (202) 272-6115.

Sincerely,

Reta M. Reichley, Chief
Payroll Accounting Section
Justice Employee Data Service
Finance Staff
Office of the Comptroller
Justice Management Division

3 Enclosures



	,	DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION		- (		
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			(Employe	ee's Name)	(SN)	
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				FOIA(b)	(6)	







Honorable Sam Nunn United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

I am writing to inquiry your assistance in expediting this mystification.

I have received two notification letters of indebtness from the U.S. Department of Justice, Payroll and Accounting office, dated July 7, 1987 and one of August 7, 1987 (copies enclosed). The letters implied that I owed them an amount of \$57.96 for unpaid leave that was taken in the months of June and July 1986.

Since November 1986, I have made several inquiries to the Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) and to the Finance Office at Fort Stewart, GA, as to the whereabouts of my leave record. They informed me they had never received. I have contacted the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, GA, and spoke with Ms. Flo Vining. She informed that she sent my records to the Department of Justice on July 17, 1986. I tried repeatedly to contact the Department of Justice by phone. So I wrote them a letter, dated September 24, 1987 (copy enclosed). On September 30, 1987, I received a call from Ms Gail King, Payroll Supervisor of DOJ, she informed me they had inadvertently given me six hours of annual leave. She said in order to receive six hours of annual leave, I would have had to work a full 80 hours of that pay period. In addition, she told me that upon resigning, I should have requested my lump sum payment and that it was not their responsibility to send it to me. She informed me they had never received my pay record.

After several months of conversing with the CPO at Fort Stewart, GA, and the Corps of Engineers, as of today, I still have not received a copy of my leave record, the remittance, or the accurate balance on my leave and earnings statement.

I have worked for the Federal service since May 1979, it has never taken this long for any agency to receive my leave record. My husband is employed with the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station here in Savannah. We will be leaving the area in May 1988. I would like to know where my pay record is, why I wasn't paid the lump sum payment for unused annual leave, and why it has taken from July 1986 until now to obtain it.

Your assistance in helping me resolve this matter in a timely manner would greatly be appreciated.

Sincerely, Lijuana S. Brown

TIJUANA D. BROWN 14 Marian Court

Savannah, Georgia 31406

(Home-(912) 355-4839)

Enclosures







Justice Management Division Office of the Comptroller

P.O. Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

JUL 7 1987

Ms. Tijuana Brown 14 Mirion Court Savanna, Georgia 31406

Dear Ms. Brown:

This is to inform you of your indebtedness to the United States Government in the amount of \$57.96.

Your indebtedness is due to unpaid advanced leave. An Investigation Report containing an explanation of this debt and the computation used to arrive at the debt amount is enclosed (Enclosure 1).

A check or money order in the amount of \$57.96 should be made payable to the United State Department of Justice. The mailing address is:

Department of Justice
Justice Employee Data Service
P.O. Box 2922
Washington, D.C 20013

In accordance with Public Law 97-365, interest will accrue on the unpaid balance of this debt at the rate of 7% per annum if the debt is not liquidated within thirty days of the receipt of this letter. In addition a penalty charge of 6% will be applied (in the same manner) if no action has been taken to repay this debt within ninety days of the letter receipt date.



Title 5, Section 5584 of the U.S.Code provides that the Comptroller General and heads of executive agencies may under certain conditions waive, in whole or in part, claims arising from erroneous payments of pay and allowances made to or on behalf of employees. If you wish to apply for a waiver of this claim complete the enclosed form DOJ-127 (Enclosure 2) and mail it to the above address within thirty days. This form is to be used to request a waiver. It is not to be used to request an extension of time for the repayment. It requires from three to six months time to process a waiver. If the waiver is denied the above specified interest (and penalty if applicable) will accrue from the date you receive and sign for this letter.

A copy of this letter should accompany any correspondence to this office. A pre-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience (Enclosure 3).

If you desire further information in this matter please contact Mr. Reginald T. Murphy of my staff on (202) 272-6115.

Sincerely,

Reta M. Reichley, Chief
Payroll Accounting Section
Justice Employee Data Service
Finance Staff
Office of the Comptroller
Justice Management Division

3 Enclosures





### U.S. Department of Justice

Justice Management Division
Office of the Comptroller

P.O. Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

AUG 7 1987

Ms. Tijuana Brown 14 Mirion Court Savanna, Georgia 31406

Dear Ms. Brown:

This is a second notice concerning your indebtedness to the United States Government.

A notification letter was sent to you by certified mail on July 7, 1987 (Enclosure 1). As of August 7, 1987 interest will accrue on this debt at the rate of 7% per annum.

Failure to liquidate this debt or have an approved repayment plan before October 7, 1987 could result in a 6% penalty charge per annum which is calculated from the date of your notification letter and possibly an administrative charge.

So that your account can be updated quickly and accurately, a copy of this letter must accompany any payment or correspondence. A pre-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience (Enclosure 2).

If you desire additional information, please contact Mr. Reginald Murphy of my staff on (202) 272-6115.

Sincerely,

Reta M. Reichley, Chief, Payrol Accounting

Justice Employee Data Service

Finance Staff

Office of the Compare 10048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 28

Justice Management Division

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENI. 1. AUTHORITY - CURRENT ADDRI TITLE 5 U.S.C. Sections 301 and 5584.	ESS (Employee or Individual Requesting Waiver):	data is	OSE AND USE: Current ad VOLUNTARY and solely for mation may result in delay i	the employee's o	r requestor's convenience. Failure to provid
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A. EMPLOYEE (Name on Claim) Tijuana D. Bro	υwn		B. OFFICE, BOARD, D	DIVISION, OR B	BUREAU
C. EMPLOYING OFFICE (Assigned Organization		ī	D. CLAIM AMOUNT		DATE
	PART II - OVERPAY	MENT IN	ORMATON		L
A. TYPE OF OVERPAYMENT .		B. WERE	YOU AWARE OF THE	OVERPAYMEN	T?
□ PAYROLL	□ ALLOWANCE (Specify below)	0	YES (Date	)	□ N0
C. DID YOU NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR?		D. DID	YOU NOTIFY PAYROLL	/ACCOUNTING	?
☐ YES (Date )	□ NO		YES (Date	)	□ NO
E. WHAT DID YOU BELIEVE WAS THE REASON	PART III - OTHER COMM	ENTS OR			

DISTRIBUTION: ORIGINAL - ACTIVITY ISSUING CLAIM
INFO COPY - EMPLOYING OFFICE (Assigned Organizational Unit)
AT TIME OF OVERPAYMENT

DOJ

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(Use the above schedule if the leave record was not in error. Show only the pay periods involved.)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT









## U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

83 APR -7 PHID: 49

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

March 30, 1988

Honorable Sam Nunn United States Senator Suite 1700 75 Spring Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTN: Susan Sports

Dear Senator Nunn:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your note of March 16, 1988, received by the Department on March 28, 1988, on behalf of Tijuana D. Brown.

A further response will be forthcoming as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Boy

Acting Assistant Attorney General



SAM NUNN. GEORGIA. CHAIRMAN

JOHN C. STENNIS, MISSISSIPPI
J JAMÉS EXON NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN. MICHIGAN
EDWARD M KENNEDY. MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
ALAN J DIXON ILLINOIS
JOHN GLENN OHIO
ALBERT GORE. JR. TENNESSEE
TIMOTHY E WIRTH. COLORADO
RICHARD C SHELBY, ALABAMA

JOHN W. WARNER. VIRGINIA STROM THURMOND. SOUTH CAROLINA GORDON J. HUIMPHREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE DAN QUAYLE, INDIANA PETE WILSON. CALIFORNIA PHIL GRAMM. TEXAS STEVEN D. SYMMS. IDAHO JOHN MCCAIN. ARIZONA

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
CARL M. SMITH, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

April 1, 1988

Tijuana D. Brown 14 Marian Court Savannah, Georgia 31406

Dear Tijuana:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning your alledged indebtedness to the U.S. Government.

In an effort to be of assistance, I have contacted the U.S. Department of Justice in your behalf.

As soon as I receive a report, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Sam Nunn

SN/sws



SAM NUNN. GEORGIA. CHAIRMAN

ARNOLD L PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
CARL M. SMITH, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

JOHN C STENNIS MISSISSIPPI
J JAMES EXON NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M KENNEDY MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
ALAN J DIXON, ILLINOIS
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
ALBERT GORE, JR., TENNESSEE
TIMOTHY E WIRTH, COLORADO
RICHARD C SHELBY, ALABAMA

JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA GORDON J. HIMPHREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE DAN QUAYLE, INDIANA PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS STEVEN D. SYMMS, IDAHO JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

May 16, 1988

Tijuana D. Brown 14 Marian Court Savannah, Georgia 31406

Dear Tijuana:

Attached is a copy of the report I recently received from the Department of Justice in response to my inquiry in your behalf.

If I may be of further assistance to you with this or any other matter, please contact me again.

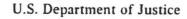
Sincerely,

Sam Nunn

Enclosure

SN/sws







Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

83 MAY -3 AM 11: 36

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

AFR 20 938

Honorable Sam Nunn United States Senator Suite 1700 75 Spring Street, SW Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attention: Susan Sports

Dear Senator Nunn:

This responds to your letter of March 16, 1988, regarding the leave record for your constituent, Tijuana D. Brown.

The payroll office has researched this problem and found that as of April 8, 1988, there was still no record of leave transferred from the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers to the Department of Justice for Ms. Brown. The Corps of Engineers was contacted on April 11, 1988, and confirmed that certified copies of Ms. Brown's leave record were mailed, on two separate occasions, directly to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) personnel office. The payroll office contacted DEA on April 11, 1988 and requested that a copy of Ms. Brown's leave record from the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers be forwarded immediately. Upon receipt of this record, the payroll office will remove the debt of \$57.96 and transfer the remaining balances for annual and sick leave to Ms. Brown's current employer, U.S. Army, Headquarters Command at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia.

The Department of Justice sincerely regrets any inconvenience this matter may have caused your constituent, Ms. Brown.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your concerns.

16/1/20

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Boyd

Acting Assistant Attorney General



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106614 Page 37

			Date		
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	5.				
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	5041-102 GPO : 1987 O - 1	.70-636 OPTI	ONAL FOR ibed by GSA (41 CFR) 1	M 41 (Re) 01-11.206	r. 7-76)

Ms. Gail King Payroll Supervisor P.O. Box 2922 Washington, DC 20013

Dear Ms. King:

I talked with you by phone concerning Tiajuana Brown's, SSN leave record. I am enclosing a copy of the record issued by my payroll office so that you can issue a corrected SF 1150. Ms. Brown is now employed with the Dept. of Army, Civilian Personnel Office, Ft. Stewart, GA 31313.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Florence F. Vining Technical Services Office

CF: Pat Loutz



FOIA(b)(6)

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Slandard Form 50-B Rev. Jahuary t 982 U.S. Office of Personnel Management FPM Chapter 296

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37. Remarks

## NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION

1. Name	(Last , First , Middle)			2. SSN		3. Position Sensitivity (Opt.	4. Date of Birth
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	1—None 2—5 Pt.	3—10 Pt. Disab 4—10 Pt. Comp.	5—10 Pt. Other 6—10 Pt./30% Comp.	6. Serv. C	08-20-81	7. Tenure	8. Retirement 1-CS 3-FS 5-Other 2-FICA 4-None 6-CS Spec
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34. Duty S	ARNAH, CHAT	HAM COUNTY	, GA	35. Positio	on Occupied 1-Competitive 3-SES Get 2-Excepted 4-SES Car	naral	opropriation Code (Optional)

#### REGULAR SECTION TEAD FLSA COVERAGE

#### -LUMP-SUM PAYMENT TO BE MADE FOR ANY UNUSED ANNUAL LEAVE.

REASON FOR RESIGNATION:
MY PRESENT AND PAST WORK EXPERIENCE AS WELL AS MY EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND
HAS ENABLED ME TO MASTER ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECRETARIAL DUTIES TO THE
UTMOST TO WHEREAS, I FEEL, WITH THESE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE GAINED, IT EXC
THAT OF THE DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THIS POSITION. THEREFORE, I AM
HEREBY SUBMITTING MY RESIGNATION WITH AN EFFECTIVE DATE AS OF MONDAY,
JUNE 30, 1986, FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT.

FORWARDING ADDRESS: 14 Marion Court Savannah, Georgia 31406

38. Approval		39. FPMIS Data				
A Title of Approving Official PERS. STAFFING SPEC.	B. Date 03-92-86	A. Supv. or Nonsupv Ind.	B. VEV IND	C. PRD	D. Barg Unit Status	E. Functional Class
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From:

FALLS CHURCH, VA

To: AG.

ODD: 10-02-91

Date Received: 09-18-91 Date Due: 10-02-91 Control #: X91091816497

Subject & Date

09-11-91 LETTER FROM A DOJ EMPLOYEE WHO REQUESTS THE AG'S APPROVAL AND ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING A 28-DAY LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM DOJ, BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1991, IN ORDER TO HANDLE A FAMILY MEDICAL EMERGENCY.

NOTE: REC'D IN EXEC. SEC. ON 09-18-91.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) JMD; FLICKINGER 09-18-91 (5)

(2) (3) (6)

(7) (8)

DATE: 1P OPR:

INTERIM BY: Sig. For: JMD

Date Released: 09-24-91

PAB

W/IN:

PRTY

Remarks

(4)

INFO CC: OAG, DAG

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

09-24-91 NO RESPONSE NECESSARY, PER JMD JOY. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/18/91

FILE: PERSONNEL/LEAVE

J910918 3795

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



September 11, 1991

JEPARTMENT O

Mr. William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Dept. of Justice Room 5111 Washington, D. C. 20530

'91 SEP 18

EXECUTIVE SEC

Dear Mr. Barr;

There is a current family medical emergency which is taking all our time and energy to handle the situation. My Mother is in very, very grave condition in Fairfax Hospital, Virginia. She has bacteria infection in her blood along with malfunctions of the heart, lungs, stomach, kidneys, and is in a very unstable condition. All medical personnel tell us that in their opinion, there is no hope for any kind of recovery.

While on annual leave for this week, we have been called to the hospital at all times of the day and night with very little rest or sleep. The only person I have to help me with my Mother is my wife and both of us are suffering from exhaustion. Under our present conditions, I am requesting your approval and assistance in obtaining a 28 day leave of absence from the U. S. Deoartment of Justice starting Monday, September 16, 1991. I currently do not want to use the annual leave for very personal reasons and would prefer to just go on a leave of absence until the situation stabilizes. I appeal to you on humanitarian reasons and plead for understanding in our time of sorrow and grief.

	Yours sincerely,	
FOIA(b)(6)		





## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: WILLIAMS, J. ELLIOTT, CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY To: AG. (THORNBURGH) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-20-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092016629

Subject & Date

09-09-91 LETTER ADVISING THAT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY IS SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE ON NOVEMBER 6, 1991, IN VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON. REQUESTS THAT ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE BE GRANTED TO MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT THOMAS NORRIS, A SPECIAL AGENT WITH THE FBI, SO THAT HE MAY PARTICIPATE.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	FBI; SESSIONS	09-20-91	(5)	Referred 10.	Date.	W/IN:
(2) (3)			(6) (7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: F	BI		Date Released	:	PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG

(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

Other Remarks:

MIKE CAREY 9/23/91 FILE: PERSONNEL/LEAVE



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106614 Page 44



# CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY AT :23 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHARTERED BY THE CONGRESSCUTIVE SECRETARIAL

NATIONAL OFFICE AND ARCHIVES

INTREPID SEA • AIR • SPACE MUSEUM
INTREPID SQUARE
WEST 46TH STREET AND I2TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
(212) 582-5355

September 9, 1991

The Honorable Richard Thornberg Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We are sincerely grateful for the cooperation, assistance and consideration rendered by the U.S. Department of Justice to the Society and its members through the years.

The opening session of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society is scheduled to commence on November 6, 1991 in Vancouver, Washington.

I respectfully request that administrative leave be granted to Medal of Honor recipient Thomas Norris, a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to include travel time to and from Vancouver, Washington, so that he may participate.

The open window for transportation is November 3 - 17, 1991.

I thank you and your staff again for your gracious support.

Sincerely,

J. ELLIOTT WILLIAMS

Elliott Williams

JEW:cea

President, CMHS



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106614 Page 45

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: McWHORTER, LAURENCE S., DIRECTOR, EOA

To: AG. ODD: 10-29-91

Date Received: 10-22-91 Date Due: 12-03-91 Control #: X91102218033

Subject & Date

10-21-91 MEMO REQUESTING APPROVAL OF A PAY INCREASE FOR

U.S. ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS; WITH

ATTACHMENTS; THRU JMD & DAG; FOR AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.

(1) (2) (3)	Referred To: JMD; FLICKINGER DAG; TERWILLIGE	(5) (6) (7)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN: PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: AG	(8)	DATE: Date Released:	11-29-91	OPR: BJM

#### Remarks

- (1) FOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE AG. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
- 10-29-91 JMD/SAMUELS REQUESTED DD EXT. BJ
- (2) W/MEMO FROM JMD TO THE AG DATED 11-12-91 RECOMMENDING 3.5 PERCENT INCREASES FOR USAS AND CERTAIN AUSAS INSTEAD OF ACROSS-THE-BOARD 4.2 PERCENT INCREASES AS RECOMMENDED BY EOA; FOR DAG CONCURRENCE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. (CYN)

#### Other Remarks:

11-26-91: PER ODAG/WHITE, ODAG/MARCY REQ DD EXT FROM 11-18 TO 12-03-91; WAITING FOR INFORMATION FROM JMD.(CYN) 11-29-91. AG SIGNED MEMO WHICH WAS DATED 11-29-91 BY THE AG. ENTIRE PACKAGE FORWARDED TO JMD FOR HANDLING. COPY TO EOA. (LH)

GJT CONCURRED 11-14-91; W/NOTE TO DBL FILE: PERSONNEL/PAY AND COMPENSATION, AG CHRON J911022 4232

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject Date

United States Attorney and Assistant United States Attorney Pay

NOV 12,1991

TO: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

Harry H. Flickinger

Assistant Attorney General for Administration

SUMMARY: Annually, the Attorney General approves increases to the administratively determined pay for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) which approximate the annual increases authorized for the statutory pay schedules applicable to other Department employees. The Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) requests approval to grant all USAs and AUSAs the 4.2 percent increase for the General Schedule in January 1992. The attached memorandum recommends 3.5 percent increases for USAs and certain AUSAs instead of across-the-board 4.2 percent increases to maintain pay comparability with equivalent positions in the legal divisions paid under the Executive Schedule and the Senior Executive Service which will receive 3.5 percent increases.

FROM:

ACTION REQUIRED: Decision on the percentage amount of the pay increases authorized for USAs and AUSAs consistent with the increases to the statutory pay schedules in January 1992.

DUE DATE/ACTION

FORCING EVENT: Request from the Director, EOUSA for approval to increase pay for USAs and AUSAs consistent with annual adjustment to scheduled rates of pay applicable to other Department employees.

DOJ COORDINATION: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence). None

CONCURRENCES: DAG OLC OPD OLA POA JMD MARCY Initials PA Dr x x X X X Date

EXTERNAL COORDINATION: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence). None

Contact Point for

Additional Information: John C. Vail, Director, Personnel Staff

514-6788



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106616 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-001022 \*

## Memorandum

Subject

Date

United States Attorney and Assistant United States Attorney Pay Increases

NOV 12 1991

To

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

Harry M. Flickinger
Assistant Attorney General
for Administration

This provides Justice Management Division (JMD) comments on the October 21, 1991 request from the Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) for your approval to authorize pay increases for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) equivalent to the 4.2 percent increase to rates of pay under the General Schedule effective the first day of the first pay period in January 1992. In order to maintain consistent pay relationships between USAs and AUSAs and equivalent positions subject to the statutory pay systems in the Department, the JMD recommends the following alternatives to the EOUSA's proposed 4.2 percent across-theboard increase for all USAs and AUSAs. Our recommendation would limit the increases for USAs and Supervisory and Senior Litigation Counsel AUSAs to the 3.5 percent increase authorized for Executive Schedule rates and that are also likely to be approved by the President for the Senior Executive Service.

#### United States Attorney Pay Increase

In authorizing the pay for USAs at \$106,300, consideration was made of the relationship between USA pay and that for positions in the Department's legal divisions, including positions of Assistant Attorneys General paid under the Executive Schedule. The current USA pay rate of \$106,300 is \$2,000 less than the \$108,300 rate of pay authorized for Executive Level IV (EX-IV) of the Executive Schedule and ES-6 in the Senior Executive Service. In January 1992, the rates of pay for the Executive Schedule will increase by 3.5 percent. The amount of increase, if any, for rates in the Senior Executive Service must be authorized by the President in an Executive Order. It is anticipated that such increases will not exceed the 3.5 percent amount mandated for the Executive Schedule. Accordingly, to maintain pay parity with similar positions paid under the statutory pay schedules, we recommend that you limit the increases to USA pay to 3.5 percent. An increase of 3.5 percent, rounded to the nearest \$100, would result in USA pay of \$110,000. This compares with the 1992 rate for EX-IV of \$112,100, which is the maximum payable rate for USAs and AUSAs.



## Supervisory Assistant United States Attorneys and Senior Litigation Counsel Assistant United States Attorneys Pay Increase

Pay for Supervisory AUSAs and Senior Litigation Counsel (SLC) AUSAs was also based on pay relationships with second level supervisory and senior attorney positions in the Department's legal divisions assigned to the Senior Executive Service. In order to maintain pay relationships with these positions, it is recommended that increases to the pay for Supervisory and SLC AUSAs be limited to the percentage of increase authorized for the Senior Executive Service. It is anticipated that these increases will be the same as those authorized for the Executive Schedule, i.e., 3.5 percent. The following summarizes 3.5 percent increases to the existing rates of pay for these positions.

## Supervisory AUSAs and SLC in the nine largest offices1

First Assistant - \$104,000

Division Chief - \$ 99,700

Other Supervisors<sup>2</sup> - \$ 95,700

## Supervisory AUSAs and SLC in all other U.S. Attorney offices

First Assistant - \$97,800

Division Chief - \$93,800

Other Supervisors - \$90,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes all Senior Litigation Counsel, except in the Northern District of California (San Francisco) and the District of Connecticut (Bridgeport), where all "Other Supervisors and SLCs" would be paid a maximum of \$93,800 to avoid pay inversion with non-supervisory/non-SLC AUSAs through application of the 8 percent geographic differential.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central District of California (Los Angeles), District of Columbia, Southern District of Florida (Miami), Southern District of New York (Manhattan), Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), Southern District of Texas (Houston), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and District of New Jersey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes all Senior Litigation Counsel AUSA positions. System-wide, the number of Senior Litigation Counsel would continue to be limited to 2 percent of the total AUSA workforce.

William P. Barr

In both categories, the rates would be maximum rates. Where appropriate, pay could be set below these levels.

## Non-supervisory and non-Senior Litigation Counsel Assistant United States Attorneys Pay Increase

Pay for non-supervisory and non-SLC AUSAs is currently set at a maximum of \$81,400 which is roughly equivalent to the \$80,138 maximum rate of pay for positions under the General Schedule. In January 1992, the rates of pay for the General Schedule will be increased by 4.2 percent. It is recommended that you approve the EOUSA's request to increase the pay of all non-supervisory and non-SLC AUSAs by the 4.2 percent increase authorized for the General Schedule. This will result in a new maximum rate of pay for these employees of \$84,800.

## Geographic Differential

We recommend that you approve the EOUSA's request to continue to authorize the geographic differential of 8 percent for non-supervisory, non-SLC AUSAs in the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Salary plus differential under this authorization would be limited to \$91,500 per annum.

## Minimum Administrative Pay Increase Amount

The JMD has no objection to your approving the EOUSA's request to establish \$100 as the minimum Administrative Pay Increase (API) amount authorized for an employee whose performance is rated at the Fully Successful level. Widening the range of the API amount at the Fully Successful level will provide managers with more discretion in providing pay for performance.

Should you concur in modifications to the EOUSA's request as outlined above, please indicate your agreement by signing below.

Concur:

William P. Barr Attorney General 11/29/91 Date

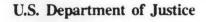
# Action Memorandum

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject United States Attorney and Assistant United States Attorney Pay					Date Of	CT 2 1 199	1 1991	
TO: William P. B Deputy Attor Summary: Req	*		a pay i	ncrease	M	Laurence Obirector for Unit	, Exec	
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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106616 Page 6





Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

OGT 2 1 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: William P. Barr

Deputy Attorney General

FROM Laurence S. McWhorter Director

SUBJECT: United States Attorney and

Assistant United States Attorney Pay

This is to request your approval of a pay increase for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) pursuant to your authority under 5 U.S.C. §5307, 28 U.S.C. §548, 28 C.F.R. §0.15(b)(1)(i), and 28 C.F.R. §0.15(b)(1)(v).

## United States Attorney Pay Increase

By memorandum of December 21, 1990, USAs were authorized an increase in pay to their current per annum rate, \$106,300, effective the first day of the first full pay period in calendar year 1991 (see Tab A).

Pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) (Public Law 101-509, November 5, 1990), the Department's General Schedule (GS) employees, including those employed in United States Attorneys' offices (USAOs), will receive a 4.2 percent pay increase effective January 12, 1992, the first day of the first full pay period in calendar year 1992. Although the FEPCA does not affect administrative pay systems, such as the one under which USAs are paid, the Deputy Attorney General can authorize an increase in USA pay pursuant to 5 U.S.C., 28 U.S.C. and 28 C.F.R. To ensure that USAs receive the same percentage pay increase as will be received by the non-attorney employees the USAs supervise, this is to request your approval of a 4.2 percent increase in the USA salary to \$110,700 per annum, effective January 12, 1992. Your approval/disapproval of this request may be documented at Tab B.

#### Assistant United States Attorney Pay Increases

AUSA pay also is administratively determined so it is not affected by the FEPCA-authorized increase. To ensure that AUSAs



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106616 Page 7

receive the same percentage increase paid all other USAO employees, this is to request your approval of a 4.2 percent pay increase for all AUSAs, as well as a 4.2 percent pay increase in all AUSA pay caps, effective January 12, 1992. Tab C may be used to document your approval/disapproval of this request. Previous years' approvals are documented at Tab D. Consistent with the procedure approved by former Deputy Attorney General Burns, AUSA salary increases would be rounded downward to the nearest one hundred dollars to avoid exceeding in any case the authorized percentage increase (see Tab E). Your approval of this request would affect the AUSA pay caps as follows:

- 1. The nonsupervisory/non-Senior Litigation Counsel (SLC) AUSA pay cap applicable to all locations except for those for which you authorized an eight percent geographic differential would increase from \$81,400 to \$84,800 per annum;
- 2. The nonsupervisory/non-SLC AUSA pay cap applicable to those locations for which you authorized an eight percent geographic differential (see Tab F) would increase from \$87,900 to \$91,500 per annum;
- 3. The supervisory/SLC pay caps applicable to the nine largest USAOs (see Tab G) would increase as follows:

First Assistant - Cap would increase from \$100,500 to \$104,700 per annum

Division Chief - Cap would increase from \$96,400 or equivalent to \$100,400 per annum

All SLC and other - Cap would increase from \$92,500 to \$96,300 per annum; and

4. The supervisory/SLC pay caps applicable to the other USAOs would increase as follows:

First Assistant - Cap would increase from \$94,500 to \$98,400 per annum

Division Chief - Cap would increase from \$90,700 or equivalent to \$94,500 per annum

In the Northern District of California and the District of Connecticut at Bridgeport, the "Division Chief or equivalent" cap (\$94,500) would apply to all paid supervisors and SLC AUSAs, the same as was authorized last year (see Tab H). This exception to the general rule is necessary to ensure that SLC and supervisory AUSAs below the Division Chief level are not subject to a pay cap which is lower than the cap applicable to nonsupervisory/non-SLC AUSAs (the proposed \$90,600 per annum "All SLC and other paid supervisors" cap is lower than the proposed \$91,500 nonsupervisory/non-SLC cap which includes an eight percent geographic differential).



All SLC and other - Cap would increase from \$87,000 paid supervisors to \$90,600 per annum.

This also requests your approval of a modification to nonsupervisory/non-SLC AUSA pay increase guidelines, pursuant to your authority under 28 U.S.C. §548 and 28 C.F.R. §0.15(b)(1)(v).

Nonsupervisory/non-SLC AUSAs who are compensated below the per annum cap are eligible for a yearly pay increase called an administrative pay increase (API). USAs select an API amount from within a range of increases delineated on an API chart (see Tab I). Ranges vary based on the AUSA's current salary and annual performance rating.

The Attorney General's Advisory Committee of USAs and this office have studied the API chart and recommend you approve a minor modification. The current bottom end of most "Fully Successful" (FS) ranges do not allow USAs the discretion they need to manage performance and to control their budgets. Although FS performance is acceptable, USAs desire to motivate higher-level performance, and high FS minimums do not facilitate this goal. We therefore request you authorize the bottom end of FS ranges be changed to \$100, which would ensure that FS performers receive some increase and, at the same time, would allow USAs to better manage their budgets and motivate higher-level performance. Your approval/disapproval of this request may be documented at Tab J.

Attachments

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>For example, the bottom end of the FS range associated with a \$31,400 per annum salary is \$2900.



Office " re Deputy Attornes senera

The Deputy Visitney General

A ....

December 21, 1990

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Laurence S. McWhorter

Director

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

FROM: William P. Barr

Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: U.S. Attorney and Assistant U.S. Attorney Pay

This is in response to your memoranda dated August 8, 1990 and November 13, 1990 concerning pay levels for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs). I have reviewed and considered your proposals and have decided that the following rates of pay will be made effective January 13, 1991.

#### U.S. Attorney Pay

The rate of basic pay for all United States Attorneys will be \$106,300.

## Supervisory AUSAs and Senior Litigation Counsel (SLC)

For the nine largest U.S. Attorney Offices1:

First Assistant \$100,500

Division Chief \$ 96,400

Other Supervisors<sup>2</sup> - \$ 92,500

And all Senior Litigation Counsel. System-wide, the number of Senior Litigation Counsel will be limited to 60.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central District of California, District of Columbia, Southern District of Florida, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Northern District of Illinois, Southern District of Texas, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and District of New Jersey.

. For all other U.S. Attorney Offices

First Assistant - \$94,500

Division Chief - \$90,700

Other Supervisors - \$87,000

In both categories, the rates are maximum rates. Where appropriate, pay may be set below those levels.

#### Non-supervisory AUSAs

Non-supervisory AUSA pay should be raised by the 4.1 percent increase payable for the General Schedule. The new cap for non-supervisory AUSA pay will be \$81,400.

#### Interim Geographic Adjustment

A geographic differential of 8 percent will be paid to non-supervisory, non-Senior Litigation Counsel AUSAs in the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, consistent with Executive Order 12736, December 12, 1990.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel.



RE: 1992 Pay Increase for United States Attorneys

I hereby authorize a 4.2 percent pay increase for United States Attorneys, effective January 12, 1992. The new United States Attorney salary is authorized at \$110,700 per annum.
This is the same percentage pay increase and effective date applicable to General Schedule employees pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990.

(	)	Approved		
(	)	Disapproved		
(	)	Other		
W i	11	iam D Barr	 Dato	

Deputy Attorney General



RE: 1992 Pay Increase for all Assistant United States Attorneys

I hereby authorize a 4.2 percent pay increase for all Assistant United States Attorneys, and a 4.2 percent increase in all Assistant United States Attorney pay caps, effective January 12, 1992. Pay increases are to be rounded downward to the nearest \$100 figure. This is the same percentage pay increase and effective date applicable to General Schedule employees pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990.

(	)	Approved		
(	)	Disapproved		
(	)	Other		
Wi	11	iam P. Barr	Date	

Deputy Attorney General



Coffice of the Deputy Att consist

Tare Vieneral

December 11, 1990

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Laurence S. McWhorter

Director

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

FROM: William P. Barr

Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: U.S. Attorney and Assistant U.S. Attorney Pay

This is in response to your memoranda dated August 8, 1990 and November 13, 1990 concerning pay levels for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs). I have reviewed and considered your proposals and have decided that the following rates of pay will be made effective January 13, 1991.

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<u>Division Chief</u> - \$ 96,400

Other Supervisors<sup>2</sup> - \$ 92,500

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel. System-wide, the number of Senior Litigation Counsel will be limited to 60.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central District of California, District of Columbia, Southern District of Florida, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Northern District of Illinois, Southern District of Texas, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and District of New Jersey.

. For all other U.S. Attorney Offices

First Assistant - \$94,500

<u>Division Chief</u> - \$90,700

Other Supervisors - \$87,000

In both categories, the rates are maximum rates. Where appropriate, pay may be set below those levels.

## Non-supervisory AUSAs

Non-supervisory AUSA pay should be raised by the 4.1 percent increase payable for the General Schedule. The new cap for non-supervisory AUSA pay will be \$81,400.

### Interim Geographic Adjustment

A geographic differential of 8 percent will be paid to non-supervisory, non-Senior Litigation Counsel AUSAs in the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, consistent with Executive Order 12736, December 12, 1990.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel.



RE: Assistant United States Attorney Pay

Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys for authority to increase the rate of basic pay of Assistant United States Attorneys by 3.6 percent on January 14, 1990 (General Schedule pay will increase 3.6 percent on that date).

Approved:

Disapproved:

Donald Ayer

Deputy Attorney General

RE: Comparability Increase

Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys for authority to increase the pay cap/rate of basic pay of Assistant United States Attorneys at the same time and by the same amount as the next General Schedule pay cap/annual pay comparability increase.

Approved:

isapproved:

Associate Attorney General

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RE: Comparability Increase

Request by the Executive Office for United States
Attorneys for authority to increase the rate of basic pay of
Assistant United States Attorneys by two percent, effective
January 3; 1968.

Approved:

Disapproved:

Date:

2 30 87

Arnold I. Burns
Deputy Attorney General

RE: Cost-of-Living Pay Increase

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Recid: 7010661

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

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for authority to adjust the salaries of Assistant United State Attorneys.  Concur  Date: 1-0-9  D. Lovell Jensen Associate Attorney General  ( ) Disapproved  Date: 11, 1925.  Carol E. Dinkins Deputy Attorney General  Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorney for authority to adjust the salaries of United States Attorney  ( ) Concur	RE:	Annual Cost-of-Living Pay	Increase	
Date:  D. Lowell Jensen Associate Attorney General  (M) Approved  (I) Disapproved  Date:  Carol E. Dinkins Deputy Attorney General  Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorney for authority to adjust the salaries of United States Attorney  (M) Concur	for a	uthority to adjust the sai	office for United St laries of Assistant	ates Attorne
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D. Lovell Jensen Associate Attorney General  ( Approved ( ) Disapproved  Date: January 11, 1925.  Carol E. Dinkins Deputy Attorney General  Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorney for authority to adjust the salaries of United States Attorney  ( Concur	Dates	1-10-05	· ·	
Associate Attorney General  ( ) Approved  Date:	יצ. ילבני	Ame Jue.		
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Caral & Dinkins  Carol E. Dinkins  Deputy Attorney General  Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorney  for authority to adjust the salaries of United States Attorney  ( Concur	17	Approved		
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for authority to adjust the salaries of United States Attorney  ( Concur				
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D. Lovell Jensen Associate Attorney General

( M Approved

( ) .Disapproved

Bate: 1 Janey 11,1975

Carol S. Dinkins
Deputy Attorney General



Annual Cost-of- .v. 4 Pay Increase Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys for authority to adjust the salaries of Assistant United States Attorneys .. Concur D. Lowell Jensen Associate Attorney General ) Approved ) Disapproved Edward C. Schmult Deputy Attorney General Request by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to compensate all United States Attorneys, except those at Executive Level IV, at \$66,000 per annum pursuant to 28 USC 548. ( V) Concur Drc. 29, 1983 D. Lowell Jensen Associate Attorney General (X) Approve Disapprove

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Edward C. Schaults

Deputy Attorney General

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106616 Page 21

RA-18-1003-A-001042

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: Cost-of-Living Pay Increase

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Doeld 70106618

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

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The Deputy Armer General

December 21, 1990

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#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Laurence S. McWhorter

Director

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

FROM: William P. Barr

Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: U.S. Attorney and Assistant U.S. Attorney Pay

This is in response to your memoranda dated August 8, 1990 and November 13, 1990 concerning pay levels for United States Attorneys (USAs) and Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs). I have reviewed and considered your proposals and have decided that the following rates of pay will be made effective January 13, 1991.

## U.S. Attorney Pay

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## Supervisory AUSAs and Senior Litigation Counsel (SLC)

. For the nine largest U.S. Attorney Offices1:

First Assistant - \$100,500

Division Chief - \$ 96,400

Other Supervisors<sup>2</sup> - \$ 92,500

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel. System-wide, the number of Senior Litigation Counsel will be limited to 60.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central District of California, District of Columbia, Southern District of Florida, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Northern District of Illinois, Southern District of Texas, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and District of New Jersey.

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First Assistant - \$94,500

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In both categories, the rates are maximum rates. Where appropriate, pay may be set below those levels.

### Non-supervisory AUSAs

Non-supervisory AUSA pay should be raised by the 4.1 percent increase payable for the General Schedule. The new cap for non-supervisory AUSA pay will be \$81,400.

### Interim Geographic Adjustment

A geographic differential of 8 percent will be paid to non-supervisory, non-Senior Litigation Counsel AUSAs in the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, consistent with Executive Order 12736, December 12, 1990.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel.



Office of he Deputy Attorna. Commis-

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The Deputy America General

December 11, 1990

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#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Laurence S. McWhorter

Director

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

FROM: William P. Barr Deputy Attorney General

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>And all Senior Litigation Counsel.



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NOTES: 1/Figures reflect a 4.1% increase authorized by the Deputy Attorney General.

2/Assistants receiving performance ratings of unsatisfactory or minimally satisfactory are not eligible for Administrative Pay Increase (APIs).

3/In no case may an Assistant's salary exceed \$81,400 per annum.

4/APIs must be recommended at a \$100 increment.

Effective January 13, 1991





Subject

er pulle

Date

Assistant United States Attorneys Pay

JAN 10 1991

Laurence S. McWhorter
Director
Executive Office for
United States Attorneys

Harry M. Flickinger
Assistant Attorney General
for Administration

This provides clarification of two lesues relating to the January 1991 pay adjustments for Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) authorized by Deputy Attorney General Barr's December 21, 1990 memorandum. The issues are the potential pay inversion in San Francisco between first-line supervisors and nonsupervisory AUSAs receiving the 8 percent interim geographic adjustment; and the number of Senior Litigation Counsel positions authorized under the memorandum.

## Interim Geographic Adjustment

geographic adjustment to nonsupervisors ADS, page of the state of the

#### Senior Litigation Counsel Positions

Rather than place a limit of 60 on the number of Senior Litigation Counsel (SLC) positions authorized, the Deputy Attorney General has agreed that the number of SLC positions may be set at any level which does not exceed 2 percent of the total AUSA workforce.

Please let me know if you have any questions concerning these issues.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106616 Page 28

THIS SCHEDULE OF SALARY INCREASES APPLIES TO
NONSUPERVISORY/NON-SLC POSITIONS IN ALL LOCATIONS
EXCEPT FOR THOSE COVERED BY THE SCHEDULE AT TAB A-9 THROUGH A-10

## ADMINISTRATIVE PAY INCREASE

If current salary is	Fully Successful	Excellent	Outstanding
Up to 31,300 31,400 - 33,500 33,600 - 33,800 33,900 - 34,700 34,800 - 35,400 35,500 - 36,900 37,000 - 37,700 37,800 - 38,000 38,100 - 39,100 39,200 - 40,200 40,300 - 41,400 41,500 - 42,200 42,300 - 42,500 42,600 - 42,800 42,900 - 43,600 43,700 - 44,800 44,900 - 45,800 45,900 - 47,100 47,200 - 48,100 48,200 - 48,100 48,200 - 48,100 47,200 - 49,200 49,300 - 49,700 49,800 - 50,100 50,500 - 50,600 50,700 - 51,400 50,500 - 50,600 50,700 - 51,400 50,500 - 50,600 50,700 - 51,400 51,500 - 52,100 52,200 - 52,700 52,800 - 53,700 53,800 - 54,200 54,300 - 54,900 55,000 - 55,500 55,600 - 55,500 55,600 - 55,500 56,100 - 56,200 56,300 - 56,500 56,300 - 56,500 56,300 - 56,500 56,600 - 57,000 57,100 - 58,200 58,300 - 58,800	2,900 - 5,100 2,800 - 5,100 2,800 - 5,100 2,800 - 5,000 2,800 - 5,000 2,800 - 5,000 2,700 - 4,900 2,700 - 4,800 2,600 - 4,700 2,500 - 4,600 2,500 - 4,500 2,500 - 4,500 2,500 - 4,500 2,500 - 4,300 2,400 - 4,300 2,400 - 4,300 2,400 - 4,300 2,100 - 3,900 2,200 - 3,900 2,200 - 3,900 2,100 - 3,600 2,100 - 3,600 2,100 - 3,600 2,100 - 3,600 2,100 - 3,600 2,100 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,900 - 3,500 1,000 - 3,000 1,000 - 3,000 1,000 - 3,000 1,000 - 3,000 1,000 - 2,800	5,100 - 5,600 5,100 - 5,500 5,100 - 5,500 5,100 - 5,400 5,000 - 5,400 5,000 - 5,300 4,900 - 5,100 4,900 - 5,100 4,800 - 5,100 4,800 - 5,100 4,600 - 5,000 4,500 - 4,900 4,500 - 4,900 4,500 - 4,900 4,400 - 4,900 4,300 - 4,900 4,100 - 4,700 3,900 - 4,600 3,900 - 4,600 3,900 - 4,500 3,900 - 4,500 3,900 - 4,500 3,900 - 4,400 3,600 - 4,300 3,700 - 4,400 3,500 - 4,300 3,500 - 4,200 3,500 - 4,200 3,500 - 4,200 3,500 - 4,200 3,500 - 4,200 3,500 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,600 3,000 - 3,500 2,800 - 3,500 2,800 - 3,400	5,600 - 6,700 5,500 - 6,500 5,500 - 6,500 5,400 - 6,400 5,400 - 6,400 5,300 - 6,300 5,100 - 6,100 5,100 - 6,000 5,000 - 6,000 5,000 - 6,000 4,900 - 6,000 4,900 - 6,000 4,900 - 5,900 4,900 - 5,900 4,700 - 5,600 4,700 - 5,600 4,500 - 5,500 4,400 - 5,500 4,400 - 5,500 4,400 - 5,400 4,300 - 5,500 4,200 - 5,500 4,200 - 5,500 4,200 - 5,100 4,300 - 4,900 3,600 - 4,900 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,500 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,300 3,600 - 4,200

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106616 Page 29

RE: Modification of Administrative Pay Increase Charts

I hereby authorize a change in the administrative pay increase charts used to compute nonsupervisory/non-Senior Litigation Counsel, Assistant United States Attorney annual raises. The bottom end of the "Fully Successful" ranges are to be changed to \$100 to ensure that fully successful performers receive some increase and, at the same time, to allow USAs to better manage their budgets and motivate higher-level performance.

(	)	Approved		
(	)	Disapproved		
(	)	Other		
W	11	iam P. Barr	Date	

Deputy Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET HINCKLEY, OH From: ODD: 09-09-91 To: AG. Date Due: 09-09-91 Control #: X91082715559 Date Received: 08-26-91 Subject & Date 08-26-91 LETTER (FAX COPY REC'D FROM OAG) FROM AN INS SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT IN THE CLEVELAND DISTRICT OFFICE, REQUESTING THE AG'S ASSISTANCE IN EXPEDITING THE RELEASE OF TRANSFER FUNDS SO THAT HIS TRAVEL ORDERS CAN BE ISSUED PRIOR TO THE ESCROW CLOSING DATE (SEPTEMBER 9, 1991) ON THE SALE OF HIS HOME; WITH ENCLOSURES. Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)(5)INS; MCNARY 08-27-91 W/IN: (2)(6) (31)PRTY: (8)1Z DATE: INTERIM BY: OPR: PAB Sig. For: INS Date Released: 02-10-93 Remarks 6 MOUNT INFO CC: OAG, OAG (SCHALL), DAG, JMD (1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. 12-09-92: PER REQUEST, ADDITIONAL COPY PROVIDED INS. 02-09-93: PER INS/SENORA BENJAMIN, CLOSE OUT -HAS RECEIVED HIS OFFICIAL TRANSFER ORDERS AND FUNDING. Other Remarks: 191082705108

OLA CONTACT: RJF SAW, SHRED 8/28/91 FILE: PERSONNEL/PAY AND COMPENSATION J910827 3502



FOIA(b)(6)

2/8/93

Note To Jan Huddle Executive Secretariat

From Senora Benjamin Staff Assistant, HQ Finance

It is my understanding that this control is closed and that has received his official transfer orders and funding.

## EXTREMELY URGENT - TIME SENSITIVE

FOIA(b)(6)

August 26, 1991

Honorable William P. Barr'
Acting Attorney General,'
Room 5111, MAIN JUSTICE BLDG.
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General:

I have been employed by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for almost fifteen years. I previously served four years in the United States Army, receiving an Honorable Discharge. I am currently assigned to the Cleveland District Office in the position of Supervisory Special Agent, GM-13. My Social Security number is

I currently reside in the State of Ohio and I am in the process of being transferred to Blaine, WA. I am contacting you because the situation in which I wind myself could place a severe hardship and burden on my family. This is urgent because there is only a very short period of time in which to resolve the problem. I request that your staff contact the INS in my behalf regarding this matter.

On June 4, 1991, a teletype wire was sent to our office stating that I had been selected for the position of Criminal Investigator, GS-12, Blaine Sector Headquarters, ASU(1242), NR 91-24 (BLW), a copy of which I am enclosing. My family and I were in California visiting my wife's terminally ill mother when the wire was received by our office. The wire states, "...upon receipt of this wire, employee should list his residence for sale with a multiple listing service or the best available equivalent real estate sales service...". There are no instructions in the wire about how to handle an offer to purchase the residence after it is listed.

I returned to duty on June 27, 1991 and listed my house for sale with Smythe, Cramer Co. on July 1, 1991. I promptly contacted our regional office and notified Mr. Charles Midby, Assistant Operations Liaison Officer for Investigations, that I had listed my house for sale. I was told that if I could find a buyer and sell my house on the open market, instead of utilizing the government's relocation company, I would save the Service a substantial sum of money.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Pocld: 70106616 Page 33
NARA-18-1003-A-001053

August 26, 1991 page 2 of 3

On July 22, 1991, the realtor informed me that we were going to receive an offer to purchase the house. As I have previously mentioned, there are no instructions in the selection wire, dated June 4, 1991, about how to handle an offer to purchase the residence after it is listed for sale with a realtor. Because I had not yet received my written travel orders, I contacted our regional office for guidance. Over the next several days, I made numerous phone calls to both our regional office in Minnesota and our central office in Washington, D.C. in reference to this situation. I was told that the transfer funding request was progressing through the normal, procedurally proper channels for approval.

Finally, on July 26, 1991, I was informed that money was available for my transfer and that the program manager in Headquarters (COASU) had signed the necessary paperwork to allow the financial department in Headquarters (COBUD) to release the funds to our regional office, so that the actual transfer orders could be generated. I was told that it was safe to accept the buyer's offer. I was still reluctant to sell my home without being in receipt of written travel orders, but I was assured that I would receive my travel orders approximately ten days after the signed transfer funding request was forwarded to COBUD. Our regional office agreed to contact me immediately, at work or home, the instant COBUD released the funds. Based on this information, I accepted the buyer's offer on July 27, 1991. The escrow closing date is scheduled for September 9, 1991. Throughout this entire process, I have followed the directions that I receive from higher office.

The transfer funding request was logged into COBUD on August 2, 1991. I was counseled to be patient and told the funds would be routinely released. On a day by day basis, I waited, anticipating the release of the transfer funds. However, on August 20, 1991, I was able to piece enough information together to determine that my transfer funding request had been "flagged", or put on hold, and placed on the Commissioner's desk for further review.

I have been told that if I do not receive travel orders prior to the escrow closing date on my house, the Service will not provide any financial assistance to me. The buyer will enforce the sales contract, and I will be forced to vacate our home and put our belongings into storage. This will create a burden both financially and emotionally on my family. My wife is already experiencing a great deal of emotional distress because of this situation.

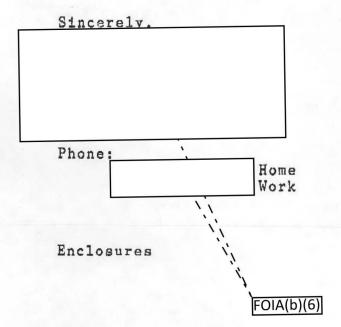


August 26, 1991 page 3 of 3

On August 21, 1991, I sent a personnel action memorandum, via fax machine, to the Associate Commissioner (HQENF) of the INS, requesting his help in this matter (copy enclosed). On August 23, 1991, I contacted my current Congressional representatives and informed them of my situation. I was told that the INS might not respond to their inquires before the escrow closing date.

I desperately need any assistance that you can provide to help expedite the release of these funds, so that my travel orders can be issued prior to the escrow closing date (September 9, 1991) on the sale of my home.

We thank you in advance for any help that you can provide.





MS, CLEVELAND, OK INBLW 0001 14:34:35 06/04/91 FILE DD PP\_AA\_INCLE DDD ADM 0005 14:35:27 06/04/91 OIC(CIN FROM ACTING CPA MAURICE S HOLDEN -JINS BPSH BLAINE, WA. EXM DDP FOIA(b)(6) RAI COU COMMR (COPER) (COASA) JINS WASHINGTON DC ROCOM (ROBER) (COASA) (ROBOR) + JINS NRO TWIN CITIES MNACTION DDIR JINS CLEVELAND OHIO INFO GS-13, (DO) CLEVELAND, OH, HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR CI; GS-1 BLAINE SECTOR HEADQUARTERS; ASU(1242); NR 91-24 (BLW); SELECTION LISTED DATE PLEASE !HAVE FORWARD STATEMENT REGARDING CHANGE TO LOWER IGRADE

FORWARD COMPLETED FORM G-119A AND G-537 TO INROPER. TO BE INCURRED PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF TRANSFER ORDER ADVISE HIM NO REXPENSES PARE TO UPON RECEIPT OF ORDERS TEBEDAC EXPECTED FOR DATE TO NRO AND BLAINE SECTOR FURTHER, PLEASE ADVISE HIM THAT WHETHER FOR NOT HE INTENDS TO USE A RELOCATIO HE SHOULD CONTACT HOME EQUITY AT 800 243 1033 WITH SERVICE TO SELL HIS SHOME? 24 HOURS AND REQUEST INFORMATION RE HOME FINDING AND MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE SERVICE. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS WIRE, EMPLOYEE SHOULD LIST HIS RESIDENCE FOR SALEWITH A MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE OR THE BEST AVAILABLE EQUIVALENT REAL ES SALES SERVICE. SUCH LISTING SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CLAUSE: "THE OWNER HEREBY RESERVES THE RIGHT (1) TO SELL THIS PROPERTY DIRECTLY TO A RELOCATION COMPANY AND IN SUCH EVENT, TO CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT WITH NO OBLIGATION FOR COMMISSION OF LISTING THEREAFTER, OR (2) TO ASSIGN ANY ACCEPTABLE WRITTEN OF HEREUNDER TO A RELOCATION COMPANY FOR CLOSING AND PAYMENT OF COMMISSION, WHICH SHALL BE DEEMED EARNED AND PAYABLE ONLY UPON CLOSING OF TITLE, ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS THEREOF, " EMPLOYEES SELLING A HOME SHOULD CONTACT REGIONAL RELOCATION COORDINATOR AT FTS 728-3143, FOR REFERRAL THE RELOCATION COMPANY ALSO PROVIDES CLOSING SERVICES TO THOSE EMPLOYELS AND RECEIVE AN ACCEPTABLE OFFER ON THEIR RUSIDEROR BUYER.



# Memorandum

FOI	A(b)(6)
Subject Request for Assistance	Date AUG 2 1 1997
To Associate Commissioner, (HQENF) Headquarters	Supv. Special Agent Cleveland, Ohio

I am sending this two page personnel action memorandum directly to your office because the situation I find myself in is extremely time sensitive.

On June 4, 1991, a teletype wire was sent to our office stating that I had been selected for the position of CI, GS-12, Blaine Sector Headquarters, ASU(1242), NR 91-24 (BLW). (Wire is attached to this memorandum) I was on scheduled annual leave when the wire was received by our office. The wire states "upon receipt of this wire, employee should list his residence for sale with a multiple listing service or the best available equivalent real estate sales service..." I returned to duty on June 27, 1991 and listed my house for sale with Smythe, Cramer Co. on July 1, 1991.

On July 22, 1991, the realtor informed me that we were going to receive an offer on the house. Because I had not yet received my travel orders, I contacted our regional office for guidance. Over the next several days I made numerous phone calls in reference to this situation. I was told that if I was able to sell my house instead of utilizing the government's relocation company, I would save the Service a substantial sum of money.

Finally, on July 26, 1991, I was informed that money was available for my move and that the program manager in Headquarters (COASU) had signed the necessary paperwork to allow COBUD to release the funds to Region so that the actual transfer orders could be generated. I was still reluctant to sell my home without being in receipt of written travel orders, but I was assured that I would receive my travel orders approximately ten days after the request was forwarded to COBUD. Based on this information I sold my house on July 27, 1991. The closing date was set for September 9, 1991.

I have now been informed that the transfer funding request, which was logged into COBUD OR ALGUSTS, 16453) Doctor 70106616 Page 37 gged and placed on the Commissioner, 5 desk for review. NARA-18-1003-A-001057

Request for Assistance

Oc. 1 ... . .... MDEOCN .O.O

page 2 of 2

I desperately need any assistance that your office can provide to help expedite the release of these funds so that my travel orders can be issued prior to the closing date (September 9, 1991) on the sale of my home.

If your office cannot afford me any relief, I will be forced to vacate the house, put our belongings into storage which will result in an extreme financial hardship and place a great burden on my family.

Supervisory Special Agent

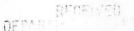
attachment

CC: NROENF DD CLE CPA BLW

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(6) INS, CLEVELAND, OF INBLW FILE 0001 14:34:35 06/04/91 DD PP\_AA\_INCLE 000 MICA 0005 14:35:27 06/04/91 OIC(CIN FROM ACTING CPA MAURICE S HOLDEN . JINS BPSH BLAINE. EXM DOP TO RAI COU COMMR (COPER) (COASA) JINS WASHINGTON DC ROCOM (ROPER) (COASA) (ROBOR) + JINS NRO TWIN CITIES MN ACTION INFO DDIR JINS CLEVELAND OHIO SCI, GS-13, (DO) CLEVELAND, OH, HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR CI, BLAINE SECTOR HEADQUARTERS, ASU(1243); NR 91-24 (BLW); SELECTION LISTED 5/22/91 VICE HARDIN FORWARD STATEMENT REGARDING CHANGE TO LOWER GRADE PLEASE HAVE DIRECTLY TO NOR ADVISE HIM NO EXPENSES ARE TO BE INCURRED PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF TRANSFER ORDERS
UPON RECEIPT OF FORDERS TO BEDAC EXPECTED FOR DATE TO NRO AND BLAINE SECTOR: FURTHER, PLEASE ADVISE HIM THAT WHETHER OR NOT HE INTENDS TO USE A RELOCATIO SERVICE TO SELL HIS HOME, THE SHOULD CONTACT HOME EQUITY AT 800 243 1033 WITH 24 HOURS AND REQUEST INFORMATION RE HOME FINDING AND MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE SERVICE. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS WIRE, EMPLOYEE SHOULD LIST HIS RESIDENCE FOR SALEWITH A MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE OR THE BEST AVAILABLE EQUIVALENT REAL ES SUCH LISTING SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CLAUSE: HEREBY RESERVES THE RIGHT (1) TO SELL THIS PROPERTY DIRECTLY TO A RELOCATION COMPANY AND IN SUCH EVENT, TO CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT WITH NO OBLIGATION FOR COMMISSION OF LISTING THEREAFTER, OR (2) TO ASSIGN ANY ACCEPTABLE WRITTEN OF HEREUNDER TO A RELOCATION COMPANY FOR CLOSING AND PAYMENT OF COMMISSION, WHICH SHALL BE DEEMED EARNED AND PAYABLE ONLY UPON CLOSING OF TITLE, EMPLOYEES SELLING A HOME SHOT ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS THEREOF, " TO A RELOCATE FOR REFERRAL REGIONAL RELOCATION COOPDINATOR AT ETS 723-3143, THE RELOCATION COMPANY ALSO PROVIDES CLOSING SERVICES ACCEPTABLE OFFER ON THEIR RESIDENCE EMPLOYERS WHO RECEIVE AN







MAIL BOXES ETC. 91 AUG 26 P4:17.



E VECUTIVE SE

# **Facsimile Transmission**

TO: WM P. BAR	R Ading A G	DEPT. JUS	NCE	
FAX: (202) 51		DATE: 8/26/	-	8
FROM	FA	X NO: 216-725	-7203 CTR.	1016
,				

FOIA(b)(6)



				,
	DEPARTMENT (	OF JUSTIC	CE	/
EXECUTIVE	SECRETARIAT	CONTROL	DATA	SHEET
				/

From: SCHAEFER, CONG. DAN

To: AG. (THORNBURGH)

Date Received: 09-03-91 Date Due: 10-03-91 Control #: x91090515953

Subject & Date

08-27-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF

OH, WHO IS A PARALEGAL SPECIALIST WITH A FEDERAL TASK
FORCE IN DENVER, CO, REGARDING DIFFICULTIES HE IS HAVING
WITH HIS JOB RATING.

The state of the s			Referred To:	Date:	
JMD; FLICKINGER	09-05-91	(5)			W/IN:
		(6)			,
		(7)			PRTY:
		(8)			2.
INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
Sig. For: JMI			Date Released:	10-23-91	MLH
	JMD; FLICKINGER INTERIM BY:	JMD; FLICKINGER 09-05-91 INTERIM BY:	JMD; FLICKINGER 09-05-91 (5) (6) (7) (8) INTERIM BY:	JMD; FLICKINGER 09-05-91 (5) (6) (7) (8) INTERIM BY: DATE:	JMD; FLICKINGER 09-05-91 (5) (6) (7) (8) INTERIM BY: DATE:

Remarks
ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
10-21-91: JMD RESPONDED ON 10-21-91. COPY TO AG AND LEGISLATIVE FILES. MLH.

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PERSONNEL/PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS J910905 3627



FOIA(b)(6)



FOIA(b)(6) Washington, D.C. 20530 OCT 21 1991 Honorable Dan Schaefer Member of Congress 3615 South Huron Street #101 Englewood, |Colorado| 80110 Dear Congressman Schaefer: This is in response to your recent inquiry on behalf of an employee of the U.S. Department of Justice In Denver, Colorado, who has expressed concern over his assigned grade level. In May 1990 was tentatively selected for a Paralegal | Specialist, GS-7 level position with one of our field offices in Denver, Colorado. At the time, appointments to such positions were authorized under an excepted appointing authority "Schedule B PAC authority" provided under regulations issued by the U.S. Office of Personmel Management (OPM). This particular authority enabled agencies to make appointments to competitive civil service positions without regard to formal written examinations and without regard to civil service registers of eligibles. Effective July 1, 1990, the Schedule B PAC authority was abolished and replaced with a formal written examination entitled, Administrative Careers with America (ACWA) administered by the Office of Personnel Management. Since paperwork and re-employment processing had not been completed by July 1, 1990, we were not able to appoint him using the Schedule B PAC authority.

With written examinations such as the ACWA examination, candidates that take a written test are given a score based upon the results of the written test and other examination criteria, and are placed on a "register of eligibles" along with all others who have successfully passed the test and have met the other criteria. Candidates are positioned on the register in numerical rank order depending upon their overall scores. Those who score highest are placed at the top of the register. In order for a particular candidate to be selected for appointment by an agency, he or she must be "within reach," i.e., be among the top qualifiers on the register for the occupation and grade level of that particular register.

In an effort to expedite s employment, he was offered (and he accepted) employment as a Secretary, GS-5 a position for which he qualified and one for which we had authority to make direct-hire appointment. He was also advised



Honorable Dan Schaefer

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to take the ACWA examination with the understanding that once he was on the Paralegal Specialist GS-7 register, we would request that he be certified from that register when "within reach."

was appointed as a Secretary GS-5 in August 1990. The ACWA examination for Paralegal Specialist positions was given by OPM in January 1991. He received a numerical rating of 77. We requested that he be certified to us. However, we were advised that he was not within reach since over 400 individuals had higher scores. At that time and even to date, it is unlikely that we will be able to reach him on that register because of his numerical ranking.

Recently, we were able to convert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a Legal Technician position at the GS-7 level on a temporary basis which is where the situation stands at present. Our personnel staff has been in contact with \_\_\_\_\_\_ and has assured him that every attempt was made to appoint nim as a Paralegal Specialist. We believe he now has a clearer understanding of the process and of our efforts to assist him.

We hope the above will be of use to you in responding to your constituent.

Sincerely

Harry H. Hlickinger
Assistant Attorney General

for Administration



U.S. Congressman Dan Schaefer 3615 S. Huron St. Englewood, CO 80110



8/9/91

Honorable Congressman Schaefer,

I am a Department of Justice paralegal specialist hired temporarily on a Federal Task Force in Denver. I was hired in August 1990. The paralegal position I hold is listed as GS-7. Currently I am saddled with a GS-5 rank, secretary, performing the paralegal functions. I will describe the problem.

In the summer of 1990, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) instituted the Administrative Careers with America (ACWA) examination as a screen for prospective Federal entry level professional employees. I was informed of this examination was needed to grant GS-7 rank just prior to my initiation of employment, the last piece of information in a lengthy hiring process. Unfortunately OPM did not hold the examination (5 hours, 2 legal questions) until January 1991. DOJ received my test results and GS-7 qualification statement from OPM in February 1991. DOJ subsequently informed me that OPM was ranking the test results and then providing a list to DOJ.

I had been told by my supervisor that passing the examination to qualify as a GS-7 was all that was needed. I did not rank in the top scores of the OPM list. DOJ then claimed in March, that they could not offer the GS-7 rank to me. Since this notification, my supervisor and I have pursued a number of avenues to overcome this problem.

The other paralegal in our office performs the same duties as myself. She was hired as a GS-7 prior to ACWA. After a year's service, she was promoted to GS-9.

The question I have is there any efforts your office can exert to rectify this inequity. The ACWA exam while not reflective of legal knowledge (OPM categorized several position within the exam), superseded the Federal employment application, SF-171. My supervisor, peers, and superiors laud my work performance, I will be receiving a special achievement award recognizing my outstanding performance.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,	-
	FOIA(b)(6)



FOIA(b)(6	5)
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ESQ., HOUSTON, TX To: AG.

ODD: 10-28-91

Date Received: 10-10-91 Date Due: 10-28-91 Control #: X91101117640

Subject & Date

10-07-91 LETTER REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN RESOLVING A PROBLEM HE HAS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PAYROLL OFFICE UPON RESIGNING FROM HIS POSITION AS U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS ON APRIL 12, 1991.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)JMD; FLICKINGER 10-11-91 (5)W/IN: (2)(6) (3)(7)PRTY: (4)(8) 18 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: **JMD** Date Released: 10-30-91 MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
10-20-91 JMD/FLICKINGER RESPONDED BY LETTER DATED 10-30-91.
CC PROVIDED TO EXEC. SEC. BJ

Other Remarks:

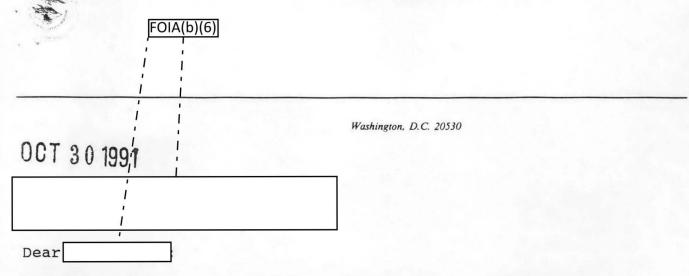
OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PERSONNEL/RETIREMENT PAY J911011 4139



OCT 9

#### U.S. Department of Justice



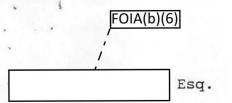
The Acting Attorney General has asked me to respond to your letter of October 7, 1991, regarding the balance in your Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) account.

At the time of your conversion to a permanent appointment in November 1983, your temporary coverage under the Social Security system (FICA) was improperly continued. As a result, for a period of approximately two and one-half years, FICA deductions were erroneously taken from your salary. This error in basic retirement coverage was identified by your servicing personnel office in June 1986, when a correction action was processed to retroactively place you under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). Although CSRS deductions commenced in Pay Period 13 of 1986, due to an administrative error, the retroactive adjustment to your account was not made at that time.

During the period of November 1983 through June 1986, \$6,098.22 was deducted from your salary and erroneously deposited in the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) fund under the Social Security system. Although the Internal Revenue Code places a three year statute of limitations on withdrawals of funds erroneously deposited under FICA, you have been given full credit of this amount toward your CSRS obligation. The correct amount which should have been deducted for deposit to the CSRS fund is \$9,631.89. The difference between the OASDI and CSRS deductions is \$3,533.67 and represents a debt owed to the Department; however, the Department's Payroll Office has already taken action to fully fund your CSRS account.

In accordance with Order DOJ 2120.4E, Compromise Of Claims For Debts Owed To The Department Of Justice By Its Employees, it has been determined that the collection of this debt would be against equity and good conscience. The debt accrued over a period of approximately five to eight years ago, and based on the complex nature of the discrepancy, you were not at fault. The Department has taken administrative action to compromise your debt to zero; however, please be aware that the amount of the compromised debt, \$3,533.67 is considered a taxable fringe benefit and will be





in the near future.

reported to the Internal Revenue Service on Form 1099 for the 1991 tax year. You will be provided with your copy of this form

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As discussed with Mark Greenstein, Deputy Director, Finance Staff, the Department's Payroll Office has submitted a corrected retirement record card to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) reflecting the full funding of your account. The CSRS deductions covering the period of adjustment, \$9,631.89, when combined with the funds previously deducted for CSRS, \$24,157.77, yields a total of \$33,789.66 on deposit with OPM. A refund of this entire balance can now be processed by OPM, as requested. Please note that your initial placement under the Social Security System (September through November 1983) was proper based on your temporary appointment and is not affected by this adjustment.

Please accept our sincere apologies for any inconvenience you may have experienced. If any additional assistance is required, please contact Mr. Greenstein on (202) 501-6984.

Sincerely,

Harry H. Flickinger Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

FOIA(b)(6)]- -----

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 OCT 10 P4:23

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

October 7, 1991

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General United States Department of Justice 10th & Constitution Ave., Room 5111 Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Barr:

On June 19, 1990, then Attorney General Thornburgh appointed me to serve as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas until the President could appoint a perminent replacement to the position. I served in that capacity for a period of five months.

If you will recall, I met with you on June 21, 1990 at the Department to discuss the crisis which faced the Department and particularly the Southern District in regard to the financial institutions fraud problems. At that time you ask me for my help in making that the number one priority in my District. I told you that the Attorney General and you could depend on me, "to take the bull by the horns". I trust that I succeeded in that assignment during my tenure as United States Attorney.

Today, I am writing to ask for your help in resolving a real problem I am having with the payroll section of the Department. After eight years with the Department, I resigned on April 12, 1991 to enter private practice. At the time of my resignation, I asked the Department to refund the money the they withheld and paid into my retirement account.

The payroll section informed me last week that my retirement account is inexplicably, a staggering \$10,003.51 short of what it should be. They also inform me they are unwilling to adjust or correct the error.



When the Department takes up the responsibility to act as a fiduciary in withholding earnings of it's employees, it has the responsibility to refund that money when it is rightfully owed.

I ask you to look into this matter and expedite the refund of the entire amount of my retirement. Thank you for your help.

	Verv trulv vours,
SM/rl	112265
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	<u> </u>
	FOIA(b)(6)

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: CAVANAUGH, FRANCIS X., FED. RETIREMENT THRIFT INVEST. BOARD

To: HEADS OF DEPTS. AND AGENCIES ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-28-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102818317

Subject & Date

10-24-91 MEMO FURNISHING INFORMATION ON INCREASED EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN (TSP), DISCUSSES ANALYSIS OF 1990 TSP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS, AND INTRODUCES NEW TSP INFORMATION MATERIALS FOR THE NOVEMBER 15, 1991 - JANUARY 31, 1992 OPEN SEASON.

(1)	Referred To: JMD; FLICKINGER	Date: 10-28-91 (5)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(2) (3) (4)		(7)			PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: JM	``	DATE: Date Released	:	OPR: CYN

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

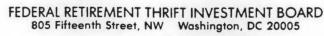
Other Remarks:

KMM 10-28-91 FILE: PERSONNEL/THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN J911028 4311

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106624 Page 1



October 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES P3 101

FROM:

FRANCIS X. CAVANAUGH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: Thrift Savings Plan Activities

This memorandum provides information on increased employee participation in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), discusses the analysis of 1990 TSP participant demographics, and introduces new TSP informational materials for the November 15, 1991 - January 31, 1992 open season.

## **TSP Participation**

Employee participation in the TSP as of September 30, 1991 is shown on the attached tables by Department and Agency. The participation rate for eligible Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) employees increased from 56.4 percent in September 1990 to 61.9 percent in September 1991 – an increase of 5.5 percentage points. Participation by Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) employees also increased, with approximately 31.5 percent contributing to their TSP accounts as of September 1991.

The total number of TSP accounts is nearly 1.8 million, with more than \$10 billion invested. In the second open season following the lifting of investment restrictions, we see increased interest in the C (stock) and F (bond) Funds. These Funds have grown to \$751 million and \$240 million, respectively. Approximately 42 percent of active FERS participants now have some investment in the C or F Funds, and 23 percent of active CSRS participants have investments in these Funds. The G (Government securities) Fund has grown to more than \$9.2 billion.

We are pleased to see that TSP participation continues to increase throughout the Government, and we applaud the fine job done by the many agency personnel offices who informed employees about the changes to the TSP. However, participation rates among agencies still differ significantly. For example, among the major agencies, FERS participation rates range from 50.0 percent to 78.6 percent, as shown in the attached chart.

# **Analysis of TSP Participant Demographics**

More information about factors related to TSP participation is presented in the attached study, in which we looked at our TSP participant data in light of demographic information from the Office of Personnel Management. The results of the study, based on 1990 data, are consistent with our findings from earlier studies. We found a strong relationship between participant age and salary and the likelihood of contributing to



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106624 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-001071

the TSP. Other important findings were that the median age and salary of FERS contributors are significantly higher than those of FERS noncontributors and that participation rates increase substantially among FERS employees in the second and third years in which they are eligible to contribute to the TSP.

However, differences in participation rates among agencies cannot be fully explained by differences among the agencies in employee age or salary. We are still interested in your insights into the reasons for the wide variation among agencies in rates of TSP participation, as well as the reasons that FERS participation rates increase substantially in the second and third years of eligibility.

#### **TSP Informational Materials**

For the November 15, 1991 - January 31, 1992 open season, we have developed a new Open Season Update flyer for agencies to distribute to all of their employees. This is a reformatting of the Update booklet to make it smaller and more economical to produce and distribute each open season. We have also developed a new "Be a Winner" poster with the theme of bowling. Additional copies of the September 1990 Summary of the Thrift Savings Plan for Federal Employees will be made available to agencies upon request.

We have produced a new leaflet for CSRS employees this open season. The leaflet highlights the fact that CSRS employees can now choose to invest in all three TSP Funds. It also talks about other ways in which contributing to the TSP will benefit them. A copy of the Open Season Update flyer, TSP poster, and CSRS leaflet are attached.

We are currently developing a new publication, TSP at a Glance, that can be used by agencies to introduce new employees to the Thrift Savings Plan. The TSP at a Glance will be a small, 10-page booklet similar to the old Open Season Update and will provide an overview of TSP features and benefits. It will not be related to the TSP open season but can be put in the orientation packages of new employees to acquaint them with the TSP.

For further information about participation rates or TSP materials, or to request a copy of the Analysis of 1990 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics, please have your staff call Ben Gochman at (202) 523-5999.

#### Attachments:

Participation in the Thrift Savings Plan by Department and Agency (September 1991)

Changes in FERS Participation Rates by Major Agency, September 1990 - September 1991

Analysis of 1990 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics

Open Season Update, November 15, 1991 - January 31, 1992

Open Season Poster, November 15, 1991 - January 31, 1992

Leaflet for CSRS employees

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106624 Page 3

Agency	Total FERS Eligible for TSP	Number FERS Contributing to TSP	Percent FERS Contributing to TSP	Total * CSRS Eligible for TSP	CSRS	Percent CSRS Contributing to TSP
Executive Office of the President	753	480	63.7	n/a	345	n/a
Executive BranchDepartments						
Agriculture	42,971	31,784	74.0	63,343	28,204	44.5
Commerce	11,987	7,443	62.1	19,542	8,763	44.8
Defense	46,549	- 1.5		61,676		44.9
Air Force	76,217			128,807		
Army	116,705			188,998		
Navy	108,077	65,240	, 60.4	185,903	49,872	26.8
Education	2,005			3,090	1,553	50.3
Energy	5,466	3,993	73.1	12,071	6,182	51.2
Health and Human Services	32,950	18,579	56.4	78,637	28,625	36.4
Housing and Urban Development	4,725	2,669	56.5	8,619	3,654	42.4
Interior	21,463	14,135	65.9	40,765	16,313	40.0
Justice	40,888	27,530	67.3	39,448	16,021	40.6
Labor	5,042	3,170	62.9	11,507	5,331	46.3
State	6,282	4,936	78.6	7,889	3,905	49.5
Transportation	23,036			41,347		49.8
Treasury	69,799			79,990		
Veterans Affairs	93,950		50.0	117,419		
Subtotal	708,112	435,527	61.5	1,089,051	372,129	34.2
Executive BranchU.S. Postal Service	292,644	182,401	62.3	439,292	100,478	22.9
Executive BranchOther Independent						
Agencies	50,589	33,633	66.5	74,074	31,915	43.1
Judicial Branch	10,457	6,775	64.8	n/a	3,879	n/a
Legislative Branch	15,022	8,139	54.2	n/a	6,039	n/a
Other Entities	145	89	61.4	n/a	51	n/a
Total	1,077,722	667,044	61.9	1,602,417	514,836	**31.5

Note: Participation totals do not include separated participants; they can no longer contribute.

<sup>\*</sup> The number of CSRS employees per agency is based on June 1991 OPM records and September 1991 USPS records.

CSRS totals include regular CSRS, "Offset" CSRS, and Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System employees.

Section 6(c) employees are included in this table for the first time. Data from certain agencies are not submitted to OPM's Central Personnel Data File; data from other agencies may be incomplete. CSRS employee totals and participation rates for these agencies are indicated as "n/a". There may be only partial reporting from other agencies. Thus, the total number of eligible CSRS employees is greater than the 1,602,417 shown.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Due to limitations of the data for "Total CSRS Eligible for TSP," the CSRS participation rate calculation
A excludes the Execution A #1600486 (LIEST Sent 64533) in Octal 1,70106624 Frage, and other entities.

NARA-18-1003-A-001073

				Tanal *	•	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total *		Percent
	FERS	FERS	FERS	CSRS	CSRS	CSRS
	Eligible	-	Contributing		Contributing	
Agency	for TSP	to TSP	to TSP	for TSP	to TSP	to TSP
Executive Office of the President						
White House Office	203			n/a		
Office of the Vice President	12		50.0	n/a		
Council of Economic Advisors	8	_	62.5	12		
Council on Environmental Quality	14			4		
Executive Residence at the White House	27			65		
National Security Council	20			29		
Office of Administration	91			93		
Office of Management and Budget	235			308		
Office of National Drug Control Policy	54			29		
Office of Policy Development	23			4		
Office of Science and Technology Policy	13	11	84.6	6	4	66.7
Office of U.S. Trade Representative	53	38	71.7	90	37	41.1
Subtotal	753	480	63.7	n/a	345	n/a
Executive BranchDepartments						
Agriculture	42,971	31,784	74.0	63,343	28,204	44.5
Agricultural Research Service	2,899	1,960	67.6	4,317	1,756	40.7
Agricultural Stabilization and						
Conservation Service	8,685	7,628	87.8	n/a	3,031	n/a
Extension Service	1,369	1,116	81.5	n/a	586	n/a
Farmers Home Administration	4,547	3,158	69.5	7,184	2,533	35.3
Food Safety and Inspection Service	3,236	2,309	71.4	5,677	1,942	34.2
Forest Service	11,270	8,099	71.9	23,129	9,609	41.5
Soil Conservation Service	3,695	2,660	72.0	8,845	3,261	36.9
Other	7,270	4,854	66.8	n/a	5,486	n/a
Commerce	11,987			19,542		
Bureau of the Census	3,146			4,558		
International Trade Administration	644	439	68.2	912	478	52.4
National Institute of Standards						
and Technology	1,162	803	69.1	1,795	883	49.7
National Oceanic and Atmospheric						
Administration	3,770			8,156		
Patent and Trademark Office	2,072			2,019		
Other	1,193	699	58.6	2,102	1,003	47.
Defense	46,549			61,676		
Defense Logistics Agency	17,779			35,001		
Defense Mapping Agency	2,480			5,031		
Office of Dependents Schools	4,479			4,458		
Other	21,811	15,066	69.1	n/a	13,647	n/a



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	Total FERS Eligible	Number FERS Contributing	Percent FERS Contributing	Total * CSRS Eligible	Total CSRS Contributing	Percent CSRS Contribution
Agency	for TSP	to TSP	to TSP	for TSP	to TSP	to TSP
Air Force	76,217	50,673	66.5	128,807	37,722	29.3
Air Force Logistics Command	20,379	13,824	67.8	50,591	11,475	22.7
Air Force Systems Command	11,535			14,426		51.7
Air National Guard Units (Title 32)	9,616			11,789	3,250	27.6
Air Training Command	4,113	2,690	65.4	6,467	1,788	27.6
Headquarters, Air Force Reserve	4,491			6,410	1,411	22.0
Military Airlift Command	4,822	-		7,377		34.4
Strategic Air Command	4,559			6,272	-	
Tactical Air Command	4,463			6,233		
Other	12,239			19,242		
Army	116,705	67,513	57.8	188,998	53,874	28.5
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	10,824	7,550	69.8	26,306	9,082	34.5
Army National Guard Units (Title 32)	13,726	8,092	59.0	11,875	2,472	20.8
Other	92,155	51,871	56.3	150,817	42,320	28.
Navy	108,077	65,240	60.4	185,903	49,872	26.
Atlantic Fleet	4,489	2,425	54.0	5,631	1,386	24.
Immediate Office of the Chief						
of Naval Operations	3,780	2,443	64.6	4,524	1,937	42.
Military Sealift Command	2,255	864	38.3	2,316	533	23.
Naval Air Systems Command	13,379	8,609	64.3	26,200	6,134	23.
Naval Education and Training Command	3,367		56.6	4,681	1,208	25.
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	9,332	5,719	61.3	10,559		39.
Naval Medical Command	5,581	2,719	48.7	5,283		22.
Naval Sea Systems Command	27,877	17,326	62.2	67,701	15,298	22.
Naval Space and Warfare						
Systems Command	10,588	7,787	73.5	16,516	6,835	41.
Naval Supply Systems Command	8,276			13,250		
Pacific Fleet	4,954	2,549	51.5	6,497	1,736	26.
U.S. Marine Corps	7,058	4,171	59.1	9,590	2,153	22.
Other	7,141	4,364	61.1	13,155	4,099	31.
Education	2,005	1,179	58.8	3,090	1,553	50.
Office for Civil Rights	220	141	64.1	559	249	44.
Office of Educational Research						
and Improvement	127	101	79.5	309	180	58.
Office of Post Secondary Education	313	189	60.4	748	297	39.
Office of Special Education						
and Rehabilitative Services	742	371	50.0	n/a	225	n/
Other	603			n/a		
Energy***	5,466	3,993	73.1	12,071	6,182	51.
Health and Human Services***	32,950	18,579	56.4	78,637	28,625	36.

Agency	Total FERS Eligible for TSP	Number FERS Contributing to TSP	Percent FERS Contributing to_TSP	Total * CSRS Eligible for TSP	Total CSRS Contributing to TSP	Percent CSRS Contributing to TSP
Housing and Urban Development***	4,725	2,669	56.5	8,619	3,654	42.4
Interior	21,463	14,135	65.9	40,765	16,313	40.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	4,096	1,423	34.7	6,169	1,141	18.5
Bureau of Land Management	2,688	2,015	75.0	6,440	3,037	47.2
Bureau of Reclamation	2,037	1,534	75.3	5,046	2,162	42.8
Geological Survey	2,859	2,081	72.8	6,243		42.6
National Park Service	5,110	3,582	70.1	8,094	2,885	35.6
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2,586	1,899	73.4	4,163		49.7
Other	2,087	1,601	, 76.7	4,610	2,362	51.2
Justice	40,888			39,448	16,021	40.6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,826	6,276	63.9	12,519	5,555	44.4
Other	30,230	20,750	68.6	26,929	9,792	36.4
Labor	5,042	3,170	62.9	11,507	5,331	46.3
Bureau of Labor Statistics	940	524	55.7	1,288	564	43.8
Employment and Training						
Administration	375	249	66.4	1,238	681	55.0
Employment Standards Administration	984	595	60.5	2,706	1,184	43.8
Mine Safety and Health						
Administration	478	337	70.5	1,991	740	37.2
Occupational Safety and Health						
Administration	908	597	65.7	1,500	728	48.5
Other	1,357	868	64.0	2,784	1,434	51.5
State***	6,282	4,936	78.6	7,889	3,905	49.5
Transportation	23,036	17,326	75.2	41,347	20,600	49.8
Federal Aviation Administration	18,166	14,121	77.7	32,211	16,614	51.6
Federal Highway Administration	1,213	970	80.0	2,331	1,373	58.9
U.S. Coast Guard	2,087	1,123	53.8	3,298	876	26.6
Other	1,570	1,112	70.8	3,507	1,737	49.5
Treasury	69,799	41,483	59.4	79,990	32,217	40.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,						
and Firearms	1,905	1,355	71.1	n/a		
Financial Management Service	573			1,609		
Internal Revenue Service Office of the Comptroller	55,361	31,484	56.9	56,183	21,79	38.8
of the Currency	1,493	1,222	81.8	1,565	1,033	66.0
U.S. Customs Service	5,672			10,870		
U.S. Secret Service	1,552			1,664		
Other	3,243			n/a		
Veterans Affairs***	93,950	46,99	50.0	117,419	31,59	26.9

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\*\*\*This department does not report data by agency to the TSP recordkeeper.

	Total FERS Eligible		Percent FERS Contributing	Total * CSRS Eligible for TSP	Total CSRS Contributing	
Agency	for TSP	to TSP	to TSP	TOP ISP	to TSP	to TSP
Executive BranchU.S. Postal Service	292,644	182,401	62.3	439,292	100,478	22.9
Executive BranchOther Independent Agenc	ies					
ACTION	95	67	70.5	309	155	50.2
Administrative Conference of the U.S.	9	8	88.9	10	3	30.0
Advisory Commission on						
Intergovernmental Relations	7	. 6	85.7	7	3	42.9
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	22	17	77.3	11	7	63.6
African Development Foundation	23	10	43.5	14	4	28.6
American Battle Monuments Commission	26	21	80.8	20	5	25.0
American Institute of Taiwan	5	4	80.0	n/a	2	n/a
Appalachian Regional Commission	2	2	100.0	n/a	11	n/a
Architectural and Transportation Barriers						
Compliance Board	14	11	78.6	7	2	28.6
Arctic Research Council	0	0		2	1	50.0
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellenc	e					
in Education Program	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0
Board for International Broadcasting	3			10	5	
Board for International Broadcasting						
(Commissioners)	2	2	100.0	n/a		n/
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary	-	•	100.0	11/6		
		0	0.0	n/a		n/
Jubilee Commission	1			3		
Commission of Fine Arts	4	4	100.0	3		
Commission on the Bicentennial of the						
U.S. Constitution	22			5		
Commission on Agricultural Workers	3			2		
Commission on Civil Rights	24	. 15	62.5	44	15	34.
Commission on Minority Business						
Development	1	1	100.0	1		0.
Committee for Purchase from Blind & Other						
Severely Handicapped	2			12		
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	247	179		276	159	
Consumer Product Safety Commission	101	73		365	198	
Delaware River Basin Commission	1	1		1	1	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	23	16	69.6	18		
Environmental Protection Agency	7,066	5,005	70.8	8,597	4,275	49.
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	894	536	60.0	1,806	684	37.
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.	97	71	73.2	208	98	47.
Farm Credit Administration	284	243	85.6	204	138	67.
Farm Credit System Assistance Board	9	3	33.3	9		5 55.
Federal Communications Commission	644	314	48.8	1,198	439	36.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	6,104	3,963	64.9	3,148		40.
Federal Election Commission	112			124		
Federal Emergency Management Agency	859			1,625		
Federal Financial Institutions	-	300	50.7	,,,,,	30	
Examination Council	1		100.0	n/a		1 n/
	34			32		•
Federal Housing Finance Board					- 11	50.
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46 58 88 10 4	to TSP  38 42 70	82.6 72.4	Eligible for TSP 185 162	Contributing to TSP	to TSP
46 58 88	38 42 70	82.6 72.4	185	110	to TSP
58 88 10	70	72.4	1.50		
88	70		162		59.5
10		79.5		95	58.6
10		79.5			
	6		218	155	71.1
	6				
4		60.0	35	18	51.4
	1	25.0	n/a	0	n/a
	4.4				
38	36	94.7	43	40	93.0
338		, 81.4	558		49.5
6,644	4,157	62.6	12,225	4,003	32.7
1	1	100.0	2		50.0
6		66.7	4	3	75.0
36	28	77.8	28	11	39.3
77	58	75.3	157	54	34.4
0	0	•	5	0	0.0
3	3	100.0	3	3	100.0
0			13		0.0
140		82.1	287		51.6
80	50	62.5	538	227	42.2
				1.74	
4			2		50.0
2	2	100.0	1	0	0.0
					n/a
6	2	33.3	5	3	60.0
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"	36	12.1	212	134	63.2
8 888	6 612	74.4	15 /27	7 428	49.4
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,	•	60.0	11/8		n/a
	2	25.0		0	0.0
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	Total FERS	Number FERS	Percent FERS	Total *	CSRS	Percent CSRS
Agency	Eligible for TSP	Contributing to TSP	Contributing to TSP	Eligible for TSP	Contributing to TSP	Contributin to TSP
Ayer.cy	101 134	to isr	to 15P	101 135	10 134	to 13P
National Council on the Handicapped	1	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
National Credit Union Administration	450	353	78.4	419	229	54.7
National Critical Materials Council	0	0		1	1	100.0
National Foundation on the Arts						
and the Humanities	265	160	60.4	235	91	38.7
National Gallery of Art	322	160	49.7	2,050	82	4.0
National Labor Relations Board	589	306	52.0	1,522	783	51.4
National Mediation Board	15	11	73.3	37	21	56.8
National Science Foundation	409	239	58.4	668	331	49.6
National Space Council	2	1	,, 50.0	2	0	0.0
National Transportation Safety Board	129	92	71.3	195	103	52.8
National Women's Business Council	0	0		0	0	-
Navajo and Hopi Indian						
Relocation Commission	25	16	64.0	31	1	3.2
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1,141	950	83.3	2,126	1,241	58.4
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	4	3	75.0	9	3	33.3
Occupational Safety and						
Health Review Commission	16	12	75.0	56	38	67.9
Office of Government Ethics	23	16	69.6	25	16	64.0
Office of Personnel Management	2,727	1,490	54.6	3,220	1,253	38.9
Office of Special Counsel	32					
Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator	4	3				
Panama Canal Commission	61	50			532	
Peace Corps	568					
Pennsylvania Avenue					-	
Development Corporation	7	7	100.0	16	9	56.3
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	203					
Physicians Payment Review Commission	11					
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission						
Railroad Retirement Board	602					
Resolution Trust Corporation Oversight	002	324	25.0	1,077	410	37
Board	23	17	73.9	n/a	4	n/a
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,224					
Selective Service System	94					
Small Business Administration	1,676					
Smithsonian Institution						
	1,830					
State Justice Institute	13					
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	29			2		
Tennessee Valley Authority						
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	55		,			
U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals	27					
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council	11					
U.S. Information Agency	1,969	1,388	70.5	2,765	1,235	44.
U.S. International Development	-					
Cooperation Agency	1,410					
U.S. Institute of Peace	14	. 8	57.		5 2	40.
U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home	306	142	46.4	439	95	21.0

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43.1

Agency	Total FERS Eligible for TSP	Number FERS Contributing to TSP	Percent FERS Contributing to TSP	Total * CSRS Eligible for TSP	Total CSRS Contributing to TSP	Percent CSRS Contributing to TSP
Judicial Branch	10,457	6,775	64.8	n/a	3,879	n/a
Subtotal	10,457	6,775	64.8	n/a	3,879	' n/a
Legislative Branch						
Architect of the Capitol	748	252	33.7	n/a	199	n/a
Botanic Garden	20	12	60.0	n/a	5	n/a
Congress	9,961	5,232	52.5	n/a	1,932	n/a
Congressional Budget Office	124	106	85.5	n/a	42	n/a
Copyright Royalty Tribunal	5	3	60.0	n/a	2	n/a
General Accounting Office	1,799	1,301	72.3	3,171	1,801	56.8
Government Printing Office	858	384	44.8	3,919	992	25.3
Library of Congress	1,315	724	55.1	n/a	960	n/a
Office of Technology Assessment	78	60	76.9	n/a	37	n/a
United States Tax Court	114	65	57.0	147	69	46.9
Subtotal	15,022	8,139	54.2	n/a	6,039	n/a
Other Entities						
Washington Airport	145	89	61.4	n/a	51	n/a
Subtotal	145	89	61.4	n/a	51	n/a
Total	1,077,722	667,044	61.9	1,602,417	514,836	**31.5

Note: Participation totals do not include separated participants; they can no longer contribute.



<sup>\*</sup> The number of CSRS employees per agency is based on June 1991 OPM records and September 1991 USPS records.

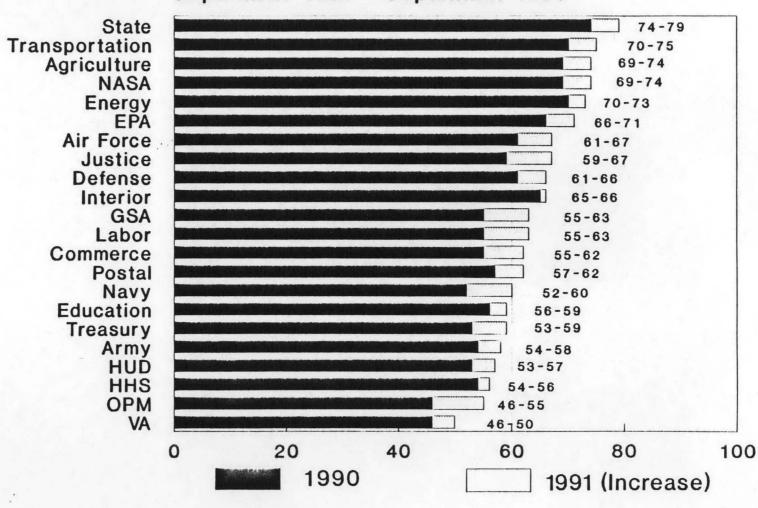
CSRS totals include regular CSRS, "Offset" CSRS, and Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System employees.

Section 6(c) employees are included in this table for the first time. Data from certain agencies are not submitted to OPM's Central Personnel Data File; data from other agencies may be incomplete. CSRS employee totals and participation rates for these agencies are indicated as "n/a". There may be only partial reporting from other agencies. Thus, the total number of eligible CSRS employees is greater than the 1,602,417 shown.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Due to limitations of the data for "Total CSRS Eligible for TSP," the CSRS participation rate calculation excludes the Executive Office of the President, Judicial Branch, Legislative Branch, and other entities.

# Changes in FERS Participation Rates by Major Agency







# Analysis of 1990 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics

The overall average deferral rate for FERS contributors increased slightly to about 5.2%, from 5.1% in 1989 and 5.0% in 1988. The CSRS average deferral rate in 1990 was approximately 4.3%, and has remained constant since 1988.

#### Background

The USDA, Office of Finance and Management, National Finance Center, the TSP's recordkeeper, provided a computer tape containing extract data about the accounts of approximately 1,486,000 TSP participants in March 1991. OPM enhanced these data with June 1990 salary rate, sex, and length of federal service data, and removed personal identification data. OPM returned data on approximately 1,245,000 full-time employees. There are an additional 137,000 part-time or intermittent employees identified in the data, but evaluation of their characteristics is not meaningful as we do not know their actual compensation. OPM was not able to provide information about the remaining participants because they are not reported to OPM (e.g., they are employed in the Legislative or Judicial Branches) or the data OPM had were not complete.

The summary analysis provided is subject to the following limitations:

- employees of the Judicial or Legislative Branches may act differently than the Executive Branch employees we have information about. However, because these groups are a small part of the total population (approximately 7%), the deviation would have to be large to significantly affect the calculations shown below.
- o We do not have access to employees' actual TSP deferral rates. Therefore, we have calculated an approximation of the deferral rate by comparing the amount of 1990 employee contributions to annual salary at June 1990. Thus, the contribution rate is an estimated annualized figure. For example, the FERS employee who deferred 10% for the first half of the year and terminated contributions in the second half (or, vice versa, deferred nothing in the first half of the year and elected to contribute 10% starting in July) would be shown as contributing 5%.
- o This approach results in a slightly different definition for a "FERS contributor" than the definition used in the Thrift Investment Board's monthly participation report. The participation rates in this study are based on employees who contributed at any time during the year.
- o Approximately three percent of the data appear to have erroneous deferral rates (i.e., CSRS in excess of 5% and FERS in excess of 10%). This can result from the use of the



#### Analysis of 1990 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics

#### Introduction

Staff have performed an analysis of data obtained by enhancing a computer tape containing Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) participant data with information from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) database of Executive Branch and Postal Service employees. This analysis of calendar year 1990 data is similar to previous staff analyses of 1987, 1988, and 1989 data<sup>1</sup>. The scope of this year's analysis is structured to continue follow-up of several subpopulations of participants in previous analyses. FERS participants who entered the TSP during the July 1988 and July 1989 open seasons are reviewed after 2 1/2 years and 1 1/2 years of eligibility, respectively, and FERS participants entering in the July 1990 open season are studied after their first opportunity to participate. These three groups are also compared to each other. The 1990 information is compared to data from the 1987, 1988, and 1989 analyses, where applicable.

In brief, staff found that:

- o Similar to the prior year studies, the median age and salary of FERS contributors are higher than that of FERS non-contributors, 36.0 years and \$25,714, compared to 32.1 years and \$21,021. For CSRS participants, the median age and salary were 44.9 years and \$36,310.
- Overall, FERS participation (i.e., making voluntary salary deferrals) during 1990 increased to 57.1% from 51.5% in 1989. Participation in 1988 and 1987 had been 48.8% and 44.1% respectively.
- o The July 1988 class had a participation rate of 56.9% in 1990, which is an increase from 45.6% for the same group in 1989, and 33.5% in 1988.
- o The July 1989 class had a participation rate of 46.3% in 1990 compared to its initial rate of 26.5% in 1989.
- The newest class of FERS participant, entering in the July 1990 open season, had an initial participation rate of 32.2%.

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¹Analysis of 1987 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Data (unpublished), Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, September 1988; Analysis of 1988 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics and Agency Participation Rates, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, August 1989; and Analysis of 1989 Thrift Savings Plan Participant Demographics, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, September 1990.

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annual salary at mid-year, which understates the actual compensation for persons receiving salary increases in the latter half of the year, or possible faulty data. These are included in the deferral rate calculations at their respective statutory maximum deferral rates.

The following section addresses Plan population characteristics and provides descriptive statistics with respect to participation and deferral rates.

#### TSP Population Characteristics

#### Table 1. Composition of the Plan:

Employees with a full time	1987	1988	1989	1990
work schedule	87.3%	88.7%	89.7%	90.1%
Employees with a non-full time work schedule		11.3%	10.3%	9.9%

Table 2. Average Age:

	As a	whole	Contrib	utors	Noncont	ributors
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Overall	TSP					
CSRS						
1987	45.7	46.4				
1988	46.1	46.9				
1989	46.1	46.9				
1990	44.9	45.8				
FERS						
1987	33.3	35.7	35.9	38.1	31.6	33.9
1988	34.4	36.8	37.0	39.1	32.3	34.6
1989	34.6	36.9	36.9	38.9	32.5	34.7
1990	34.2	36.3	36.0	38.0	32.1	34.1
July 19	88 FERS	entrants				
1988	34.5	37.3	41.1	42.6	32.0	34.6
1989	34.1	36.6	36.9	39.1	32.1	34.5
1990	34.1	36.5	35.9	38.1	32.1	34.4
July 19	89 FERS	entrants				
1989	32.1	34.3	35.1	36.9	31.1	33.3
1990	32.1	34.3	34.1	36.1	31.6	32.8
July 19	90 new F	ERS entra	nts			
1990	31.7	33.9	35.4	36.3	30.4	32.7



### Table 3. Average 1990 Salary:

	As a w	hole	Contrib	utors	Noncontr	ibutors
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Overal:	l TSP					
CSRS	\$36,310	\$40,014				
FERS	\$23,796		\$25,714	\$28,468	\$21,021	\$22,888
July 19	988 entran	ts				
FERS	\$22,722	\$25,647	\$23,618	\$27,834	\$20,780	\$22,762
July 19	989 entran	ts	3,			
FERS	\$20,154	\$23,427	\$21,608	\$25,802	\$18,960	\$21,381
July 1	990 new en	trants				
FERS	\$19,163	\$23,231	\$23,002	\$26,654	\$18,310	\$21,606

## Table 4. FERS Participation Rate:

Overall TSP	
1987	44.1%
1988	48.8%
1989	51.5%
1990	57.1%
July 1988 entrants	
in 1988	33.5%
in 1989	45.6%
in 1990	56.9%
July 1989 entrants	
in 1989	26.5%
in 1990	46.3%
July 1990 new entrants	32.2%
Part-time	
1987	34.1%
1988	37.0%
1989	39.3%
1990	45.5%

Table 5. Average (Mean) Deferral	Rate:	
	CSRS	FERS
Overall TSP		
1987	3.2%	3.6%
1988	4.3%	5.0%
1989	4.3%	5.1%
1990	4.3%	5.2%
July 1988 Entrants		
in 1988		6.1%
in 1989		4.8%
in 1990		5.2%
July 1989 Entrants		
in 1989		5.1%
in 1990		4.6%
July 1990 New Entrants		5.3%

# Analysis of Age, Salary, Participation Rates, and Deferral Rates of TSP Participants

Attached are several exhibits which display relationships between participation rates and age and salary and between deferral rates and age and salary. Ages are broken down into five-year increments (e.g., ages 20 through 24, 25 through 29). Salaries are in \$5,000 brackets (e.g., annual 1988 salary between \$10,000 and \$14,999, between \$15,000 and \$19,999). Where applicable, comparative 1987, 1988, and 1989 information is provided.

Figures 1 and 2 show the FERS participation rates (percentage of FERS participants who made voluntary employee contributions vs. those who received the agency basic 1% only) by age and salary. Figures 3 and 4 display the calculated percentage of pay which was contributed to the TSP by FERS contributors, by age and salary. Figures 5 and 6 display the percentage of pay contributed by CSRS participants by age and salary group. As can be seen from these graphics, 1990 FERS participation rates generally continue the trend of increases over previous years in all age groups and in the salary ranges below \$35,000. Deferral rates for FERS contributors in all age categories increased only slightly each year in 1989 and 1990, after a larger increase in 1988. (1987 was the first year of the TSP's operation, and the lower deferral rates may reflect partial year participation rather than employees choosing lower contribution percentages.) The year-to-year changes in deferral rates do not display any discernable trends across the salary ranges, but have been generally constant over the past three years. The average CSRS deferral rates have remained steady since 1988 in nearly all age and salary ranges.



The distribution of FERS and CSRS participant's choices of deferral rates is shown in Figures 7 and 8 respectively. The patterns are virtually unchanged from 1988 to 1990. Among FERS participants, the data show that one-third of contributing participants have chosen deferral rates of up to 3% where the agency matching contribution is dollar for dollar, and one-third have chosen 5% or the maximum contribution that is matched. Approximately 15% of the FERS contributors are contributing at the maximum rate allowable. Among CSRS participants, approximately 70% contribute at the maximum (5%) deferral rate.

However, the distribution of deferral rates vary considerably at different salary levels. Four salary brackets were extracted for comparative analysis: the \$15,000-\$19,999 salary bracket is representative of lower-paid clerical and entry-level employees, the \$30,000-\$34,999 bracket includes mid-level professional and administrative positions, the range of \$45,000-\$49,999 is representative of the managerial grades, and the \$75,000 and over bracket covers senior executives. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the FERS and CSRS choices of deferral rates within these selected salary brackets. Among lower-paid contributing FERS participants, 80% of this subgroup deferred 5% of salary or less, with nearly half of the group contributing at a rate of 3% or less, and only one in ten contributed at the maximum rate of 10%. Among mid-level FERS contributors, less than one-fourth contributed 3% or less, slightly more than one-third contributed at a 5% rate, while one in five deferred the maximum 10%. The shift away from the lower deferral rates continues in the group with managerial salaries, with one in seven contributing 3% or less, approximately one-third of the group deferring 5%, and one-third deferring the maximum 10%. Among the highest-paid FERS group, less than one in ten contributed at a rate of 3% or less, approximately one-fifth deferred 5% of salary, while over half deferred at the maximum rate.2 A similar trend is exhibited by CSRS participants. Among lower-paid CSRS contributors, approximately half defer the maximum 5% of salary, while 85% of CSRS participants in the \$75,000 and over group deferred at the maximum

Figures 11 and 12 present the population distribution of FERS participants by age and salary, showing contributors and noncontributors. As can be seen, contributors are somewhat older and higher paid than non-contributors. Also, as shown in tables 2 and 3, above, mean ages are 38.0 years and 34.1 years for FERS

Due to tax law limitations on the dollar amount that can be deferred to the TSP (the 1990 maximum amount was \$7,979), the maximum deferral rate was less than 10% for some FERS participants in the \$75,000 and over salary bracket. However, this tax law limit affects very few CSRS participants, as they may contribute a maximum of only 5% of salary to the TSP.



contributors and FERS noncontributors, respectively. Mean salaries are approximately \$28,468 and \$22,888.

#### New FERS Participants

In the analysis of 1988 participant data, FERS participants who joined the Plan in the July 1988 open season were profiled after their first season of TSP eligibility. The analogous group of new FERS participants who entered the TSP in July 1989 was selected as part of the study of 1989 participant data and compared with their counterparts of a year earlier. Both of these groups of participants have been reviewed again in this survey, and also compared with the more recent new FERS participants who entered the TSP in July 1990. Figures 13 and 14 show comparative age and salary distributions of these groups in their respective first seasons of participation. As indicated in table 2 above, the mean age of the July 1990 class is lower than the July 1989 and July 1988 classes were in their respective first year of eligibility. The general level of salaries (as measured by the median and mean) for the July 1990 new entrants is somewhat higher than for their 1989 counterparts (after adjusting for the January 1990 general schedule pay raise of 3.6%), and similar to the levels for the July 1988 class (as adjusted for the 4.1% pay raise in January 1989 and the January 1990 increase)3. Although these measures of central tendency for salary are similar, the distribution of the salaries in 1990 is somewhat less concentrated around the median than in previous years, as illustrated in Figure 12.

The rates of initial participation and deferral for these groups are markedly different, however. The July 1990 class of new entrants had a participation rate of 32.2% and an overall average deferral rate of 5.3%. These compare with an initial participation rate of 26.5% and an average deferral rate of 5.1% for the July 1989 class, and a participation rate of 33.5% and average deferral rate of 6.1% for the July 1988 class. Figures 15 and 16 compare the participation rates by age and salary for the three groups. The participation rates in the July 1990 class, reversing the decrease exhibited by the July 1989 class, are higher than the July 1989 class for all ages (except 70 years and over, but there are too few members in this age bracket for the calculations to be considered statistically reliable), and across all salary ranges except \$40,000 to \$54,999 and \$75,000 and above. However, the participation rates

<sup>3</sup>The following table provides adjusted median and mean salaries for the July 1988 and July 1989 groups, with the comparable actual figures for the July 1990 class:

	Median	Mean
July 1988 new entrants	\$19,131	\$23,345
July 1989 new entrants	\$18,801	\$20,402
July 1990 new entrants	\$19,163	\$23,231



for the July 1990 group are still less than the July 1988 class in their first season for ages 45 and above and in all salary ranges except the lowest and highest brackets (i.e., below \$15,000 and above \$75,000).

Comparative average deferral rates for these three groups are shown in figures 17 and 18. The July 1990 class exhibits a slightly higher average deferral rate than their 1989 counterparts in most age groups and salary brackets, but the overall patterns for the 1990 group are much closer to the 1989 class than to the group which entered in July 1988. The high average deferral rates of the July 1988 class in their initial year of participation may have been unusual. The distribution of new FERS employees' initial choices of deferral rates is shown in Figure 19. The differences at the maximum deferral rate between the two groups are significant with the proportion of the 1988 group making a 10% deferral approximately double the proportion of contributors making the maximum deferral among their counterparts in 1989 and 1990. The distribution of deferral rates in the latter groups are actually closer to the overall FERS population (see also Figure 7).

To further explore differences between the new entrant FERS participants with the FERS population as a whole, the characteristics of the July 1990 new entrant group were compared to those of FERS participants who entered the TSP prior to July 1990. Figures 20 through 23 display the participation rates and deferral rates by age and salary of these two groups. Several aspects of this comparison are notable. The participation rate for the new entrants is significantly lower than among previous participants across all age and salary brackets. However, the new entrants in the younger age brackets and lower pay brackets where deferral rates normally tend to be low were found to have slightly higher average deferral rates than the population already in the Plan. This pattern of lower participation among new entrants across all ages and salaries is similar to the patterns seen in the July 1989 and July 1988 classes, and the above-normal average deferral rates for younger and lowerpaid new entrants was also found in the previous classes. participation rate suggests that factors which are beyond the scope of this analysis, which might include less ability to save by new employees, lack of knowledge about the Plan when employees first become eligible, the role of "word of mouth" in the workplace, or other communications issues, are affecting this population group. At the same time, the elevated average deferral rates in the lower age and salary brackets may be due to a higher level of awareness of the Plan's benefits among those who begin participating in the Plan at the first available opportunity.

## Followup of FERS Participants Who Entered in Previous Years

In the analysis of 1989 participant data, a followup analysis was conducted on the July 1988 class which had been studied in the previous year to observe any changes after their second and



third open seasons (January and July 1989). This group was reviewed again this year to further document any changes in the group's characteristics after their fourth and fifth open seasons (January and July 1990). Figures 24 through 27 show the participation rates and deferral rates by age and salary for this group in 1988, 1989, and 1990 with the characteristics of the overall TSP in 1990 displayed for comparison. During the course of two and a half years in the TSP, the characteristics of this group of participants have changed significantly. The proportion of participants in this group contributing from their salary to their accounts increased markedly in 1989 and again in 1990 (see figures 24 and 25), and the group now exhibits a pattern quite similar to the overall Plan.

Average deferral rates for this group in 1990 have increased slightly over 1989 levels after a significant decrease from the initial high rates of deferral in 1988. Although the deferral rates for this group are similar to the overall TSP in this group's most populous age groups and salary brackets, current deferral rates for the July 1988 class in the cohorts age 50 and over and in the salary brackets above \$30,000 are somewhat lower than the overall plan (see figures 26 and 27). To further examine these shifts in deferral rates, the distribution of deferral rate choices by the contributors in this class for the three periods are compared in figure 28. 1989, the second year, there is a significant increase in the proportion of participants deferring at the lower rates of 1%, 2% 3% and 5%, and a sharp drop in the proportion deferring at the 10% In the third year for this class, the proportion of 1% and 2% contributors declined while the 5% and 10% segments increased, and the 1990 pattern for this group is now comparable to the overall TSP. As the individual data records in these analyses are anonymous, it cannot be determined if these shifts in the distribution of deferral rates are related to the initial choices of noncontributing participants who subsequently choose to begin deferrals or previous contributors who have changed their rates of deferral.

A similar followup analysis of the FERS participants who entered the TSP in July 1989 was also performed to compare the

<sup>&#</sup>x27;These analyses cover only participants designated in the OPM CPDF as having a full-time work schedule. Participants who were not in a full-time schedule as of June 30, 1988 but subsequently changed to a full-time status were excluded in the 1988 study but included in the 1989 and/or 1990 surveys if their conversion occurred on or before June 30 of the respective years. As noted in the 1988 analysis, most new U.S. Postal Service employees are assigned a flexible work schedule for the first several years of their career. As a result, the 1989 and 1990 analyses of participants who entered in July 1988 include significant numbers of Postal participants who were not considered in the earlier studies. The effect on the group as a whole by such participants is not known.

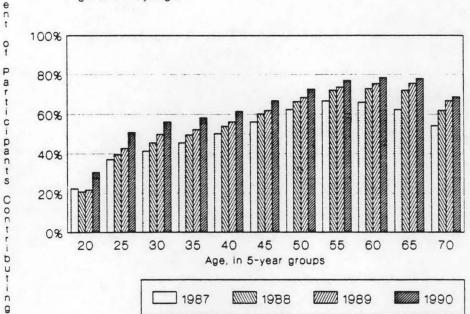


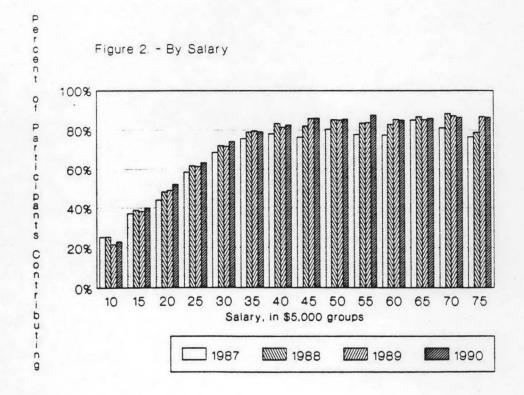
characteristics of this group after their first full year of eligibility with those found in the analysis of 1989 data for the July 1988 class after one year in the TSP. As shown in figures 29 and 30, the participation rates in all age and salary groups increased substantially in 1990 compared to 1989, but are still below the current rates for the overall TSP except in the lowest brackets. Average deferral rates for the July 1989 entrants, shown in figures 31 and 32, declined in 1990 from 1989, and are now below the TSP averages in all age and salary brackets. A similar pattern of increased participation rates and decreased average deferral rates after the first year was observed for the July 1988 class a year earlier. It is also noteworthy that while the July 1989 group displayed significantly lower initial participation rates than did the July 1988 class in their first open season (26.5% vs. 33.5%, respectively), the participation rates for the two groups in their second year are comparable (46.3% for the July 1989 class in 1990 vs. 45.6% for the July 1988 class in 1989). The respective second year average deferral rates for these two groups are also comparable (4.6% for the July 1989 class in 1990 vs. 4.8% for the July 1988 class in 1989). Figure 33 shows the changing distribution of deferral rates from 1989 to 1990 for this group. Similar to the situation noted above for the year-earlier group, the proportion in the second year of participants making smaller deferrals is significantly increased, particularly in the 1% and 2% ranges.

It is too early in the life of the TSP to come to any firm conclusions as to the major reasons why participation rates have increased substantially in the second and third years of eligibility. A significant factor could be an increase in disposable income or ability to save in the early years of employment. Also, many new employees may not understand the TSP initially, but later decide to contribute after receiving more information from the Plan (e.g., Participant Statements and other informational materials), or from their employing agencies or coworkers.

## FERS Participation Rates









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NARA-18-1003-A-001093

# FERS Average Percent of Pay Deferred

Figure 3. - By Age

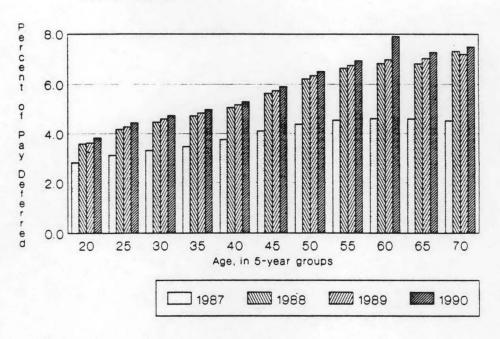
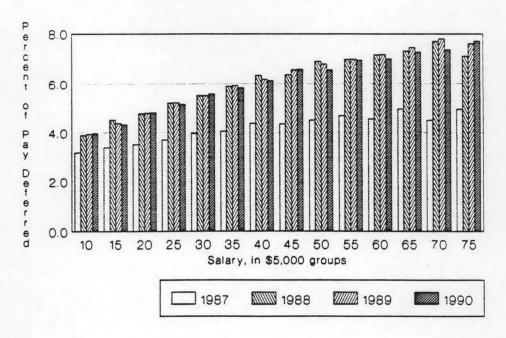


Figure 4 - By Salary





#### CSRS Average Percent of Pay Deferred

Figure . - By Age

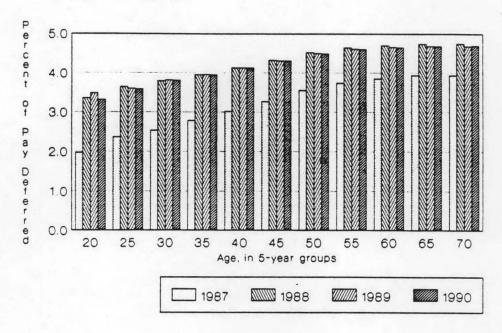
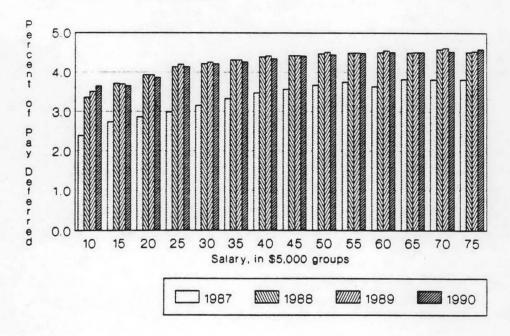


Figure 6. - By Salary





#### Distribution of Deferral Rates

Figure 7. - FERS Deferral Rates

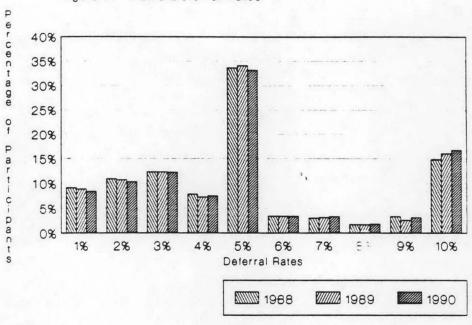
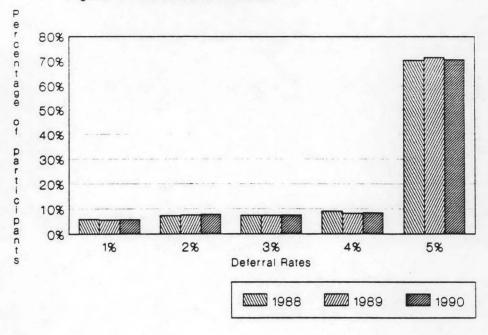


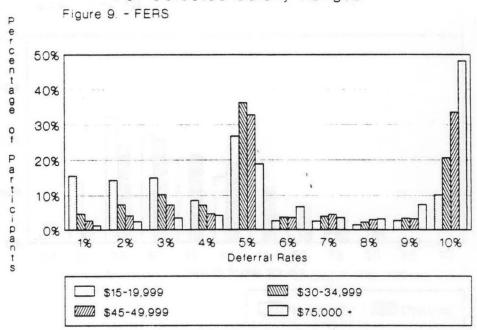
Figure 8. - CSRS Deferral Rates

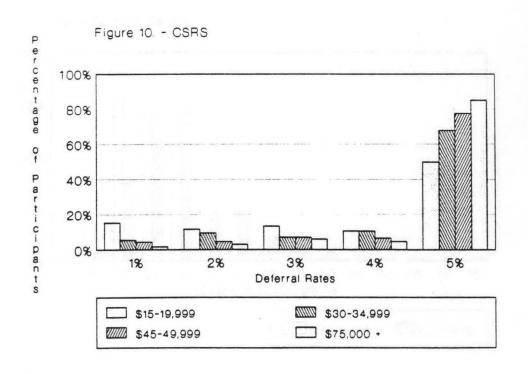




FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106624 Page 27

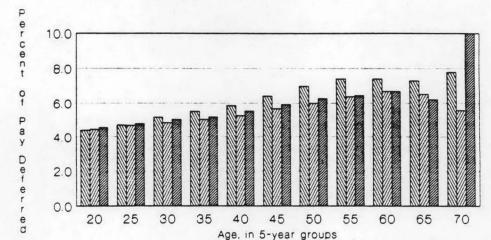
## Distribution of Deferral Rates For Selected Salary Ranges

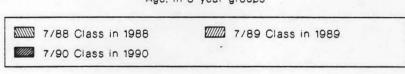


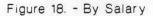


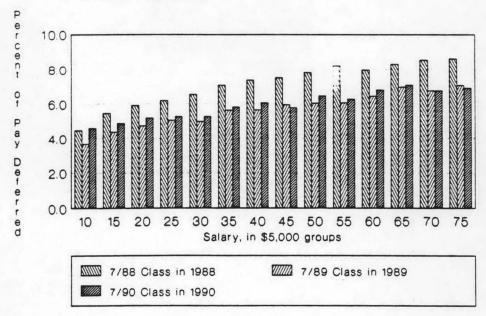


FERS Participants in Their First Season
Average Percent of Pay Deferred
Figure 17. - By Age







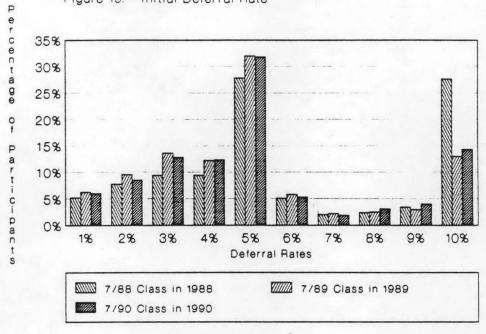




FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106624 Page 29

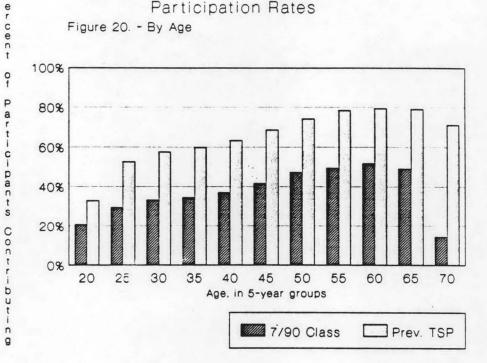
## New FERS Employees

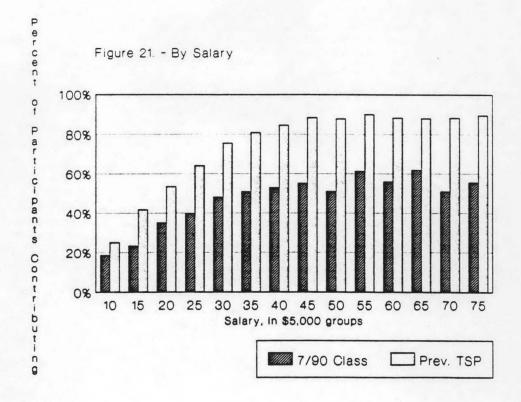
Figure 19. - Initial Deferral Rate



New vs. Previous FERS Participants Participation Rates

Figure 20. - By Age







New vs. Previous FERS Participants
Average Percent of Pay Deferred
Figure 22. - By Age

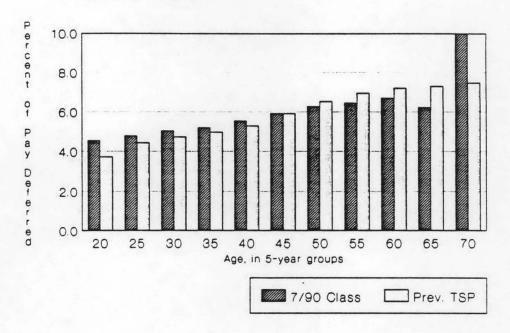
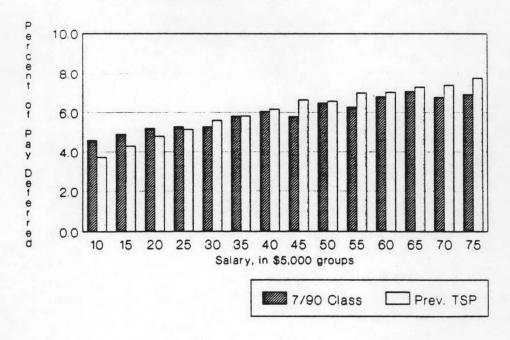
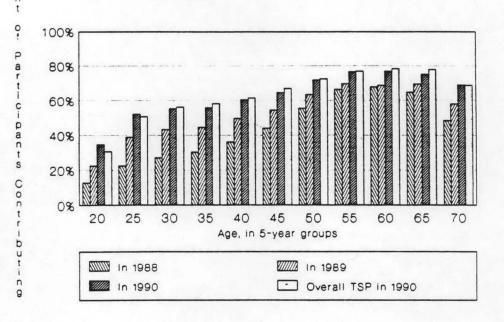
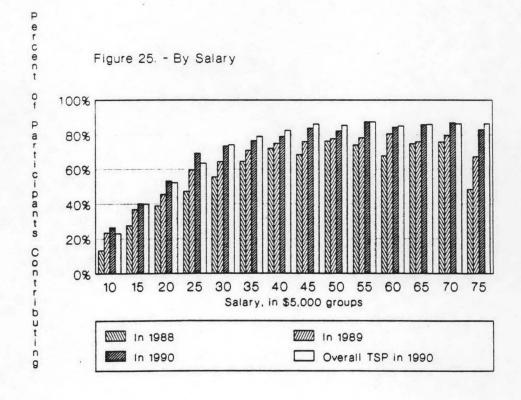


Figure 23. - By Salary



Followup of July 1988 New FERS Participants
Participation Rates
Figure 24. - By Age







# Followup of July 1988 New FERS Participants Average Percent of Pay Deferred Figure 26. - By Age

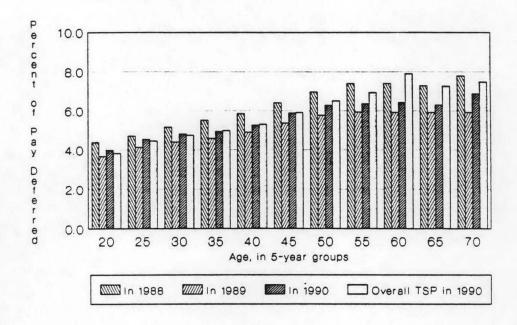
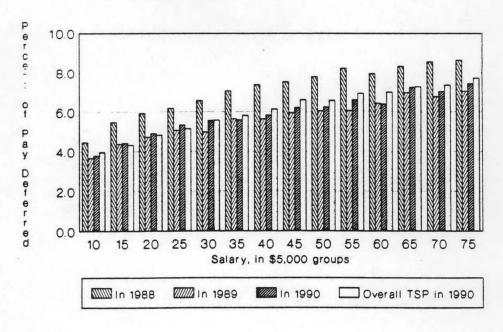
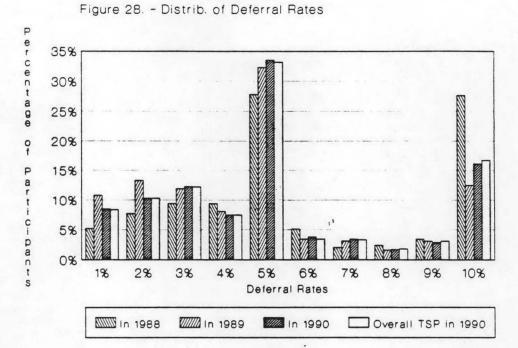


Figure 27. - By Salary



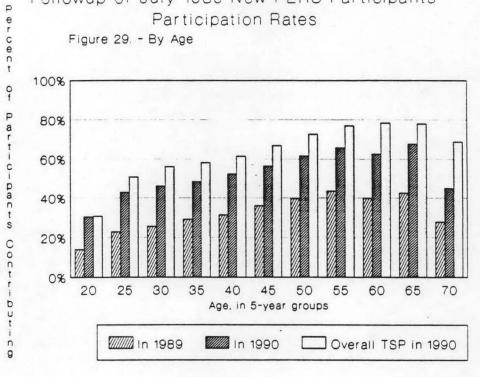


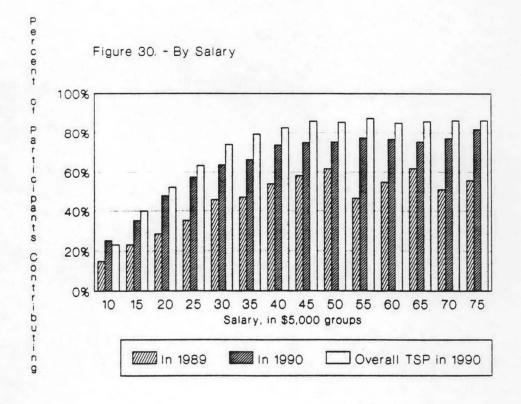
# Followup of July 1988 New FERS Participants



Followup of July 1989 New FERS Participants Participation Rates

Figure 29. - By Age







# Followup of July 1989 New FERS Participants Average Percer: of Pay Deferred Figure 31. - By Age

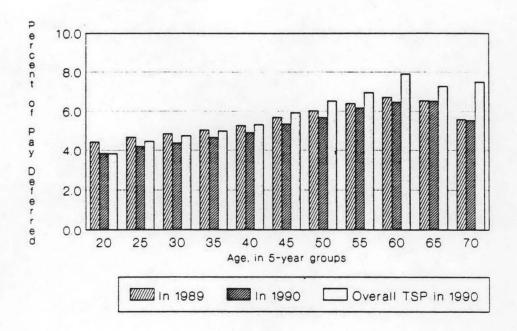
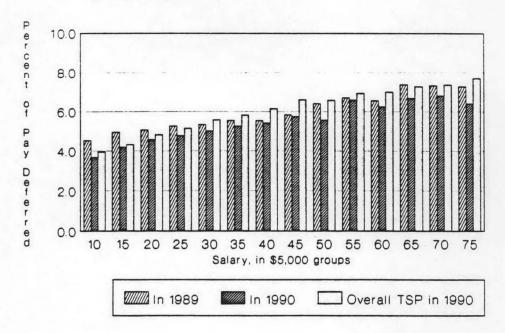


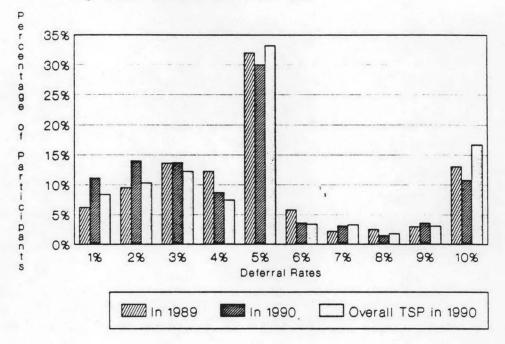
Figure 32. - By Salary





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Figure 33. - Distrib. of Deferral Rates





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Screened by NARA (RD-F) 02-04-2019 FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DOCID: 70106626



# LIMITED

# **OFFICIAL**

**USE** 

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106626 Page 1

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

BODE, DENISE A., INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOC. OF AMERICA, DC To: AG. ODD: 10-29-91 Date Received: 10-15-91 Date Due: 12-31-91 Control #: X91101517709 Subject & Date 10-09-91 LETTER, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (IPAA), CONCERNING THE RECENT RULING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF PETROLEUM DATA COLLECTED BY THE ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (EIA). STATES THAT THIS STATISTICAL DATA IS COLLECTED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING EIA AND OTHER USERS WITH INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR PETROLEUM, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED \*\* Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date:

(1)	OLC; FLANIGAN	10-15-91	(5)	W/IN:
(2)	ATR; RILL	12-16-91	(6)	
(3)			(7)	PRTY:
(4)			(8)	1

INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: ATR Date Released: 12-31-91 MAU

#### Remarks

\*\* FOR ANY REGULATORY OR OTHER OBJECTIVES. EXPRESSES THEIR STRONG OBJECTION TO THIS RULING WHICH JEOPARDIZES THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF EIA'S PETROLEUM DATA; WITH ENCLOSURE. INFO CC: OAG, DAG, ATR.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

10-23-91: PER JOHN FILIPPINI, ATR, THIS IS A SENSITIVE

#### Other Remarks:

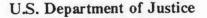
MATTER. OLC WILL DETERMINE WHEN PUBLIC DISCLOSURE IS MADE. DUE DATE EXTENDED.MLN (SEE E.S. 91091016089) (2) OLC APPROVED DRAFT SUBMITTED BY ATR. PLEASE RESPOND DIRECTLY TO THE CONSTITUENT. RETURN CC OF RESPONSE TO E.S. 12-31-91 ATR REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 12-30-91. (TJ)

WBD 10/15/91

FILE: PETROLEUM INDUSTRY/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY







Antitrust Division

3107M

SCHECHTER

9104JCB f the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

SONNETT FILIPPINI 3118M LEG. UNIT 3118M CHRON.

DEC 30 1991

Ms. Denise A. Bode President Independent Petroleum Association of America 1101 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Bode:

This letter is in response to your letter to Attorney General Barr concerning confidentiality of respondentidentifiable information collected by the U. S. Energy Information Administration ("EIA"). You expressed concern that the confidentiality of data submitted to the EIA by reporting firms not be compromised by the disclosure of such information to other federal agencies. The context of your letter suggests concerns about release of such information to the Department of Justice.

It would be inappropriate to disclose either the existence or the nature and extent of any Department of Justice request for information from EIA. Because such disclosures can compromise the effectiveness of our non-public law enforcement activities, particular information requests must remain internal matters within the Government.

As a general matter, however, the disclosure by EIA of information to the Department of Justice is provided for by Section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, ("FEAA") (15 U.S.C. §771(f)(1974)). Unlike private survey standards, the FEAA makes disclosure of information by respondents mandatory as a matter of law and further requires that the EIA shall disclose that information on request to the Department for official use. Since the Act directs disclosure to the Department on request for official use, there can be no misunderstanding by survey respondents that the data which they must provide may be used in an official investigation.





I would add that the Department of Justice maintains the highest level of confidentiality for its investigative files—reporting companies and others providing information to the Department in connection with its investigations need fear no disclosure by the Department except in strict accordance with law.

I hope this information helps clarify the Department's position in this matter. Thank you for expressing your views concerning it.

Sincerely,

James F. Rill Assistant Attorney General



#### INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



DENISE A. BODE PRESIDENT (202) 857-4722

FAX (202) 857-4799

1101 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 857-4722

October 9, 1991

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL

'91 OCT 15 A10:37

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Department of Justice Constitution Ave. & 10th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

The members of the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) are very concerned about the recent ruling on the confidentiality of petroleum data collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), as explained in the enclosed letter that EIA sent to its data respondents. This statistical data is collected for the sole purpose of providing EIA and other users with information about the supply and demand for petroleum, and should not be used for any regulatory or other objectives.

Our members have been very supportive of EIA's statistical program for many years, and have made every effort to submit accurate data on a timely basis. They did this on the assumption that EIA would maintain its confidentiality commitment, and that the data would be used **only** for statistical estimation of industry trends. Other federal agencies have long acknowledged the difference between data collected for statistical estimation and data collected for other purposes.

IPAA members are extremely concerned about the possibility that statistical data submitted in confidence to EIA could be provided to any requesting agency and used for regulatory or discretionary purposes. As an association representing the approximately 10,000 independent oil and natural gas producers in the U.S., we expect that the outcome of this new provision will be a reduction in the industry response rate to EIA surveys. Independent producers, and all other petroleum data users, would be left without their primary source of reliable industry statistics.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106626 Page 5

Mr. William P. Barr October 9, 1991 Page 2

Because of this new confidentiality ruling, the quality, accuracy and credibility of EIA's data will soon deteriorate. Ultimately, this will put all public and private sector analysts at an informational disadvantage. Independent producers, in particular, will suffer a greater disadvantage than the larger firms because most are too small to have their own economists and statisticians on staff to analyze industry trends. Independent producers rely heavily on IPAA to interpret what is happening in the U.S. and world markets. To do this, IPAA turns to the official data releases on petroleum supply and demand published regularly by EIA.

For these reasons, we strongly object to the recent ruling jeopardizing the confidentiality of EIA's petroleum data. It is IPAA's firm position that the confidentiality of submitted data, proprietary in many respects, should be preserved to the fullest extent, and should not be compromised or disclosed for arbitrary or discretionary purposes.

If you require any additional information on this matter, the IPAA contact person is Deborah Rowell, IPAA Vice President of Economics, at 202-857-4766.

Sincerely,

Denise A. Bode

enise a. Bode

DR/lcb Enclosure



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106626 Page 6



#### Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

Dear Sir or Madam:

You have reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) certain data which were collected under a pledge of interagency confidentiality which was established under a written Department of Energy (DOE) Disclosure Policy (45 Fed. Reg. 59812). that, on March 20, 1991, the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded that law requires the DOE and the EIA to provide company-specific data in its possession to any requesting Federal Government department, official, and agency for official use (see section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. 771(f)). This decision is binding on EIA and vacates any promises of interagency confidentiality expressed to you on any EIA data collection form (except for the series of consumption survey forms: EIA-457, EIA-871, EIA-876, and EIA-846). Your data will continue to be protected from public disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

EIA's judgment that company-specific information in our possession should be used solely for statistical purposes will continue and we will endeavor to meet the official needs of other departments, officials, and agencies of the Federal Government through the provision of aggregated data which does not disclose company-specific data. However, should your data be asked for specifically in individual company form, EIA must proceed to honor such requests.

If you have any questions, please call Linda Oliver at (202) 586-6639.

Sincerely,

Calvin A. Kent, Ph.D.

Administrator

Energy Information Administration



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106626 Page 7

# DOJ EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CROSS-REFERENCE RECORD



CONTROL NUMBER: 91121820792

WILDMON, DONALD E

THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT PACKET FOR THE CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE INDICATED BY THE ABOVE EX.SEC. CONTROL NUMBER HAS BEEN FILED IN THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY FILE LOCATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT FILES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIMARY	FILE:	AG MEETINGS/REQUEST-CITIZENS
		17 Dec 91



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: SLATTERY, CONG. JIM

To: AG. ODD: 01-14-92

Date Received: 12-13-91 Date Due: 01-14-92 Control #: X91121720694

Subject & Date

12-06-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF A CONSTITUENT CONCERNING THE NATIONAL OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT UNIT. ASKS IF THE UNIT STILL EXISTS, AND IF SO, WHAT FUNCTIONS DOES IT PERFORM.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To	):	Date:	
(1)	CRM; MUELLER	12-17-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)			(6)				
(3)			(7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				2
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: C	RM		Date Releas	sed:	01-17-92	MLH

Remarks

ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC SEC, ROOM 4400-AA.
01-17-92. CRM RESPONDED ON 01-15-92. COPY TO AG FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

JAN | 5 | 1992

The Honorable Jim Slattery U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Slattery:

Thank you for your letter to Attorney General William Barr in which you inquire about the "National Obscenity Enforcement Unit" on behalf of a constituent.

The Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, formerly the "National Obscenity Enforcement Unit", is part of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice. The Section prosecutes federal child exploitation and obscenity crimes, identifying major offenders of the applicable statutes, and coordinating the investigation of cases nationally. Its jurisdiction includes crimes involving child exploitation on federal lands (including Indian country), child pornography, interstate transportation and mailing of obscene materials.

A review of the relevant law supports the Administration's position regarding the prosecution of obscene material.

It is a well-settled principle of constitutional law that material that is obscene has no First Amendment protection. Both legally and in practice, obscenity laws clearly define a course of conduct which is illegal. The constitutionality of these statutes has been upheld by the Supreme Court in Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973). In Miller, the Court defined obscenity using the following three-part test. Material is obscene if:

- (1) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the wok taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;
- (2) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and
- (3) if a reasonable person would find that the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

This test has been applied at federal and state levels and has been adopted by virtually all of the fifty States. The Court clearly stated that such "hard core" pornography is subject to prosecution. In <u>Ward v. Illinois</u>, 431 U.S. 767 (1977), the Court ruled that the definition of "hard core" pornography and list of examples in <u>Miller</u> was not exhaustive, and that it included sadomasochistic material.

The <u>Miller</u> and <u>Ward</u> cases mark the line between protected and unprotected speech. The Supreme Court has given adequate guidance on what types of material fall outside the First Amendment and are not subject to protection. The Department of Justice's prosecution of obscene material has always been pursuant to the Court's guidance. Consequently, we are prosecuting only that which falls outside of the First Amendment.

I trust this information proves helpful as you respond to your constituent. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Mueller, III Assistant Attorney General

Paul L. Maloney
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division



MEMBER: COMMITTEE ON **ENERGY & COMMERCE** COMMITTEE ON

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS



WASHINGTON OFFICE 1512 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1602

(202) 225-6601

KANSAS OFFICE 111 CAPITOL TOWER TOPEKA, KS 66603

(913) 295-2811

400 S.W. 8TH STREET

# Congress of the United States House of Representatives

JIM SLATTERY SECOND DISTRICT, KANSAS

December 6, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General Department of Justice Constitution Ave. and 10th St., N.W. Washington, D.C., 20530

Dear Attorney Barr:

I am writing to request your assistance in responding to an inquiry made by one of my constituents concerning the National Obscenity Enforcement Unit.

I would like to know if the Unit is still in existence and if so, what functions are performed by the Unit. would appreciate any information you may be able to provide.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your assistance with this matter, and I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely

JIM SLATTERY

Member of Congress

# DOJ EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CROSS-REFERENCE RECORD



CONTROL NUMBER: 91121120448

THOMPSON, FRED W & STEWART, A. DAVID

THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT PACKET FOR THE CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE INDICATED BY THE ABOVE EX.SEC. CONTROL NUMBER HAS BEEN FILED IN THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY FILE LOCATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT FILES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIMARY	FILE:	RESOLUTIONS	
		6 Dec 91	



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ABLES, CLIFFORD M., III, ESQ., SEBRING, FL

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-03-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91120420112

Subject & Date

11-27-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT CONFIRMATION. ALSO EXPRESSES HIS APPRECIATION TO PATRICK TRUEMAN AND THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO STOP THE PLAGUE OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND OBSCENITY IN THE COUNTRY.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	12-04-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: No	ONE		Date Released		MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: CRM.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY





#### CLIFFORD M. ABLES, III

Attorney and Counselor at Law 130 East Center Avenue Sebring, Florida 33870

Telephone: (813) 385-0112 Fax: (813) 385-1284 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 DEC -3 P3:31

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA** 

November 27, 1991

Honorable William Barr U.S. Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

Congratulations on your recent confirmation as Attorney General of the United States of America. Such high office is a great honor and responsibility.

Please express my appreciation to Patrick Truman and the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section for their fine efforts to stop the plague of child pornography and obscenity in this country.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely

Clifford M. Ables, III

CMA: jk



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: HATTEMER, BARBARA M., FLORIDA COALITION FOR CLEAN CABLE

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-22-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91112519628

Subject & Date

11-18-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT, AND STATING THAT IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO HEAR THE AG SPEAK AT THE RAAP CONFERENCE WHITE HOUSE MEETING LAST MONTH. ALSO ADVISES THAT THEY ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE EFFECTIVE WORK OF THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PATRICK TRUEMAN.

NO RECORD OF WHITE HOUSE MEETING IN EXEC. SEC.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	11-25-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1P
,	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released	l:	MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG, CRM.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

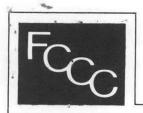
Other Remarks:

MWC 11-25-91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





## FLORIDA COALITION FOR CLEAN CABLE

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**MEMBERS** 

MORALITY IN MEDIA OF FLORIDA
THE ALLIANCE FOR
RESPONSIBLE GROWTH
CITIZENS AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY
CITIZENS FOR A
DECENT COMMUNITY
CITIZENS FOR DECENCY
NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR

DECENCY, FLORIDA

CITIZENS FOR RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNMENT

FLORIDA PRO-FAMILY FORUM FLORIDA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

FLORIDA FEDERATION WOMEN FOR RESPONSIBLE LEGISLATION

FOR RESPONSIBLE LEGISLATION FLORIDA EAGLE FORUM CONCERNED WOMEN FOR AMERICA MINUTEWOMEN OF FLORIDA WINNING WOMEN OF FLORIDA, INC. FLORIDA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FLORIDA KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TAMPA MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION UNITED CHRISTIAN ACTION. INC. NORTHWEST COAST BAPTIST

ASSOCIATION
FREEDOM COUNCIL OF FLORIDA
LIBERTY FEDERATION OF FLORIDA

THE AMERICAN COALITION FOR TRADITIONAL VALUES OF FLORIDA

CHRISTIAN VOICE OF FLORIDA HEALING OF THE NATION, FLORIDA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FORUM

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHILD CARING AGENCIES

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, INC.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

CHRISTIAN NEWS UPDATE
HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH, ORLANDO
CONCERNED PARENTS

COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

COMMITTEE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE FAMILY

NAPLES FULL GOSPEL BUSINESSMEN'S FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S CLUB OF COLLIER COUNTY

BROWARD COUNTY RIGHT TO LIFE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS OF

KENDALL LEAGUE FOR DECENCY IN DEFENSE OF LIBERTY BUSINESSGRAM

**BROWARD COUNTY** 

CONCERNED CITIZENS IN ACTION

'91 NOV 22 P4:02

November 18, 1991

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAI** 

The Honorable William Barr U.S. Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

We are very pleased with your permanent appointment to the position of U.S. Attorney General. Congratulations! I was privileged to hear you speak at the RAAP Conference White House meeting last month. It is very encouraging to know that the excellent work against obscenity begun by Edwin Meese will be continued under your leadership.

We are so grateful for the effective work of The Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section under the leadership of Patrick Trueman and look forward to hearing at last of a successful conviction against Reuben Sturman.

We stand ready to support you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Hattemer

Barbara M. Hattemer Coordinator

BMH/jw

191 NOV 23 72.03

007-1

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106628 Page 10

NARA-18-1003-A-001124

440 SPINNAKER DRIVE, NAPLES, FLORIDA 33940 • 813-262-2471 • OR 263-8908
BARBARA M. HATTEMER, COORDINATOR

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BACHTLER, MRS. WILLIAM R., BOCA RATON, FL

To: AG. ODD: 12-03-91

Date Received: 11-15-91 Date Due: 12-03-91 Control #: X91111819269

Subject & Date

11-09-91 LETTER EXPRESSING HER APPRECIATION FOR THE EXCELLENT JOB THAT THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION IS DOING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PATRICK TRUEMAN.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	CRM; MUELLER	11-18-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: C	CRM		Date Released	1: 12-10-91	MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
12-10-91. CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 12-09-91. COPY TO AG FILES. (LH)

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT: MWC 11-18-91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY





#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 9, 1991

Mrs. William R. Bachtler 2871 N. Ocean Blvd. R558 Boca Raton, Fl. 33431

Dear Mrs. Bachtler:

Thank you for your letter to Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this Administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Sincerel

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



#### Bernadette L. Bachtler

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2871 N. Ocean Blvd. R558 Boca Raton, Fl. 33431

'91 NOV 15 P3:36

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAS

November 9, 1991

The Hon. William Barr, Acting U.S. Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Barr:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the excellent job that the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section is doing.

Mr. Patrick Trueman deserves a great deal of praise in particular for the efforts he and his Section put forth to wipe out the plague of child pornography and obscenity in the United States.

Please let him know that we thank him for his work.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William R. Bachtler

Mrs. William R. Bachtler 2871 N. Ocean Blvd. R558

Boca Raton, F1. 33431



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 13

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: KIRK, JERRY R., RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY, OH

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-07-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110818929

Subject & Date

10-17-91 LETTER (MRU REFERRED TO CRM AND REC'D FROM CRM) THANKING THE AG FOR MEETING WITH THE RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY IN THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING ON OCTOBER 10, 1991, AND FOR HIS STRONG COMMITMENT AGAINST CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND ADULT OBSCENITY.

NO PRIOR RECORD OF MEETING IN EXEC. SEC.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1) (2)	OAG;	11-08-91	(5) (6)			W/IN:
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1P
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released	•	MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: CRM.

NOTE: LETTER ALSO SIGNED BY JOSEPH CARDINAL BERNARDIN AND

DEEN KAPLAN.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



#### RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY

DR. JERRY R. KIRK, CHAIRMAN JOSEPH CARDINAL BERNARDIN, VICE-CHAIRMAN

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL

DR. EDWIN G. MULDER

General Secretary Reformed Church in America

COMMISSIONER JAMES OSBORNE

Institute for Black Family Development

DR. MARY O. ROSS
President, Women's Convention Auxiliary

National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

General Superintendent Pentecostal Free Will Baptist Church

Open Bible Standard Churches, Inc. DR. GLEN O. SPENCE

General Association of General Bantists

MR. DAVID H. NORTHUP

**Executive Vice President** 

MR. MATT PARKER

MR. VERN PREHEIM

General Secretary
The General Conference

Mennonite Church
DR. ADRIAN ROGERS

**REV. DON SAULS** 

DR. R. DONALD SHAFER

General Secretary Brethren in Christ Church

REV. RAY E. SMITH

General Superintendent

DR. EVERETT STENHOUSE

DR. MARY RUTH STONE

**Executive Director** Department of Ladies Ministries Church of God (Cleveland, TN)

DR. PAUL TANNER

Executive Secretary, Retired Church of God (Anderson, IN)

BISHOP CLYDE E. VAN VALIN

President, Latvian Evangelica

General Secretary American Baptist Churches, U.S.A.

National Association of Evangelicals DR. MELVIN L. WORTHINGTON Executive Secretary

President Advent Christian General Conference

HIS EMINENCE JOSEPH CARDINAL BERNARDIN

JOHN CARDINAL KROL Archbishop of Philadelphia, Retired

BERNARD CARDINAL LAW

JOHN CARDINAL O'CONNOR

Archbishop of New York MOST REV. ROGER MAHONY

MOST REV. JAMES W. MALONE Former President National Conference of Catholic Bishops

MOST REV. DANIEL E. PILARCZYK

BISHOP ROBERT J. BANKS Auxiliary Bishop of Boston

Bishop of Brooklyn and Queens

OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS ELDER JOHN K. CARMACK

DR RICHARD P LINDSAY Second Quorum of the Seventy

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST

President of N. America, N.E. Area

President National Conference of Catholic Bishops

BISHOP FRANCIS J. MUGAVERO, D.D.

Archbishop of Boston

Archbishop of Los Ange

HIS EMINENCE

National Association of Free Will Baptists

Lutheran Church in America DR. DANIEL E. WEISS

REV. DONALD E. WRIGLEY

**ROMAN CATHOLIC** 

HIS EMINENCE

**REV. VILIS VÁRSBERGS** 

DR. JOHN H. WHITE President

Free Methodist Church of North America

Assistant General Superintendent Assemblies of God

Southern Baptist Convention DR. OSCAR ROMO Director, Div. of Language Missions Southern Baptist Convention

President

MRS. JACQUELINE G. WEXLER Nat'l Conference of Christians and Jews

**GREEK ORTHODOX** HIS EMINENCE ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS

Archdiocese of North and South America BISHOP PHILIP OF DAPHNOUSIA Archdiocese of North and South America REVEREND DR. MILTON B. EFTHIMIOU Archdiocese of North and South America

JEWISH RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM RABBI MORDECAI WAXMAN RABBI WALTER S. WURZBURGER

PROTESTANT
REV. JAMES E. ANDREWS
Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Church (USA) BISHOP GEORGE W. BASHORE Bishop of Western Pennsylvania United Methodist Church DR. HAROLD C. BENNETT Southern Baptist Convention MRS. SARAH BLANKEN Vice President, Women's Leadership National Coalition Against Pornography DR. RALPH A. BOHLMANN President

The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod BISHOP VOY M. BULLEN General Overseer, The Church of God DR. G. RAYMOND CARLSON General Superintendent Assemblies of God REV. CLIFFORD R. CHRISTENSEN Conference Minister Conservative Congregational Christian Conference DR. RAYMOND E. CROWLEY General Overseer Church of God (Cleveland, TN) REV. L. EDWARD DAVIS

Stated Clerk Evangelical Presbyterian Church DR JAMES DORSON President, Focus on the Family BISHOP PAUL A. DUFFEY United Methodist Church, Retired DR. STEVE F. FLATT Minister, Madison Church of Christ **BISHOP WILLIAM FREY** The Episcopal Church DR. ARCHIE R. GOLDIE

Secretary, North America Fellowship Baptist World Alliance DR. RAY H. HUGHES General Overseer Church of God (Cleveland, TN) DR. B. EDGAR JOHNSON General Secretary Church of the Nazarene DR. WILLIAM A. JONES

National Conference of Black Pastors REV. DEAN M. KELLEY Director of Religious & Civil Liberties National Council of Churches DR. JERRY R. KIRK National Coalition Against Pornography DR. RICHARD LAND **Executive Director** 

Christian Life Commission Southern Baptist Convention MR. JAMES M. LAPP Executive Secretary, General Board The Mennonite Church REVEREND DR. EILEEN W. LINDNER Associate General Secretary National Council of Churches CHIEF JOHN MARACLE Chief, North American Native Christian Council BISHOP GEORGE DALLAS McKINNEY

Bishop of Southern California Church of God in Christ DR. THOMAS A. McDILL President Evangelical Free Church in America DR. BILLY MELVIN **Executive Director** National Association of Evangelicals COMMISSIONER ANDREW S. MILLER The Salvation Army, Retired October 17, 1991

'91 NOV -7 P4:31

The Honorable William Barr Acting U.S. Attorney General U. S. Department of Justice Washington, DC 20530

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA** 

Dear Mr. Barr:

Thank you for meeting with the Religious Alliance Against Pornography last Thursday in the Old Executive Office Building and for your strong commitment against child pornography and adult obscenity. Your words were powerful and persuasive. They were a great encouragement to us and strongly supported the work of the President.

Your words have taken on even greater importance in light of yesterday's announcement. We were deeply encouraged to hear of your nomination by President Bush to serve as Attorney General!

We look forward to the opportunity to build a strong and supportive relationship. The diversity of the Alliance standing with your efforts against child exploitation and obscenity is unparalleled. We will follow the confirmation process with our interest and prayers.

Again, thank you for honoring our conference by choosing to address it.

Sincerely yours, eny L. Kish

Jerry R. Kirk

Chairman, Religious Alliance Against Pornography President, National Coalition Against Pornography

Joseph Card. Bernardini Joseph Cardinal Bernardin

Vice Chairman, Religious Alliance Against Pornography

Deen Kaplan

Vice President, Policy Policy and National Networks

Religious Alliance Against Pornography

National Coalition Against Pornography

JRK/ks

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 15

NARA-18-1003-A-001129

800 COMPTON ROAD, SUITE 9224 • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45231 • (513) 521-6227

# 17 OCT91

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BLAU, VICTORIA, CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CONCERNS, LODI, CA
To: AG. ODD: 11-07-91
Date Received: 10-23-91 Date Due: 11-07-91 Control #: X91102418209
Subject & Date
10-17-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT
NOMINATION. URGES THE AG TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH LEVEL
OF PROSECUTION OF THE PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY INDUSTRY, AND
COMMENDS THE WORK OF THE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND OBSCENITY
ENFORCEMENT UNIT.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To	: Date:	
(1)	CRM; MUELLER	10-24-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For:	CRM		Date Releas	sed: 11-07-91	MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
11-07-91. CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 11-06-91. COPY TO AG FILES. (LH)

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT: MWC 10-25-91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY





Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

November 6, 1991

Ms. Victoria Blau Chair Christian Community Concerns P.O. Box 367 Lodi, California

Dear Ms. Blau:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this Administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section





October F7 ECUTIVE SECRETARIAI

William Barr
Acting Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
10th & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

RE: SUPPORT VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF PORNOGRAPHY

Dear Mr. Barr,

We are an organization of 150 members and represent 25 churches. We believe in the traditional values that built and have made our country great.

Congratulations on your nomination for Attorney General. We strongly urge you to maintain the high level of prosecution of the porn-obscenity industry that Richard Thornburgh did. We believe that the Child Pornography and Obscenity Enforcement Unit is especially crucial. We feel that Patrick Turemen is doing an excellent job. Vigorous prosecution for interstate transportation of obscene material is especially important.

In the last 20 years divorce is up 400%, rape 600% and child molestation 1,000%, largely due to pornography. Pornography is a plague that devours children, degrades women, destroys men and devastates children. This material shows sexual torture, incest, child molestation and beastiality. Pornography is an \$8 billion a year rackett, linked to organized crime. Pornography is addictive and progressive, and 70% of it ends up in the hands of children.

Sincerely,

Victoria Blan

Victoria Blau, Chair Letter Writing Committee

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 18

NARA-18-1003-A-001132

P.O. Box 367 • Lodi, California • 95241

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: JONES, DENNIS, MODESTO, CA

To: AG. ODD: 10-31-91

Date Received: 10-17-91 Date Due: 10-31-91 Control #: X91101717855

Subject & Date

10-09-91 LETTER REQUESTING THAT THE AG CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT UNIT THAT

10-30-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-30-91. (TJ)

PATRICK TRUEMAN CURRENTLY HEADS.

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER INTERIM BY: Sig. For: CR	Date: 10-17-91	(5) (6) (7) (8)	Referred To:  DATE: Date Released:	Date:	W/IN: PRTY: 1Z OPR: MAU	0/0 9
(1)	arks CC: OAG, DAG. RETURN THIS CON C. SEC., ROOM 44		гн а со	OPY OF THE RESP	ONSE TO		OCT 9

Other Remarks:

MWC 10/17/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 19



#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 30, 1991

Mr. Dennis Jones 3408 Elke Ct. Modesto, CA 95355-4804

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this Administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely, Tatrick A. Truenker

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



October 9,1991 Dennis Jones and Family 3408 Elke Ct. Modesto, CA 95355-4804

ce

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Honorable William Barr
Acting Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20530

'91 OCT 17 A10:58

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Dear Mr. Barr,

We are pleased to write to you as you settle in to your new position. We know that you will strive to continue to bring to your position dignity and integrity as Mr. Thornburgh did.

We have a request that you continue to support the Depatment of Justice Child Pornography and Obscenity Enforcement Unit that Patrick Trueman currently heads up. We feel that it is of utmost importance that this unit be continued so that our country does not descend further into an abyss of pornography and filth.

We hope that you will also carry out the responsibilities of your new office with strength and dignity. We teach our children to respect those whom have been put into positions of leadership. We look forward to pointing to you and telling our children that you are a model of leadership, dignity, and integrity.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Dennis Jones



### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: CATON, DAVID E., AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF FLORIDA
To: AG. ODD: 10-28-91
Date Received: 10-10-91 Date Due: 10-28-91 Control #: X91101117651
Subject & Date
10-07-91 LETTER THANKING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR THE
EXCELLENT EFFORTS PUT FORTH BY PATRICK TRUEMAN AND THE
CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION.

(1)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 10-11-91	(5)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(2) (3) (4)			(6) (7) (8)			PRTY:
(-/	INTERIM BY:		(-)	DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: C	CRM		Date Released	: 10-30-91	MAU

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR CRM (TRUEMAN).
INFO CC: OAG, DAG.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
10-30-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-24-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

GJT 10/11/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 24, 1991

Mr. David E. Caton State Director American Family Association of Florida P.O. Box 82722 Tampa, Florida 33682

Dear Mr. Caton:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this Administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Sincerely

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section





### AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF FLORIDA

DAVID E. CATON

STATE DIRECTOR

### P.O. Box 82722 • Tampa, Florida 33682 1-813-971-4622 • Fax 1-813-972-7799

#### **ADVISORY BOARD**

LENNIE BERGER FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE BERGER FOUNDATION OF FLORIDA

REVEREND DALE BROOKS SENIOR PASTOR OF CALVARY TEMPLE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CENTER

REVEREND FREDRICK BUCKLEY CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE DECENCY COMMISSION

JIM FITZPATRICK **AUTHOR AND WRITER** PROLIFE ACTIVIST MEMBER OF THE EVANGELICAL PRESS ASSOCIATION

BARBARA M. HATTEMER PRESIDENT OF FLORIDA COALITION FOR CLEAN CABLE

WILLIAM P. KELLY CONSULTANT AND SPECIAL **OBSCENITY INVESTIGATOR FOR BROWARD COUNTY SHERIFF** RETIRED F.B.I. SPECIAL AGENT

REVEREND JOSEPH R. McAULIFFE SENIOR PASTOR OF TAMPA CONVENANT CHURCH EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF BUSINESSGRAM

ARTHELENE RIPPY CHRISTIAN TELEVISION NETWORK (CTN) "GOOD LIFE" HOSTESS WCLF TELEVISION PRODUCER

#### **FLORIDA CHAPTERS**

ALACHUA COUNTY BIG BEND (TALLAHASSEE) BROWARD COUNTY CITRUS COUNTY COLUMBIA COUNTY CRESTVIEW DAYTONA BEACH DESTIN GREATER MIAMI HOMESTEAD INDIAN RIVER COUNTY JACKSONVILLE LAKE COUNTY LAKE PLACID LEE COUNTY MANATEE COUNTY MARTIN COUNTY MELBOURNE/PALM BAY NAPLES GOLDEN GATE **OKEECHOBEE** ORLANDO PALATKA PALM BEACH COUNTY PENSACOLA PINELLAS COUNTY POLK COUNTY SANTA ROSA SARASOTA SEBRING ST. BERNARD TAMPA TRI-COUNTY VENICE WALTON COUNTY **WEST VOLUSIA** 

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DEPARTMENT OF

RECEIVE

EXECUTIVE SECRE

October 7, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting U.S. Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washinton, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr,

XECUTIV 9 SECRE T

I want to take this opportunity to thank the U.S. Department of Justice for the excellent efforts put forth by Patick Trueman and the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section.

The 30,000 AFA members and churches in Florida deeply appreciate the great level of success this department has show in the enforcement of federal child pornography and obscenity statutes.

We hope and pray for the continued, diligent prosecution of child pornography and obscenity offenders by your department.

THANK YOU. God bless you and your family.

Sincerely

David E. Caton Florida Director

CC Patrick A. Trueman, Chief Child Exploitation & Obscenity Section 10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W. Room 2216, Department of Justice Washington, DC 20530

INTERESTED IN STARTING A CHAPTER IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

CALL 1-813-971-4622

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 24

NARA-18-1003-A-001138

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: WAGNER, FRANK R., PENNSYLVANIANS vs. PORNOGRAPHY, PA

To: AG. ODD: 10-25-91

Date Received: 10-10-91 Date Due: 01-21-92 Control #: X91101017575

Subject & Date

10-06-91 LETTER, ON BEHALF OF THEIR 16 ANTI-PORNOGRAPHY CHAPTERS IN SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS NEW POSITION. THEY THANK THE AG FOR HIS SUPPORT OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION'S CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION.

(1) (2)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 10-10-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3) (4)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: C	RM	(0)	DATE: Date Released:	01-16-92	OPR:

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. (MAU) 01-06-92: COPY PROVIDED TO CRM/SHANK PER REQUEST - CRM NEVER REC'D FIRST PACKAGE. (MAU)

01-14-92: CRM/SHANK REQ. DD EXT SINCE FIRST PKG WAS NEVER REC'D IN CRM. EXT. ONE WEEK. (HBR)

Other Remarks:

01-16-92 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 01-16-92. (TJ)

MWC 10/10/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530 January 16, 1992

Mr. Frank R. Wagner S.E. Pa. Regional Director Pennsylvanians vs. Pornography 60-1 Mint Tier Reading, Pa. 19606

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Thank you for your letter to Attorney General William Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this Administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



### Pennsylvanians vs. Pornography

60-1 Mint Tier, Reading, Pa. 19606

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL
Frank Wagner, S.E. Pa. Regional Director

'91 OCT 10 A10:36

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

October 6, 1991

Mr. William Barr Acting United States Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Barr:

On behalf of our 16 anti-pornography chapters here in Southeastern Pennsylvania, I wish to welcome and congratulate you in your new position as Acting Attorney General.

We also want to thank you for your support of the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section. We have known many of the attorneys in the section and have even seen them in action. They bring great credit to the Justice Department. Attorney General Thornburgh promised us at our 1989 Religious Alliance Against Pornography Conference in Washington that if we would bring in the light, Justice would bring in the law. You fine people have been faithful to that promise and we will never forget your efforts.

We are all currently following the efforts in the Reuben Sturman trial. This is the one we have all been waiting for out here in the trenches. You have our prayers and we know you will win.

Mr. Barr, may you have God's riches blessing and success in your new responsibilities. Once again, thank you and Atty. Trueman for all your hard work.

Warmest regards,

Frank R. Wagner



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 27

NARA-18-1003-A-001141

# 16 DO A

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: GRASSLEY, SENATOR CHARLES E.

To: AG. ODD: 11-06-91

Date Received: 10-07-91 Date Due: 11-06-91 Control #: X91100817424

Subject & Date

10-04-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF LEON MOSLEY, SUPERVISOR, BLACK HAWK COUNTY, WATERLOO, IA, WHO ATTACHES A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON THE SHOWING OF PORNOGRAPHIC FILMS TO COLLEGE STUDENTS. WANTS TO KNOW IF THIS IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	CRM; MUELLER	10-08-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)	CRM; MUELLER	11-01-91	(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			2
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: C	RM		Date Released	11-08-91	MLN

Remarks

ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

- (1) RETURN CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE TO EXEC SEC, ROOM 4400AA.
- (2) PER OLA (HOLSCLAW), GRASSLEY'S OFFICE PHONED, PLEASE ADHERE TO DUE DATE. MLH. 11-08-91. CRM RESPONDED ON 11-07-91. COPY TO AG FILES.MLN

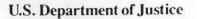
Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY







#### **Criminal Division**

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV 7 1991

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley 210 Waterloo Building 531 Commercial Street Waterloo, IA 50701-5497

Dear Senator Grassley:

You have inquired regarding the events reported to you by Mr. Leon Mosley, Black Hawk County Supervisor, where a college professor of German at the University of Iowa allegedly required students to view a film containing pornographic scenes. Mr. Mosley has asked whether federal laws may have been violated. Based on the facts provided it is not possible to evaluate this specific situation.

There are federal laws which prohibit the importation, interstate shipment, or mailing of obscene material. There may be a rebuttable presumption that material was shipped or carried in foreign commerce if circumstantial or direct evidence shows the material was made in another country. There is no law prohibiting the mere possession of obscene material and there is no federal law prohibiting the display of obscene materials to minors. (Compare this to the Iowa statutes relating to obscenity found in Iowa Code, Chapter 728).

If a film is obscene, and if it was "produced or manufactured outside of the United States", 18 U.S.C. 1469 (b), a person commits an offense if he knowingly uses the mails to send or receive the material (18 U.S.C. 1461) or if he knowingly uses an express company or common carrier to send or receive the material or if he brings it into the country himself (18 U.S.C. 1462).

For a violation of federal obscenity laws to occur, the person must be connected to the actual mailing or shipment of the material, or be engaged in the business of distributing such material.

The determination of the obscenity of material is based on a three part test, promulgated by the Supreme Court in case law. Material is obscene if it appeals to a prurient (unhealthy, morbid, degrading or shameful) interest, depicts sexual conduct in a patently offensive way, and has no serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value. The first two parts of

the test are based on the findings of an average person applying contemporary community standards. The "community" in federal prosecutions is usually the area from which the jury is drawn, i.e. the district or division. The standard is thus a local one.

I have referred your letter to United States Attorney Gene Shepard, Southern District of Iowa, 115 U.S. Courthouse, East First and Walnut Streets, Des Moines, Iowa, 50309.

I hope the above information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Mueller, III
Assistant Attorney General

Paul L. Maloney
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division



REPLY 0:

- 135 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1501 (202) 224-3744 TTY: (202) 224-4479
- 721 FEDERAL BUILDING 210 WALNUT STREET DES MOINES, IA 50309-2140 (515) 284-4890
- 206 FEDERAL BUILDING 101 1ST STREET SE. CEDAR RAPIDS, IA 52401-1227 (319) 363-6832

### United States Senate

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1501

REPLY TO:

- 103 Federal Courthouse Building 320 6TH STREET SIOUX CITY, IA 51101-1244 (712) 233-1860
- 210 WATERLOO BUILDING 531 COMMERCIAL STREET WATERLOO, IA 50701-5497 (319) 232-6657
- 116 FEDERAL BUILDING
  131 E. 4TH STREET
  DAVENPORT, IA 52801-1513
  (319) 322-4331

PARTMENT OF JUSTIC

October 4, 1991

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Department of Justice 10th and Constitution Avenue Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Barr:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and newspaper article received from Mr. Leon Mosley, Black Hawk County Supervisor. I believe you will find Mr. Mosley's letter and the enclosed article from The Des Moines Register to be self-explanatory.

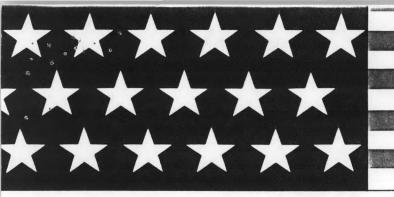
I would appreciate it if you would look into this matter and advise me so I may respond to Mr. Mosley.

Please respond to my office in Waterloo.

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY UNITED STATES SENATOR

CEG/fs Enclosures

hcerel



# LEON V. MOSLEY

Supervisor - Black Hawk County

OFFICE:

316 East Fifth Street Waterloo, Iowa 50703 Phone 319-291-2416

HOME:

99 John Street Waterloo, Iowa 50703 Phone 319-236-1031

Committees:

Water Works Board International Optimist Club Free and Accepted Mason St. Johns Lodge #35

Community Appeals and Review Council **Board and Review Committee** Cedar Falls Gun Club Big Sisters and Big Brothers Family and Children's Council-Black Hawk 1st Judicial District Advisory Board

John Deere Trap League President of United Housing Inc. Exec. Board of Landlords of Iowa, Black Hawk County Branch

Farm Bureau Member — Black Hawk County Country View Human Rights Board Country View Quality Assurance Committee Criminal Justice Information System Dept. of Correctional Services

Health Dept. Advisory Board Operation Threshold Cedar Valley Food Bank North Iowa Juvenile Detention Commission Waterloo Visitors and Convention Advisory Board

The Honorable Charles E. Grassler

United States Senator



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Dear Senator Grasley steered all Ralt, betraged con to a pound set at because the shown a geople engaged in graphic , a rectal exam carrays diallo week line brief as were end General and the Dept. of Health, invested at english a letering ctionsurper bro, My at been a W. In white



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THE WEATHER - Cloudy with a chance of showers in the northeast today, partly cloudy tonight. High in the mid-50s to low 70s, low in the upper 30s to mid-40s.Sunrise: 7:07 a.m. Sunset: 7:04 p.m. Details: 2T

People in News \_\_ 47 Rusself Baker \_\_ 11A \_\_\_ 2T Editorials...... 10A . 75 Letters ...... 11A Lotteries ... \_\_\_ 57

The bond that lasts — a woman and her hairdresser: 1T

D.M. lawyer-banker chosen banking superintendent: 7S

The Des Moines

THE NEWSPAPER IOWA DEPENDS UPON Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, September 27, 1991 Price 50¢

# 701066 U of I German students irate over graphic gay film

**OBY ANDY BROWNSTEIN** 

SICTION # # pyright 1991 Des Moines Register

W IOWA CITY, IA. - Several students at the University of Iowa said Thursday they are upset at being required to watch a film Wednesday night that depicted graphic scenes of homosexual acts.

The film, sponsored by the U of I German department, was required viewing for approximately 45 students enrolled in German conversation and composition courses.

Teachers defended their decision to show the film and said they did it to help students learn spoken German.

But several students called the film pornographic and said it was repulsive, not educa-

At least two students said they will com-

plain to the university's College of Liberal

"I have to discuss this film tomorrow in class, and I don't even think I know the German words for what the people in the film were doing," said Kathryn Worthington, a senior from Urbandale. Worthington said she will meet with Associate Liberal Arts Dean Judith Aikin today to discuss the film.

Touted in a departmental flier as a "landmark in gay film making," the film, called "Taxi zum Klo" or "Taxi to the Bathroom." focused on the sexual adventures of Herr Riegler, a university professor living in Berlin.

The title is apparently taken from a scene where Riegler masturbates in a bathroom. Through a hole in the stall, he notices another man masturbating, and eventually the two engage in oral sex.

The film shows characters engaging in a whipping administered by a female teacher, a rectal exam and two men urinating on each other's faces.

One scene showed the characters watching a movie in which an adult man took an 8-yearold boy's hand and rubbed it against his groin. The movie characters watching the scene commented that the action was not appropri-

A flyer posted in the German department said. "Don't come near this film if the world of homosexual upsets you in any way."

But students said they were not warned of the graphic content of the film.

"The graphic sex in this film was much worse than I have ever imagined," said Susan Kreimer, a senior from Skokie, Ill., who is majoring in journalism and French literature.

She described the examination and urination scenes and said: "It was humiliating because the person who was being urinated on was finding pleasure in what the other person was doing to him. Then both of them kissed, and it was just disgusting."

According to at least four student accounts, half of the approximately 25 students left before the film was completed. Students who did not attend the showing have been required

to view the film at the university's Main Li-

Assistant German Professor Weltraud Maierhoffer chose the film as one of a series designed to help students with the conversation skills.

Maierhoffer, along with Associate Professor Ford Parkes Perret required at least three German classes to see the film. Perret, who asked his students to write an essay about the film, said he may have been unclear in his instructions to students concerning the film.

"I would never require a student to sit

Please turn to Page 3A

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"Kay was a very wonderful woman who had a great life here and just wanted to say thanks in her own way," said Offenburger, who spoke to Anderson just before she died.

The foundation will benefit religious, scientific, cultural and educational activities, with its primary purpose to be "the furtherance of Christ's work on Earth." Anderson also directed that a scholarship program be established for Shenandoah

# **County alleges** theft of \$5,000 from ag fund

By JONATHAN ROOS

Register Staff Writer

ONAWA, IA. - More than \$5,000 is missing from a Monona County Agricultural Extension District fund, says a special state audit

Onawa DES MOINES

report released Thursday. Much of the missing money was

raised through 4-H Club fruit sales and soft drink sales, State Auditor Richard Johnson reported.

Monona County Attorney Michael Jensen said theft charges will be filed in the case today. He declined to say who will be charged.

The audit report says Dorothy Miller, who had been an extension office assistant since September 1985, was suspended by the Extension Council in February. She resigned effective March 15.

The special investigation was initiated after auditors noted unauthorized transfers of money from the extension district's education fund to its trust fund. The transfers were used to cover a portion of a \$5,290 shortage in the trust fund.

Certain records sought by auditors were not available. Some of the records were reported stolen during a break-in at the extension office Oct. 2, 1989.

According to the report, questionable checks were issued between July 17, 1989, and Oct. 24, 1990. Five of the checks were written to the Onawa State Bank.

### **Sweet Adelines chorus** to join Wartburg orchestra

The Resister's lowe News ServEOIA # 600 WAVERLY, IA. - The Cedar Harmony Chorus of Sweet Adelines International will perform with the

One contest official, nuddling inside a small building near the event to escape a brisk wind, complained that he'd already seen tapes of snowtrapped cars on television.

But Barb Mallon, DOT employee safety coordinator, said as unpleasant as the thought may be, winter is

imaginary parked cars, stop as crosely as possible to a barrier, back up in a straight line and back up to an imaginary loading dock.

Gritton's co-workers back in the shop, Gritton said, "won't be able to believe it. I'll be getting razzed, I

plan, which is e next month.

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tion of resour

"We'll cont.

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# U of I students irate over graphic gay film in class

### CLASS

Continued from Page One

through something they didn't like especially something this controversial," he said. But if students complain and attempt to ban the film, "that would be going too far. That would be censorship," he said.

"Frankly, I just looked at the film, and I can see where it is a little shocking in places," he said. "On the other hand, I don't think it's pornography. Pornography inspires prurience, and the film doesn't do that."

He blamed the reaction to the film on the attitudes of students, who he said were much more tolerant of the film when it was first shown at the university's Bijou movie theater in

"Students are much more conservative today," he said. "The film was made before AIDS, and students are much more itchy about the kind of

loose homosexuality depicted in the film than they were 10 years ago."

Aikin, who also is a German professor, said, "We don't ignore complaints, but we also don't censor the contents of films that are shown in our courses. I myself would probably not require my students to see such a

But if there are problems with the film that was chosen there will be a dialogue, not censorship, she said.

### Motivational speaker plans visits to schools

The Register's lowa News Service

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. - John Crudele, a motivational speaker from Minnesota, will make several appearances here Oct. 9. The Iowa State University graduate will speak at Regis and LaSalle high schools and St. Patrick's, St. Ludmilla's and St. Jude elementary schools.

### DEATHS/Iowa

#### MARTIN O'HARA

The Register's lews News Service

OTTUMWA, IA. - A funeral Mass for Martin O'Hara, 86, the owner and operator of O'Hara Hardware in Ottumwa for 51 years, will be at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Patrick's Catholic Church here. Mr. O'Hara, a former president of the Iowa Retail Hardware Association, died of a heart ailment Wednesday at a hospital here. Survivors include his wife, Florence; two daughters, Joan Horby of Libertyville, Ill., and Farron Winges of North Oaks, Minn.; a son, Michael, who now manages the family business; and seven grandchildren.

AMES — Doyle Kelso, 71.

ANKENY — Richard Freeland, 55.

APLINGTON — Lelah McKee, 73.

CEDAR RAPIDS — Waiter Hamer, 76; Agnes
Nielsen, 89; Gioria Ciayton, 55; James Baldwin,
68; Louis Strand, 76; Janice Meeker, 56; Olive
Jones, 76; Vaughan Wetherington, 67; Wayne
McLaud, 41.

CENTERVILLE — Fern Altred, 79; Kenneth Collins, 52.

lins, 52.
CENTRAL CITY — Phyllis Bexter, 87.
CLARKSVILLE — Katle Leerhoff, 90.
COLFAX — Leonard Cahill, 71.
CORALVILLE — Marshall Field, 54; Gary Ste-

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DES MOINES — Paul E. McCumuran ar., ar, rena A. Van Hamme, 72. DICKENS — Marian Andrews, 85. DYASRT — Grace Casey, 90. EL KADES — Palob Bossebi. 79: Gene Westhy, 57.

HANSELL — Lillan Christian, 56.

HUXLEY — Ruth Hill, 89.

10WA CITY — Etla Fuhrmeister, 98; Agnes Kurz, 91; Donald Kessler, 83; Clarence Studt, 75; Robert Bauer, 44; Richard Wardenburg, 59; Marie Glibertson, 85; Frederick Fuhrmeister, 86; Katherine Thoman, 88; Abbie Frederick, 38.

KALONA — Wilma Gingerich, 78; Abbie Costones, 65;

KELLOGG — Crystal Weston, 80; Opal Couch, 76. LADORA — Frances Cronbaugh, 89. LYNNVILLE — John Willemsen, 81. LTHAVILLE — John Willemsen, 81.

MARION — Agnes Lynott, 97; Ruth Harford, 77.

MAXWELL — Santord Lynch, 71.

MONTICELLO — John Cook, 70; Lester Voss, 74.

MONROE — Jessie Banks, 100.

NEWTON — Ronald Marshall, 49; Lela Koolstra, 87; Mariorie Harger, 57; Nettle Beals, 87, Lois Guthrie 48.

Guthrie, 68. NORTH ENGLISH — Hazel Lockridge, 87; William

NORTH ENGLISH — Hazel Lockridge, 87; William Shaw, 74.
PATON — Polity Trafton, 62.
PELLA — Gwendolyn R., Vanderschel, 58.
PRAIRIE CITY — John Morhauser, 84.
POCAHONTAS — Irene Barnhoft, 85.
POSTVILLE — Forrest Breinard, 80.
ROLAND — Frances Eggland.
SHELL ROCK — Lillian Nieman, 70.
SPENCER — Earl Van Houten, 81; Cleo Van Houten, 79; Elmer Myers, 91.
STORY CITY — Edith Heers, 91; Toble Prescott Osmundson, 98.
TAMA — Mered'th Mult, 75; Clarence Twisetton,

Osmundson, 78.

TAMA - Mered'th Mull, 75; Clarence Twiselton, 88; Ellen Townsend, 77.

TOLEDO - Marie Beery, 91.

WELLMAN - Ade Hartzler, 93.

WEST LIBERTY - Lynette Broden, 41; Alice

# CORRECTIONS & CLARIFICATION S<sub>8-1003-A-001</sub>14

The Register strives for accuracy and fairness. this space. Readers who believe the paper has

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Vol. 143 No. 82

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The Des Moines Moines Register en-dent contractors. In tractors, prices m-prices since indeses pricine policies.

The Des Moine lished dally except carrier) by the Des pany, 715 Locust decond-class posts: der: Send address (

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"We'll contir

# U of I students irate over graphic gay film in class

Continued from Page One

through something they didn't like especially something this controversial," he said. But if students complain and attempt to ban the film, "that would be going too far. That would be censorship," he said.

"Frankly, I just looked at the film, and I can see where it is a little shocking in places," he said. "On the other hand, I don't think it's pornography. Pornography inspires prurience, and the film doesn't do that."

He blamed the reaction to the film on the attitudes of students, who he said were much more tolerant of the film when it was first shown at the university's Bijou movie theater in 1982.

"Students are much more conservative today," he said. "The film was made before AIDS, and students are much more itchy about the kind of loose homosexuality depicted in the film than they were 10 years ago."

Aikin, who also is a German professor, said, "We don't ignore complaints, but we also don't censor the contents of films that are shown in our courses. I myself would probably not require my students to see such a

But if there are problems with the film that was chosen there will be a dialogue, not censorship, she said.

### Motivational speaker plans visits to schools

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. - John Crudele, a motivational speaker from Minnesota, will make several appearances here Oct. 9. The Iowa State University graduate will speak at Regis and LaSalle high schools and St. Patrick's, St. Ludmilla's and St. Jude elementary schools.

HANSELL — Lillan Christian, 56.

HUXLEY — Ruth Hill, 89.

10WA CITY — Etta Fuhrmeister, 98; Agnes Kurz, 91; Donald Kessler, 83; Clarence Studt, 75; Robert Bauer, 44; Richard Wardenburg, 59; Marie Gilbertson, 85; Frederick Fuhrmeister, 86; Katherine Thoman, 88; Abble Frederick, 38.

KALONA — Wilma Gingerich, 78; Abble Costones, 93.

Y5.

K1-10GG — Crystal Weston, 80; Opal Couch, 76.

LADORA — Frances Cronbaugh, 89.

LYNNVILLE — John Willemsen, 81.

MARION — Agnes Lynott, 97; Ruth Harford, 77.

MAXWELL — Sanford Lynch, 71.

MONTICELLO — John Cook, 70; Lester Voss, 74.

MONROE — Jessie Banks, 100.

NEWTON — Ronald Marshall, 49; Lela Kooistra, 87; Marjorie Harger, 57; Nettle Beals, 87, Lois Guithrie, 68.

NORTH ENGLISH — Hazel Lockridge, 87; William Shaw, 74.

NORTH ENGLISH — Hazel Lockridge, 87; William Shaw, 74.

PATON — Polly Trafton, 62.

PELLA — Gwendolyn R., Vanderschel, 58.

PRARIE CITY — John Morhauser, 84.

POCAHONTAS — Irene Barnhoft, 85.

POSTYILLE — Forrest Brainard, 80.

ROLAND — Frances Eggland.

SHELL ROCK — Lillian Nieman, 70.

SPENCER — Earl Van Houten, 81; Cleo Van Houten, 79; Elmer Myers, 91.

STORY CITY — Edith Heers, 91; Toble Prescott Osmundson, 78.

STORY CITY — Editi Fleets, 71; Toole Freeson, Osmundson, 98.

TAMA — Mered!th Mull, 75; Clarence Twiselton, 88; Ellen Townsend, 77.

TOLEDO — Marie Beery, 91.

WELLMAN — Ada Harizier, 93.

WEST LIBERTY — Lynette Broden, 41; Alice

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**Cornell get** 

The Register's lews
MOUNT VE tional Science ed a grant of : lege to be use spectroscopy 1 tion in chemis for the state-o identifying or characterizing

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Vice President, Cor SUE A. TEMPERO Vice President, Em

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The Des Moines Moines Register en-dent contractors. In tractors, prices m-prices since indeper pricine policies.

### DEATHS/Iowa

#### **MARTIN O'HARA**

The Register's lowa News Service

OTTUMWA, IA. — A funeral Mass for Martin O'Hara, 86, the owner and operator of O'Hara Hardware in Ottumwa for 51 years, will be at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Patrick's Catholic Church here. Mr. O'Hara, a former president of the Iowa Retail Hardware Association, died of a heart ailment Wednesday at a hospital here. Survivors include his wife, Florence; two daughters, Joan Horby of Libertyville, Ill., and Farron Winges of North Oaks, Minn.; a son, Michael, who now manages the family business; and seven grandchildren.

AMES — Doyle Kelso, 71.

AMKENY — Richard Freeland, 55.

APLINGTON — Lelah McKee, 73.

CEDAR RAPIDS — Walter Hamer, 76; Agnes
Nielsen, 89; Gloria Clayton, 55; James Baldwin,
68; Louis Strand, 76; Janice Meeker, 56; Olive
Jones, 76; Yaughan Wetherington, 67; Wayne
McI auid, 41 McLaud, 41.
CENTERVILLE - Fern Allred, 79; Kenneth Col-

lins, 52.
CENTRAL CITY — Phyllis Baxter, 87.
CLARKSVILLE — Kalle Leerhoff, 90.
COLFAX — Leonard Cahill, 71.

THE WEATHER - Cloudy with a chance of showers in the northeast today, partly cloudy tonight. High in the mid-50s to low 70s, low in the upper 30s to mid-40s Sunrise: 7:07 a.m. Sunset: 7:04 p.m. Details: 2T

RUSSEL BAKER ... 11/A Letters 11A

The bond that lasts — a woman and her hairdresser: 1T

D.M. lawyer-banker chosen banking superintendent: 7S

SECTION \* \*

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THE NEWSPAPER IOWA DEPENDS UPON Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, September 27, 1991 Price 50¢

# U of I German students irate over graphic gay film

By ANDY BROWNSTEIN

IOWA CITY, IA. - Several students at the University of Iowa said Thursday they are upset at being required to watch a film Wednesday night that depicted graphic scenes of homosexual acts.

The film, sponsored by the U of I German department, was required viewing for approximately 45 students enrolled in German conversation and composition courses.

Teachers defended their decision to show the film and said they did it to help students learn spoken German.

But several students called the film pornographic and said it was repulsive, not educa-

At least two students said they will com-

plain to the university's College of Liberal

"I have to discuss this film tomorrow in class, and I don't even think I know the German words for what the people in the film were doing," said Kathryn Worthington, a senior from Urbandale. Worthington said she will meet with Associate Liberal Arts Dean Judith Aikin today to discuss the film.

Touted in a departmental flier as a "landmark in gay film making," the film, called "Taxi zum Klo" or "Taxi to the Bathroom." focused on the sexual adventures of Herr Riegler, a university professor living in Berlin.

The title is apparently taken from a scene where Riegler masturbates in a bathroom. Through a hole in the stall, he notices another man masturbating, and eventually the two engage in oral sex.

The film shows characters engaging in a whipping administered by a female teacher, a rectal exam and two men urinating on each other's faces.

One scene showed the characters watching a movie in which an adult man took an 8-yearold boy's hand and rubbed it against his groin. The movie characters watching the scene commented that the action was not appropri-

A flyer posted in the German department said, "Don't come near this film if the world of homosexual upsets you in any way."

the graphic content of the film.

"The graphic sex in this film was much worse than I have ever imagined," said Susan Kreimer, a senior from Skokie, Ill., who is majoring in journalism and French literature.

She described the examination and urination scenes and said: "It was humiliating because the person who was being urinated on was finding pleasure in what the other person was doing to him. Then both of them kissed, and it was just disgusting."

According to at least four student accounts, half of the approximately 25 students left before the film was completed. Students who did not attend the showing have been required

But students said they were not warned of to view the film at the university's Main Li-

Assistant German Professor Weltraud Maierhoffer chose the film as one of a series designed to help students with the conversation skills.

Maierhoffer, along with Associate Professor Ford Parkes Perret required at least three German classes to see the film. Perret, who asked his students to write an essay about the film, said he may have been unclear in his

instructions to students concerning the film. "I would never require a student to sit

Please turn to Page 3A

# **Doctor cites** increase in birth defects

Environment, drugs may contribute to baby deaths

By CYNTHIA HUBERT Register Staff Writer

An increasing number of Iowa babies who die before their first birthdays are born with heart problems or other birth defects, a University of Iowa professor who is an expert on infant mortality told a legislative committee Thursday.

"This has me concerned," said Dr. Herman Hein, a pediatrician and a member of the National Commission



### Sex abuse charged at state school

By BETSY RUBINER Register Staff Writer

A former worker at the Glenwood State Hospital School for the mentally retarded was arrested Thursday and charged with third-degree sexual abuse in connection with the rape of a patient at the facility, police said.

The woman became pregnant with twins and had them aborted at the request of her father, who was concerned about her health, said Mary Etta Lane, former executive director of the Association for Retarded Citizens of Iowa.

James J. Wilson, 42, of Omaha was being held in the Mills County Jail in

# **Security Council OKs** plan to release U.N. nuclear inspectors

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - Moving to defuse the latest standoff with Saddam Hussein, the Security Council on Thursday accepted an Iraqi proposal aimed at ending the three-day detention of U.N. weapons inspectors in Baghdad.

The inspectors have been held in a Baghdad parking lot since they uncovered documents describing Iraq's

secret nuclear weapons program. Under the nlan din

lutions setting terms for ending the war against Iraq.

"There's been a pattern of cheat and retreat all the way through this," White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said.

Fitzwater said the problems encountered with helicopter flights and detention of the inspectors, as well as earlier problems, were part of "a pattern there that is very troubling and

From: SHARMAN, J. MICHAEL, ESQ., CULPEPER, VA

To: AG. ODD: 10-01-91

Date Received: 09-17-91 Date Due: 10-01-91 Control #: X91091716410

Subject & Date

09-10-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT BY PRESIDENT BUSH AS ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL. EXPRESSES THE APPRECIATION OF THOSE AT THE "GRASS ROOTS" LEVEL FOR THE WORK OF THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT SECTION HEADED BY PATRICK TRUEMAN. HOPES THAT THE AG WILL KEEP THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT SECTION INTACT AND VIBRANT.

(1) (2)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 09-17-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: C	RM		DATE: Date Released:	: 10-03-91	OPR: PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO

EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

10-03-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-01-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

MWC 9/17/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY



10 SEPT 9



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 1, 1991

Mr. J. Michael Sharman, Esq. General Counsel Culpeper Chapter of the American Family Association Suite 201, 114 N. West Steet Culpeper, VA 22701

Dear Mr. Sharman:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 38

NARA-18-1003-A-001152

### J. MICHAEL SHARMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 201
114 N. WEST STREET
CULPEPER, VIRGINIA 22701
(703) 825.9600

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTILE

'91 SEP 17 A11:01

MEMBER OF VIRGINIA AND D.C. BARS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA!

September 10, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear General Barr:

Please accept my congratulations on your recent appointment by President Bush as Acting Attorney General. I wish you well in your difficult position.

The purpose of this letter is to present to you the appreciation of those of us at the "grass roots" level for the work of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Section headed by Patrick Trueman.

In our rural Virginia town of Culpeper, we previously had five stores renting hard-core pornography. When we would approach stores about removing their hard-core inventory, they would point to the lack of Federal Enforcement for proof of their position that the material was legal. "If it was illegal, they wouldn't let us sell it, would they?" they would say.

With the rapid-fire succession of strong Federal cases, the tide has turned. Only one store has not voluntarily removed the obscenity from their shelves.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 39

NARA-18-1003-A-001153

We at the local level hope and pray that you will keep the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Seciton intact and vibrant.

Best Regards,

J. Michael Sharman General Counsel Culpeper Chapter of the American Family Association

JMS/pft



### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ARNOLD, ELVIN F., DALLAS ASSOCIATION FOR DECENCY, TX
To: AG. ODD: 10-01-91
Date Received: 09-17-91 Date Due: 10-01-91 Control #: X91091716407
Subject & Date
09-12-91 LETTER THANKING THE AG FOR HIS LEADERSHIP WITH THE
OUTSTANDING EFFORTS IN THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY
ENFORCEMENT UNIT. ADVISES THAT HIS ORGANIZATION FOLLOWED
THE RECENT TRIAL IN DALLAS WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED.
STATES THAT THIS CASE WAS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE WONDERFUL
COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BY SEVERAL LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
INCLUDING THE AG'S OFFICE, AS WELL AS THE DALLAS POLICE
DEPARTMENT, THE FBI AND THE LOCAL U.S. ATTORNEY.
Referred To: Date:

(1) CDM: MUSILIER 00-17-01 (5)

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	CRM; MUELLER	09-17-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1Z
(4)	INTERIM BY:		(0)	DATE:		OPR:
		CRM		Date Released:	10-03-91	PAB

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, EOA, FBI, OLS
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
10-03-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-01-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

MWC 9/17/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY





#### U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 1, 1991

Mr. Elvin F. Arnold President Dallas Association for Decency P.O. Box 800849 Dallas, TX 75380-0849

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Sincerely,

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



1991 September 12,

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 SEP 17 A11:01

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

I want to thank you for your leadership with the outstanding efforts in the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Unit. It was with keen interest that our organization followed the recent trial here in Dallas, which as you know, was successfully concluded last month. We are thrilled that the federal government is now able to go after the original producers and distributors of this dangerous obscene material. We praise your efforts as well as former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. ITOM case was certainly an illustration of the wonderful cooperative efforts by several levels of law enforcement including your office as well as the Dallas Police Department, the F.B.I., and our local U.S. Attorney, Marvin Collins.

I know that I speak for many thousands of concerned citizens in Texas that want to encourage you to do whatever you can to keep the prosecution of child pornography and obscenity on a high priority level. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for an excellent job in the face of strong obstacles.

Very truly yours

Elvin F. Arnold

President

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: FAUCETT, JEAN, CITIZENS AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY OF ALABAMA, INC.
TO: AG. ODD: 10-01-91
Date Received: 09-17-91 Date Due: 10-01-91 Control #: X91091716406
Subject & Date
09-11-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL BY PRESIDENT BUSH. COMMENDS
CRM/PATRICK TRUEMAN AND HIS STAFF IN THE CHILD EXPLOITATION
AND OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT SECTION FOR THE EXCELLENT JOB THEY
HAVE DONE IN ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AGAINST SOME OF THE LARGER
OBSCENITY DISTRIBUTORS IN THE U.S. URGES THE AG TO CONTINUE
THE HIGH LEVEL PROSECUTION OF OBSCENITY CASES.

(1) (2)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 09-17-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: C	RM		DATE: Date Released:	10-03-91	OPR: PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

10-03-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-01-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

MWC 9/17/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

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SOM 9



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 1, 1991

Ms. Jean Faucett Executive Director Citizens Against Pornography of Alabama, Inc. P.O. Box 1245 Gadsen, Alabama 35902

Dear Ms. Faucett:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

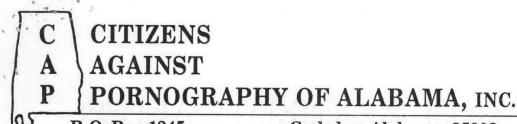
Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106628 Page 45

NARA-18-1003-A-001159



P. O. Box 1245

Gadsden, Alabama 35902

(205) 442-6207

September 11, 1991

Jean Faucett, Executive Director

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear General Barr:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment as Acting Attorney General by President Bush.

As a leader combating the problem of obscenity in Alabama for six years, I am very much aware of the importance of law enforcement efforts in helping to eradicate this terrible problem.

Patrick Trueman and his staff in the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Section have done an excellent job in enforcement efforts against some of the larger obscenity distributors in this country. We need their efforts to continue.

I urge you to continue the high level prosecution of obscenity cases as maintained by your predecessor, Mr. Thornburgh. In doing so you will be helping to protect the future of America's children.

Please be assured of our full support of your efforts to continue the vigorous prosecution of obscenity violations through the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section.

Wishing you every success, I am

Sincerely,

Jean Faucett

Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 SEP 17 AT :01

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 46

NARA-18-1003-A-001160

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: VANDER ARK, DAR, MICHIGAN DECENCY ACTION COUNCIL, INC. To: AG. ODD: 10-01-91 Date Received: 09-17-91 Date Due: 10-01-91 Control #: X91091716408 Subject & Date 09-09-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT AS ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL BY PRESIDENT BUSH. COMMENDS THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION OF CRM. URGES THE AG TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH QUALITY, HIGH LEVEL PROSECUTION OF THE PORN/OBSCENITY INDUSTRY.

(1) (2)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 09-17-91	Referred To: Date: (5) W/ (6)	'IN: O
(3) (4)	INTERIM BY:		(7) PR (8) 12	RTY:
	Sig. For: CF	RM	Date Released: 10-03-91 PA	₩.B
Rema	rks CC: OAG, DAG			553
(1) EXEC		100-AA.	TH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO	9

Remarks INFO CC: OAG, DAG (1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. 10-03-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-01-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

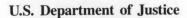
MWC 9/17/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106628 Page 47





Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 1, 1991

Mr. Dar Vander Ark
Executive Director
Michigan Decency Action Council, Inc.
4521 Broadmoor SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49512

Dear Mr. Vander Ark:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section





### MICHIGAN DECENCY ACTION COUNCIL, INC

4521 Broadmoor SE

Grand Rapids, MI 49512

September 9, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr,

Congratulations on your recent appointment as Acting Attorney General by President Bush. From all I have heard and read, he as made an excellent choice.

As you can surmise from the letterhead, I am the executive director of a statewide decency organization in Michigan. In that position I have watched carefully and with much satisfaction the outstanding work of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Criminal Division. Pat Trueman and his staff have truly made a difference. To see Reuben Sturman (recognized as the world's biggest pornographer) being prosecuted and many of his henchmen pleading guilty is exciting.

I have been pleased to include updates on the positive work of the Department in my monthly newsletter which is distributed to over 4,000 concerned citizens. It is a pleasure to remind them that the efforts of the Justice Department have all but eliminated the mailing of unsolicited pornographic advertisements.

Mr. Barr, I urge you to maintain the high quality, high level prosecution of the porn/obscenity industry which has been one of the high points for families since 1987.

Sincerely,

Dar Vander Ark Executive Director

**Executive Director** 

Dar Vander Ark

**Board of Directors** 

John N. Scripps, Pres. Rev. Robert Gerke, Treas.

David Bosscher, Sec.

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Rev. M. Wayne Benson, First Assembly of God

Rev Leonard J. Hofman, Christian Reformed Church

Brad Curl, National Christian Assoc. National Decency Forum

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 49

"A STRATERY FOR DEGENCY

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: HOLLIDAY, C.L. "DOC", CHAIRMAN, WILMINGTON BAPTIST ASSN.,NC
To: HELMS, SENATOR JESSE (CC: AG./THORNBURGH) ODD: NONE
Date Received: 09-06-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91091016072
Subject & Date
08-29-91 LETTER (COPY) COMMENDING SENATOR HELMS ON HIS
PERFORMANCE IN THE U.S. SENATE AND THANKING HIM FOR HIS
CONCERN OVER MORAL AND DECENT VALUES. FURTHER ADVISES THAT
THEY ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE MORAL DECLINE OF TELEVISION
BECAUSE OF THE USE OF OBSCENITY. REQUESTS THAT SENATOR
HELMS TRY TO GET A BILL PASSED THAT WILL CONTROL OBSCENITY
ON TELEVISION, W/ATTACHMENT.

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 09-10-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
, , ,	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: No	ONE		DATE: Date Released		OPR: EHZ

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG, OLA, CRM.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

09-11-91: FYI COPY TO OLA/CANNON. MLH.

Other Remarks:

OLA ATTORNEY: ROSIE CANNON (514-4117)

MWC 9/10/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

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### Wilmington Baptist Association

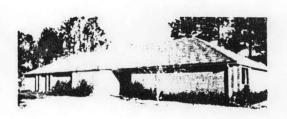
610 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD, WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28403-3298

TELEPHONE: (919) 799-1160

August 29, 1991

The Honorable Jesse Helms United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Helms:



J. EDWIN BULLOCK
Director of Missions

MARY MARGARET BROOKS
Church / Community Ministriee
CARLENE C. EVANS
Resort / Leisure / BSU
LINDA G. CARROLL
Secretary / Bookkeeper
JUDY H. NORRIS
Secretary / Receptionist

We have watched your performance in the US Senate and like what we see. Thank you for your concern over moral and decent values.

We are concerned about the moral decline of television because of the use of obscenity, and we are aware of the laws controlling the F.C.C. and realize that their hands are tied. Please refer to page two, "Offensiveness Not Necessarily Illegal," from mass media publication 8310-50, enclosed.

We are involved in letter writing efforts concerning obscenity on television. Our letters go back to 1986 to President Ronald Reagan, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Chairman of the F.C.C. Mark Fowler, and many congressmen and senators including you. Even with all our efforts, there are still people who view this sort of material as appropriate. Where will it end?

The networks are not doing much of a job controlling their programming. In 1960, a 16-year-old was not allowed to kiss on television. The networks have deviated lower and lower. They now allow profanity, exposure and sex imitation. Please try to get a bill passed that will control this propaganda. They can't seem to do it themselves.

Our Christian Life and Public Affairs Council and other Christians who support you need your help.

Sincerely,

C.L. "Doc" Holliday, Chairman Christian Life and Public Affairs Wilmington Baptist Association

Enc. 1

CLH/1gc

CC: Alfred C. Sikes F.C.C.

Richard Thornburg \( \mathbb{U} \) Attorney General

91 SEP -6 P4:06



#### Offensiveness Not Necessarily Illegal

#### A. Obscenity

The courts have held in many cases that material that may be offensive. to some people is not necessarily obscene as a matter of law. The United States Supreme Court adopted the present standard for determining whether a particular printed work is obscene in the case of Miller v. California (June 21, 1973). That standard is "(a) whether the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest; (b) whether the work depicts or describes in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law; and (c) whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value." Note that all three elements must be present for material to be found "obscene" under legal standards. The Court has applied the same standard to motion pictures and to violations of federal laws other than Section 1464. There is no Court decision establishing a different standard for broadcast material, in contrast to printed material or motion pictures. The Supreme Court has ruled that nudity alone is not enough to make material legally obscene.

#### B. Indecency

On October 30, 1973, in the early afternoon, radio station WBAI (FM), broadcast a comedy monologue called "The Seven Words You Can't Say on Radio and Television." The words were repeated over and over again in a manner that was later described as a "verbal shock treatment." After determining the facts, the Commission issued a declaratory order on February 12, 1975, about the use of indecent language on the air. It defined "indecent language" as "language that describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community, standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory activities and organs." This definition is similar to the definition of "obscenity," except that "obscenity" includes the additional element of an appeal to the prurient interest. The Commission also stated that, at hours when children are likely to be in the audience, indecent language "cannot be redeemed by a claim that it has literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

However, the Commission's ruling on the radio monologue is narrow. It sought primarily to protect young people from sexually explicit language. The Commission stated that such language can be broadcast in a news or public affairs program when the number of children is at a minimum, if sufficient warnings are given and if, in the context used, the language has serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: KELLY, WILLIAM P., MIAMI, FL

To: AG. ODD: 09-03-91

Date Received: 08-19-91 Date Due: 09-03-91 Control #: X91081915157

Subject & Date

08-13-91 LETTER FROM A RETIRED FBI SPECIAL AGENT URGING THE

AG TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH LEVEL OF PROSECUTION OF THE

PORN-OBSCENITY INDUSTRY WHICH WAS BEGUN BY AG THORNBURGH.

(1) (2)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 08-19-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: CI	RM	(0)	DATE: Date Released	: 09-04-91	OPR: PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, OAG (SCHALL)

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO

EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

09-04-91 CRM TRUEMAN REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 09-03-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

GJT SAW, SHRED 8/27/91 FILE: PORNOGRAPHY-OBSCENITY





#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530 September 3, 1991

William P. Kelly P.O. Box 530956 Miami, FL 33153

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of August 15, 1991 to Acting Deputy Attorney General William Barr. I have been asked to respond on his behalf.

We at the Department of Justice truly appreciate your words of praise and encouragement. We do indeed intend to maintain a significant effort in the prosecution of producers and distributors of obscenity nationwide.

A committed and aware public can play an important part in the success of our efforts to eliminate these disturbing offenses. It is nice to know you continue to share your considerable knowledge and experience in this area of the law.

Again, thank you for your support and continuing contribution to this effort.

Most sincere

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section



RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE P.O.Box 530956 Miami,FL. 33153 August 13,1991

The Honorable William Barr '91 AUG 19 A11:37
Acting Attorney General
U.S.Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAN

Dear General Barr:

Permit me to extend to you my most sincere congratulations regarding having recently been appointed Acting Attorney General by President Bush. He has made a wise and excellent choice. Hopefully you will soon be awarded the position on a permanent basis.

Mr. Barr, I am a retired FBI special agent of more than 28 years service. I retired at Miami in Nov.1980. Since that time I have been self-employed as a consultant on obscenity and child pornography, on a national basis. I lecture widely to vice officers, prosecutors and the general public. Much of my time is spent as obscenity consultant to the Organized Grime Division of the Broward County Sheriff's Office at Fort Lauderdale, FL. I maintain very close contact with several of the attorneys in your Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Section; headed by long time friend and associate Mr. Patrick Trueman, for who I have the highest professional and personal regard.

Since about 1987 the section headed by Mr.Trueman has done truly outstanding work in the difficult and often mis-understood task assigned. Results have been more than impressive to date, and much more of the same is to come. For example, the world's most important pornographer, Reuben Sturman, already a convicted federal felon, is to stand trial in USDC, Las Vegas, beginning Sept.10, on a large number of RICO and obscenity counts. Such efforts by the Department have received the close "attention" of the pornographers and their monthly publications. They are extremely worried about their futures. That is as it should be in ahopefully decent national society.

I urge you Mr. Barr, to maintain the high level of prosecution of the porn-obscenity industry so very well begun by Mr. Thornburgh, another truly great Attorney General.

Most sincerely yours,

William P.Kelly FBI (retired)

WPK/wpk.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106628 Page 55

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: NIEDERHAUS, JOHN H.C., IMMANUEL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, PA
To: AG. ODD: 10-15-91
Date Received: 09-30-91 Date Due: 10-15-91 Control #: X91100117113
Subject & Date
09-20-91 LETTER EXPRESSING HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE AG'S
WORK AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FOR ENFORCING THE OBSCENITY
STATUTES CURRENTLY ON THE BOOKS. EXPRESSES HIS THANKS TO
U.S. ATTORNEY JAMES WEST OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR DOING AN
OUTSTANDING JOB IN ALL AREAS, BUT ESPECIALLY FOR HIS
FORCEFUL ACTION AGAINST THOSE WHO SELL OR DISTRIBUTE
PORNOGRAPHY.

(1)	Referred To: CRM; MUELLER	Date: 10-01-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:	()
(2) (3) (4)			(7) (8)			PRTY:	
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:	
	Sig. For: C	RM		Date Released	: 10-16-91	EHZ	>

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG, DAG, EOA.
(1) RETURN CONTROL SHEET W/COPY OF RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC.,
ROOM 4400-AA.
10-16-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-11-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

MWC 10/1/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



2005



#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530 October 11, 1991

Mr. John C. Niederhaus Pastor Immanuel United Church of Christ 276 West Cherry Lane Souderton, Pa. 18964

Dear Pastor Niederhaus:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

1

Sincerely

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section





# Immanuel (Leidy's) United Church of Christ

276 West Cherry Lane, Souderton, Pa. 18964 Office Phone: (215) 723-8707

JOHN H.C. NIEDERHAUS: PASTOR HOME PHONE: (215) 723-2011 MARK A. DIETRICH: ASSISTANT PASTOR HOME PHONE: (215) 723-6222

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 SEP 30 PI2:10

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA

September 20, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Dept. of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

Far too often persons in positions like yours are not made aware of how grateful citizens are for the work you do. I want you to know that I greatly appreiate the work you have done since replacing Richard Thornburg.

What your efforts have accomplished just in the Dallas, Texas area with regard to pornographic video is tremendous. Your actions do speak for the community standards I support -- and many other people I know. Thank you for enforcing the obscenity statutes currently on the books. You render a great service to all who live in this land by doing so.

I am also very thankful to one of your department's representatives here in PA. U.S. Attorney James West continues to do an outstanding job in all areas, but I am especially encouraged by his forceful action against those who sell or distribute pornography.

May God bless you and all your staff as you continue your work.

1/

John H.C. Niederhaus

Very truly yours,

JHCN:J1

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106628 Page 58
Gathering To Praise The Lord
NARA-18-1003-A-001172

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

BOLAND, BRADLEY J., PRES., CHILDREN'S LEGAL FOUNDATION, AZ To: AG. ODD: 10-15-91 Date Received: 10-01-91 Date Due: 10-15-91 Control #: X91100117100 Subject & Date 09-27-91 LETTER CONGRATULATING THE AG ON HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT AS ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL. COMMENDS THE WORK DONE BY THE CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT SECTION, HEADED BY PAT TRUEMAN, WHICH HAS FORCED PORNOGRAPHERS TO CAREFULLY EVALUATE THE BENEFITS OF THEIR CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT IN THIS MARKET. URGES THE AG TO CONTINUE WITH THIS HIGH LEVEL OF PROSECUTION.

/IN:
RTY: Z
PR:
AU
)

Remarks INFO CC: OAG, DAG. (1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. 10-16-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-11-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

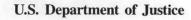
MWC 10/1/91

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



27 Sept 9





Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 11, 1991

Mr. Bradley J. Boland President Children's Legal Foundation, Inc. 2845 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 740 Phoenix, AZ 85016

Dear Mr. Boland:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard-core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

Nice to see you at the white House



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## '91 OCT -1 A10:59

Children's Legal Foundation

"protecting the innocence of children"

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

September 27, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Attorney General Barr:

Congratulations on your recent appointment as Acting Attorney General. President Bush's decision was obviously well thought out, as I understand that you are a man of highest integrity.

Children's Legal Foundation has been very active in the fight against obscenity since 1957. Back in those days, it was very unpopular, especially as a non-profit organization, to fight this tide of indecency. Numerous individuals sacrificed a substantial amount of resources fending off those associated with the dissemination of obscene material. By utilizing the laws of the land in the courts, we were able to successfully prosecute these pornographers.

Subsequent to the 1986 Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, the Department of Justice formed the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Enforcement Section. Never before has such an elite group of tacticians been assembled to address one of the most serious problems facing our nation today. Under the direction of Pat Trueman, this group has forced the pornographers to carefully evaluate the benefits of their continued involvement in this market. Once again, by using laws already on the books, this Section has created an environment whereby the offenders now know they will be prosecuted and punished.

My hope, Mr. Barr, is that this effort will continue at this high level. In my opinion, this is the most effective activity being undertaken by the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Boland

President

BJB:mla

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: CURL, BRAD, ATHLETES & BUSINESS FOR KIDS, WASHINGTON, DC To: AG. ODD: 10-10-91
Date Received: 09-26-91 Date Due: 10-10-91 Control #: X91092616930
Subject & Date
09-91 LETTER EXPRESSING THEIR OPINION THAT THE CHILD
EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY SECTION OF DOJ IS DOING AN
EFFECTIVE JOB OF PROSECUTING MAJOR HARD-CORE OBSCENITY
PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS. ASKS THAT THE AG DO ALL HE CAN
TO SUPPORT AND EXPAND THE UNIT.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1) (2)	CRM; MUELLER	09-26-91	(5) (6)	Referred 10.	Date.	W/IN:
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(-/	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: C	RM	(-/	DATE: Date Released:	10-09-91	OPR: PAB

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.
10-09-91 CRM REPLIED BY LETTER DATED 10-08-91. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

FILE: PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENITY



30 5007 9



#### Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530 October 8, 1991

Mr. Brad Curl
President
Athletes and Business
for Kids
P.O. Box 40945
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. Curl:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Attorney General Barr in support of vigorous federal prosecution of obscenity law violations. I have been asked to respond to your letter.

Acting Attorney General Barr has made his support for the ongoing prosecution of illegal hard core pornography very clear, and it continues to be a top priority of this administration. Consequently, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section will carry on its aggressive prosecution of those involved in the production and distribution of obscenity.

Again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

Chief

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section





PRESIDENT Brad Curl

**EXEC-VICE PRESIDENT** Rev. B. I. Weber

V.P.-PLAYER COORDINATOR Leo Wisniewski

NATIONAL OUTREACH COORDINATOR Tony Bishop

> TREASURER W. Lyles Carr, Jr.

GENERAL COUNSEL David Schneier, Esq.

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Gill Byrd, San Diego Chargers
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D. J. Dozier, All American Running Back D. J. Dozier, All American Running Back
Minnesota Vikings
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Mike Faulkner, New York Jets, Ret.
Alvin Garrett, Washington Redskins, Ret.
Brian Hansen, New Orleans Saints
Bruce Harper New York Jets, Pot Brian Hansen, New Orleans Saints
Bruce Harper, New York Jets, Ret.
Mike Haynes, Los Angeles Raiders
Boby Hebert, New Orleans Saints
Kent Hill, Houston Oilers
Jerry Holmes, New York Jets
David Hughes, Pittsburgh Steelers
Tunch İlkin, Pittsburgh Steelers
Billy "White Shoes" Johnson, Atlanta Falcons, Ret.
Tim Johnson, Washington Redskins, Ret.
Jeff Kemp, Seattle Seahawks
Bill Kenney, Kansas City Chiefs
John Kolb, Coach, Pittsburgh Steelers
Bruce Kozerski, Cincinnati Bengals
Steve Largent, Seattle Seahawks, Ret. Steve Largent, Seattle Seahawks, Ret.
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Mick Luckhurst, Atlanta Falcons, Ret.
George Martin, New York Giants, Ret.
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Don McNeal, Miami Dolphins, Ret.
Matt Millon, Weshington Bedskins Matt Millen, Washington Redskins Mike Moroski, San Francisco 49er's, Ret. Jim Morrison, Pittsburgh Pirates Jim Mornson, Pittsburgn Pirates Anthony Munoz, Cincinnati Bengals Gary Niebur, Tennis Coach, Georgia Tech Andy Parker, Los Angeles Raiders, Ret. Joe Paterno, Head Coach, Penn State Steve Pelluer, Kansas City Chiefs Ted Petersen, N.F.L. Tackle, Ret. Michael Pitts, Atlanta Falcons Andrew Provence, Atlanta Falcons Ervin Randle, Tampa Bay Buccaneers Craig Reynolds, Houston Astros, Ret.

Jim Zorn, Seattle Seahawks, Ret.

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Jeff Kemp — Quarterback, Seattle Seahawks Tom Landry — Head Coach, Dallas Cowboys, Retired Charles Mackall — President, Charles Mackall & Associates

SEP 26 A10:59

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Arthur Taylor — Dean, Faculty of Business, Fordham University, and Former President, CBS

Rev. Msgr. John G. Woolsey — Director of Office of Christian and Family Development, Archdiocese of New York

September, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Barr,

I just want to say that the child exploitation and obscenity section at the Justice Department is doing, in our opinion, an effective job of prosecuting major hard-core obscenity producers and distributors. This is an important work when you consider that there was virtually no obscenity enforcement in the nation during the seventies and early eighties. I think the entire fines for all cases against obscenity producers and distributors in the cases brought by the F.B.I. came to less than a million dollars between 1978 and 1985. is a ten-billion-dollar-a-year industry and that, of course, is hardly a slap on the New cases that are being brought against kingpin operators like Rueben Sturman are encouraging to those of us who realize the damage this material is doing to our nation.

Please do all you can to support and expand the unit and rest assured that we will appreciate what you do.

Sincerely,

Brad Curl

BC:ec

Craig Reynolds, Houston Astros, Ret.
Cody Risien, Cleveland Browns
John Shaffer, Coach, Penn State
Gary Spani, Kansas City Chiefs
Rob Taylor, Tampa Bay Buccaneers
Dennis Thurman, Phoenix Cardinals
Curt Warner, Seattle Garlawd
Reggie White, Philadelphia Eagles
Craig Wolfley, Minnesota Vikings
Ron Wolfley, Phoenix Football Cardinals
Jim Zorn. Seattle Seahawks. Ret

NARA-18-1003-A-001178

IOIN THE TEAM AGAINST DRUGS & PORNOGRAPHY

# Q10 12 Dec 9

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MARCY, KRISTINE M., ASSOCIATE DAG

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-12-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91121220571

Subject & Date

12-12-91 NOTE ATTACHING A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BUSH CONVEYING HIS GOOD WISHES TO ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON. SUGGESTS OPTIONS FOR THE AG:

(1) TRANSMIT THIS MESSAGE WITH A MESSAGE FROM THE AG;(2) VIDEOTAPE; (3) HAVE AAG/JMD CONVEY THE PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE TO COMPONENT HEADS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91120920318 CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	12-12-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)	DAG; MARCY	12-19-91	(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: 0	AG		Date Released:	12-19-91	CYN

Remarks

INFO CC: JMD.

- (1) TO OAG FOR ACTION.
- (2) W/NOTE FROM OAG ADVISING THAT OPTION 1 OR 3 WOULD BE FINE. PACKAGE RETURNED TO ODAG/MARCY. (CYN) (NOTE PLACED IN THE NOTE FILE. TJ)

Other Remarks:

KMM 12-19-91

FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1991

#### TO EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

On behalf of all Americans, I am pleased to send warm greetings to Federal employees and to your families.

During this festive season that includes celebrations of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Hanukkah, we Americans are deeply mindful of the blessings of freedom and of democracy. This Nation has prospered under its system of self-government, yet we know that this system remains only as just and as effective as the individual men and women who have dedicated themselves to public service. Thus, it is fitting that, during this season of giving, we offer a special salute to the many hardworking Federal employees, at home and abroad, who give of themselves daily in behalf of their fellow citizens.

Each of you makes vital contributions to the social and economic well-being of our Nation. Indeed, your knowledge, skills, and commitment play an instrumental role in ensuring the success of our government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." You help to carry forward the hard work of freedom in countless ways -- from administering basic human services to promoting our national security and technological progress. All Americans owe you a debt of gratitude.

Barbara joins me in extending our best wishes for the holidays and for the New Year. God bless you.



#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Date Received: 12-09-91 Date Due: NONE Cont ODD: NONE

Control #: X91120920318

Subject & Date

1991 LETTER SENDING WARM GREETINGS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND

THEIR FAMILIES.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred	To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	12-09-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)			(6)				
(3)			(7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: NO	NE		Date Rele	eased:		CYN

Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

(1) FOR DISTRIBUTION TO DOJ COMPONENTS.

Other Remarks:

KMM 12-09-91 FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE J911209 4865

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 3

NARA-18-1003-A-001181

7 Jec 9

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

# WASHINGTON 1991

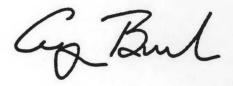
#### TO EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

On behalf of all Americans, I am pleased to send warm greetings to Federal employees and to your families.

During this festive season that includes celebrations of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Hanukkah, we Americans are deeply mindful of the blessings of freedom and of democracy. This Nation has prospered under its system of self-government, yet we know that this system remains only as just and as effective as the individual men and women who have dedicated themselves to public service. Thus, it is fitting that, during this season of giving, we offer a special salute to the many hardworking Federal employees, at home and abroad, who give of themselves daily in behalf of their fellow citizens.

Each of you makes vital contributions to the social and economic well-being of our Nation. Indeed, your knowledge, skills, and commitment play an instrumental role in ensuring the success of our government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." You help to carry forward the hard work of freedom in countless ways -- from administering basic human services to promoting our national security and technological progress. All Americans owe you a debt of gratitude.

Barbara joins me in extending our best wishes for the holidays and for the New Year. God bless you.





3. 8.00

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BUSH, GEORGE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: THE VICE PRESIDENT AND CABINET MEMBERS (AG.) ODD: 01-15-92

Date Received: 11-18-91 Date Due: 01-15-92 Control #: X911118193019

Subject & Date

11-15-91 MEMO (REC'D FROM OAG) REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW 29, INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES: 1992-2005. ADVISES THAT IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE REVIEW, THE INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED. INSTEAD, POLICY OFFICIALS SHOULD DEVELOP FOR THE AGENCY HEAD'S PERSONAL CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AGENCY INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. THE DEPUTIES COMMITTEE SHOULD PREPARE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR \*\*

	Kererred 10:	Date.		Kererred	10.	Date:	
(1)	DAG; TERWILLIGE	12-20-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)			(6)				
(3)			(7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: DAG	G		Date Rele	eased:	01-22-92	MAU

#### Remarks

(1) W/MEMO FROM IPR TO THE AG DATED 12-19-91 SUBMITTING A MEMORANDUM TO ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS REGARDING NSR 29, SETTING FORTH DOJ'S PRIORITIZED INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS THROUGH 2005; THRU DAG; FOR AG SIGNATURE. RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC. (CYN) (2) DAG SIGNED MEMO DATED 01-15-92. LETTER FORWARDED TO THE WHITE HOUSE BY ODAG. COPY OF SIGNED LETTER REC'D IN

Other Remarks:

EXEC. SEC. ON 01-22-92. BJ.

GRG 12-20-91

FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

BUSH, GEORGE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: THE VICE PRESIDENT AND CABINET MEMBERS (AG.) ODD: 01-15-92
Date Received: 11-18-91 Date Due: 01-15-92 Control #: X91111819301
Subject & Date
11-15-91 MEMO (REC'D FROM OAG) REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY

11-15-91 MEMO (REC'D FROM OAG) REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY
REVIEW 29, INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES: 1992-2005. ADVISES
THAT IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE REVIEW, THE INTELLIGENCE
ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED. INSTEAD, POLICY
OFFICIALS SHOULD DEVELOP FOR THE AGENCY HEAD'S PERSONAL
CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AGENCY INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. THE
DEPUTIES COMMITTEE SHOULD PREPARE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR \*\*
Referred To: Date:

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(1)	IPR; LAWTON	11-18-91	(5)			W/IN:
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	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: (	DAG		Date Released:	"SEE 9"	MAU

#### Remarks

\*\* THIS REVIEW, AND, AT ITS CONCLUSION, INTEGRATE AND PRIORITIZE THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR NSC REVIEW AND THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL. DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED FOR REVIEW AND INTEGRATION BY JANUARY 15, 1992. THE INTEGRATED REQUIREMENTS REPORT SHOULD BE READY FOR NSC REVIEW BY FEBRUARY 15, 1992.

Other Remarks:

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING. ADVISE EXEC. SEC. IF FURTHER ASSIGNMENT IS TO BE MADE.
11-20-91 PER REQUEST FROM DAG/PAT COPY PROVIDED. (MMH).

11 20 JI IBN NEGOLDI INON BROYINI COLI INCVIDED. (IEM.

GRG 11-20-91

FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





### Office of the Beputy Attorney General Mashington, D.C. 20530

JAN 15 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: NSR 29 (Intelligence Capabilities: 1992-2005)

As directed by NSR 29, the Department of Justice herewith submits, for Deputies Committee review and integration, its requirements for intelligence information and support for the period 1992 through 2005.

George J. Terwilliger, III Acting Deputy Attorney General

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Military

#### Statement of Requirement

Weapons Proliferation: Information concerning the development, possession, sale, transfer and export of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and missile systems, including the materials, parts and technology necessary to produce such weapons. This includes similar information regarding nuclear materials, equipment or technology for use in a nuclear facility. Information is also sought about the individuals and entities involved in these activities.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support US policy objectives in stemming proliferation.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 8

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Terrorism

#### Statement of Requirement

Information about the plans, activities, modus operandi, training, funding sources, support structures, capabilities and vulnerabilities of international terrorist organizations, including the whereabouts of individual terrorists who have been identified. In addition to Middle Eastern Terrorist organizations and groups active in Latin America, information is sought about groups such as the Philippine Communist Party and the NPA in the Philippines and Asian groups including the Japanese Red Army. Information is also sought about states sponsoring terrorism like Libya, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support US policy of thwarting terrorist efforts and of identifying and punishing perpetrators.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 9

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Production: Information about illegal narcotics production, including the location of cultivation areas, the nature and size of crops, accurate information about the yields from fields where drugs are grown, conversion rates for processing raw product into street drugs and the location of processing centers and the nature of the security measures protecting them. Information is also sought about the commerce in precursor chemicals, especially the identities of legal and illegal suppliers, mechanisms used to circumvent export controls and the clandestine manufacturing and recycling of chemicals.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 10

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Trafficking: Information about illegal narcotics trafficking, including distribution patterns, transport and storage arrangements and methods of smuggling narcotics into the United States, especially the use of containerized commercial cargo carriers. The development of technology to aid in the detection of narcotic shipments in containerized cargo is critical. Real time information necessary for the interdiction of aircraft and vessels illegally entering the United States is also sought.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 11

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Organizational Structure: Information concerning financial flows connected with drug trafficking including amounts of money involved, laundering mechanisms, financial institutions involved and the location of traffickers' assets. Real time information is sought concerning the detection and interception of electronic signals generated by drug trafficking criminal enterprises. Current, reliable information is also sought concerning drug kingpins' decision making processes and how organizations are affected by law enforcement activities or operations.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 12 NARA-18-1003-A-001190

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Economic/Military/S&T

#### Statement of Requirement

Technology Transfer: Information concerning efforts by foreign governments, foreign intelligence agencies and others to obtain United States proprietary information from companies and research institutions which form our strategic industrial base. This includes the detection and tracing of foreign transfers of United States technology, as well as information about the unauthorized export, reexport or transfer of United States Munitions List and Commodity Control List items and technology, and the individuals and entities involved in these activities. Information is also sought for the purpose of detecting the unlawful disclosure of classified information and United States proprietary information and tracing it overseas.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support US policy objectives concerning protection, and limitations on transfer of sensitive technologies, as well as objectives of ensuring national economic well-being.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 13

#### Department

Department of Justice

#### General Category

Political/Economic

#### Statement of Requirement

Sanction Violations: Information concerning activities in violation of United States, or intentionally imposed, sanctions, such as trade embargoes.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support US policy objectives of reinforcing effect of trade or other sanctions on countries whose actions are inimical to maintenance of world order.

#### Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 14
NARA-18-1003-A-001192

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Political

#### Statement of Requirement

Migration Forecasting: Information concerning political, military and economic issues in foreign countries likely to produce migrants seeking asylum or economic advantages. This includes projecting political, economic and social changes that could increase or diminish the likelihood of substantial illegal immigration from countries that are in close proximity to the United States, as well as countries with a history of illegal immigration to the United States.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support US policy objectives concerning deterrence of, and, if necessary, coordinated containment of, mass illegal immigration.

Timeframe of Applicability



Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Economic

#### Statement of Requirement

Illicit Financial Activities: Information about the transactions of multinational financial institutions, international corporations and other organizations that operate under a veil of secrecy to fund or facilitate illegal activities such as narcotics trafficking, terrorism, technology transfer, weapons proliferation, fraud and tax avoidance schemes. This includes money laundering and the international aspects of fraudulent securities, commodities, banking and other commercial transactions. Information is also sought concerning large currency transactions involving United States dollars abroad.

#### Priority

Critical. Necessary to support various policy objectives, including maintenance of sound financial institutions, drug control, and preservation of national economic well-being.

Timeframe of Applicability



Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Political

#### Statement of Requirement

Foreign Law Enforcement Cooperation: Information about foreign laws, foreign law enforcement institutions and judicial systems and the leaders of foreign law enforcement organizations that indicates the ability of foreign governments and their criminal justice systems to perform their law enforcement functions and further United States law enforcement objectives. This includes foreign government attitudes, political resolve and activities related to general criminal conduct and illegal narcotics production, trafficking, consumption and money laundering, as well as information concerning government corruption in general and the subversion of government officials by narcotics trafficking groups or other criminal organizations. Information is also sought concerning the willingness to negotiate mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties, cooperate in the apprehension and extradition of fugitives from the United States and cooperate with United States counternarcotics efforts and international narcotics control programs.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting US national law enforcement objectives and National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability



Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Political

#### Statement of Requirement

Migration Routes: Information concerning the effectiveness of immigration controls in countries of origin and at major air terminals en route to the United States, including corrupt practices of transportation and government officials involved in the immigration process. This includes the existence or termination of traffic checkpoints on major immigration routes through Central America and Mexico. Real time information necessary for the interdiction of aliens illegally entering the United States is also sought.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting US policy objectives concerning maintenance of an orderly immigration flow.

Timeframe of Applicability

1992-2005



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 18

Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Economic

#### Statement of Requirement

Cartels: Information about the existence of cartels affecting products or services sold or exported from the United States. This includes agreements among competitors to fix prices, divide markets or limit United States firms' access to foreign markets. Evidence of foreign government involvement in, or awareness of, cartel activity is also sought.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to maintaining health of economy through preservation of competition and furtherance of US international trade policies.

Timeframe of Applicability



Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Social Impact In Foreign Countries: Information necessary to assess the impact of drug cultivation on the environment as well as the social implications of any resulting destruction. Information is also sought concerning the impact of the drug trade on the economy and political institutions of drug source, transit and target countries.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability



Department

Department of Justice

General Category

Political

Statement of Requirement

Foreign Corruption: Information about the diversion of United States foreign assistance, bribery of foreign officials, commercial bribery and money laundering in connection with these schemes.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to support of US policy objectives regarding effective use of foreign assistance and encouragement of level playing fields in international commerce.

Timeframe of Applicability



#### Department

Department of Justice

#### General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Countries In Transition: Information concerning the potential of countries in transition, especially those in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, as drug source and transit areas and as new centers for money laundering.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

Timeframe of Applicability



#### Department

Department of Justice

#### General Category

Law Enforcement

#### Statement of Requirement

Fugitives: Information about the location, activities and travel plans of individuals who are fugitives from justice in the United States.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting US policy objective of effective enforcement of criminal laws.

#### Timeframe of Applicability



#### Department

Department of Justice

#### General Category

Counternarcotics

#### Statement of Requirement

Forecasting: Long-range forecasting concerning economic, political, scientific, technological, meteorological and climatological events which impact the drug trade.

#### Priority

Valuable. Important to supporting National Drug Control Strategy and associated policy objectives.

#### Timeframe of Applicability



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Action Memorandum

"91 DEC 19 P4:55

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA							
Subject NSR 29	) igence Capabilit:		Date	ember	19,	1991	
TO: William P Attorney (	General			unsel Policy	for		
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DOJ Coordinati if other than  N/A  Concurrences: Initials	by January on: Division/ concurrence)  DAG OLC  ination: Ager	y 15, 1992. /Component and	PAO J	MD	comm	nents	



### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 19, 1991

**MEMORANDUM** 

TO:

William P. Barr Attorney General

FROM: Mary C. Lawton

Counsel for Intelligence Policy

SUBJ: NSR 29 - INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES 1992-2005

On November 18, 1991 the Department received a memorandum from the President directing the Department to identify its future intelligence needs. The memorandum was forwarded to us on November 19, 1991. Your response to the NSC Deputies Committee is due by January 15, 1992. Memoranda were sent to the Criminal Division, Antitrust Division, Civil Division, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Tax Division, Justice Management Division, the Office of International Affairs, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service soliciting their views on this issue.

We received replies from the Criminal Division, Tax Division, Justice Management Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Office of International Affairs. Civil Division responded that it had no intelligence requirements to submit. After reviewing the information submitted, we reorganized them into appropriate intelligence requirements and listed them in a proposed priority order in the attached memorandum for your review.

The Drug Enforcement Administration forwarded a list of intelligence requirements, which we have incorporated into the Department's submission. DEA also provided a list of concerns which we would like to bring to your attention. They are not included in the Department's intelligence requirements because they are policy concerns rather than intelligence topics. They are summarized as follows:

- Source reporting on drug related issues should be reported to DEA at the lowest possible classification.
- \* New procedures should be developed to permit the maximum utilization of sensitive drug intelligence.
- \* New intelligence collection technology should be shared with DEA, and support from the intelligence community should be tailored to drug enforcement requirements.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 26

NARA-18-1003-A-001204



## Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:

Brent Scowcroft

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Attention: William F. Stittmann, Executive Secretary

National Security Council

FROM:

William P. Barr Attorney General

SUBJ: NSR 29 - Intelligence Capabilities: 1992-2005

This is in response to the November 15, 1991 memorandum from the President requesting a prioritized listing of the Justice Department's anticipated intelligence information requirements for the period through 2005. As suggested in the November 21, 1991 memorandum from the National Security Council, we have divided our list into critical and valuable components, with the items prioritized under each heading.

### Critical

### Weapons Development and Proliferation

Information concerning the development, possession, sale, transfer and export of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and missile systems, including the materials, parts and technology necessary to produce such weapons. This includes similar information regarding nuclear materials, equipment or technology for use in a nuclear facility. Information is also sought about the individuals and entities involved in these activities.

### International Terrorism

Information about the plans, activities, modus operandi, training, funding sources, support structures, capabilities and vulnerabilities of international terrorist organizations, including the whereabouts of individual terrorists who have been In addition to Middle Eastern Terrorist organizaidentified. tions and groups active in Latin America, information is sought about groups such as the Philippine Communist Party and the NPA in the Philippines and Asian groups including the Japanese Red Army. Information is also sought about states sponsoring terrorism like Libya, Syria, Iraq and Iran.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 27

NARA-18-1003-A-001205

### Counternarcotics

- 3a. Information about illegal narcotics production, including the location of cultivation areas, the nature and size of crops, accurate information about the yields from fields where drugs are grown, conversion rates for processing raw product into street drugs and the location of processing centers and the nature of the security measures protecting them. Information is also sought about the commerce in precursor chemicals, especially the identities of legal and illegal suppliers, mechanisms used to circumvent export controls and the clandestine manufacturing and recycling of chemicals.
- 3b. Information about illegal narcotics trafficking, including distribution patterns, transport and storage arrangements and methods of smuggling narcotics into the United States, especially the use of containerized commercial cargo carriers. The development of technology to aid in the detection of narcotic shipments in containerized cargo is critical.
- 3c. Information concerning financial flows connected with drug trafficking including amounts of money involved, laundering mechanisms, financial institutions involved and the location of traffickers' assets. Current, reliable information is also sought concerning drug kingpins' decision making processes and how organizations are affected by law enforcement activities or operations.
- 3d. Real time information from the detection and interception of electronic signals generated by drug trafficking criminal enterprises.

### Economic Intelligence

- 4a. Information concerning efforts by foreign governments, foreign intelligence agencies and others to obtain United States proprietary information from companies and research institutions which form our strategic industrial base. This includes the detection and tracing of foreign transfers of United States technology. Information is also sought for the purpose of detecting the unlawful disclosure of classified information and United States proprietary information and tracing it overseas.
- 4b. Information about the transactions of multinational financial institutions, international corporations and other organizations that operate under a veil of secrecy to fund or facilitate illegal activities such as narcotics trafficking, terrorism, technology transfer, weapons proliferation, fraud and tax avoidance schemes. This includes money laundering and the international aspects of fraudulent securities, commodities, banking and other commercial transactions. Information is also sought concerning large currency transactions involving United States dollars abroad.



### Foreign Law Enforcement Cooperation

5. Information about foreign laws, foreign law enforcement institutions and judicial systems and the leaders of foreign law enforcement organizations that indicates the ability of foreign governments and their criminal justice systems to perform their law enforcement functions and further United States law enforcement objectives. This includes foreign government attitudes, political resolve and activities related to general criminal conduct and illegal narcotics production, trafficking, consumption and money laundering, as well as information concerning government corruption in general and the subversion of government officials by narcotics trafficking groups or other criminal organizations. Information is also sought concerning the willingness to negotiate mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties, cooperate in the apprehension and extradition of fugitives from the United States and cooperate with United States counternarcotics efforts and international narcotics control programs.

### Valuable

- 1. Information concerning political, military and economic issues in foreign countries likely to produce refugees seeking asylum or economic advantages.
- 2. Information about the unauthorized export, reexport or transfer of United States Munitions List and Commodity Control List items and technology, and the individuals and entities involved in these activities.
- 3. Information necessary to assess the impact of drug cultivation on the environment as well as the social implications of any resulting destruction. Information is also sought concerning the impact of the drug trade on the economy and political institutions of drug source, transit and target countries.
- 4. Information about the diversion of United States foreign aid funds, bribery of foreign officials, commercial bribery and money laundering in connection with these schemes.
- 5. Information concerning the potential of emerging countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as drug source and transit areas and as new centers for money laundering.
- 6. Information concerning attempts to develop major weapons systems by countries which must rely on the United States or other technologically advanced countries for weapons technology or scientific personnel.



- 7. Information concerning activities in violation of United States or United Nations economic or trade embargoes.
- 8. Information about the location, activities and travel plans of individuals who are fugitives from justice in the United States.
- 9. Long range forecasting concerning economic, political, scientific, technological, meteorological and climatological events which impact the drug trade.

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED November 15, 1991 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 NOV 18 P12:25

### NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW 29

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT

AND BUDGET

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL

SECURITY AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY FOR

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTOR OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND

DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL

PROTECTION AGENCY

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS

AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT:

Intelligence Capabilities: 1992-2005

The end of the Cold War and collapse of Soviet Communism already have radically altered the international landscape. The dramatic changes in U.S. defense planning and our new nuclear initiative reflect the Department of Defense's recognition of these changes and a forward-looking restructuring of priorities and programs.

Many new, non-Soviet issues have assumed greater importance for the Intelligence Community in recent years, issues such as terrorism, narcotics, proliferation, economic intelligence, technology transfer, and others. Inevitably, however, the Community's primary mission and first priority has remained the Soviet Union, Soviet and Warsaw Pact military forces, and Soviet foreign activities. The collapse of the Soviet Empire and the extraordinary uncertainties in its wake will result in new demands for intelligence information on the former Soviet Union,



but should lead also to an intensification of effort in key non-Soviet areas already being addressed. New issues for intelligence attention are being suggested routinely.

CIA and the Intelligence Community have their roots deep in a Cold War that is now over and the threat of a Soviet military that is now struggling at home to preserve its very existence, to avoid its breakup into multiple republic armies. We are in transition from watching Soviet operational readiness to wondering about the control of Soviet nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have been transformed, the Warsaw Pact dissolved, and Soviet activism abroad (especially in the Third World) dramatically curtailed. There is growing interest here at home in our intelligence services tackling new issues and problems. Together, these developments urgently require a top to bottom examination of the mission, role and priorities of the Intelligence Community.

The first step in this effort will be a comprehensive identification by policy departments and agencies of their anticipated intelligence information and support needs to the year 2005. This will require the projection of international developments as well as policy issues, problems and opportunities well into the future. In the first phase of the review, your intelligence organizations (where they exist) should not be involved. Instead, policy officials in your department or agency should develop for your personal consideration and approval the principal intelligence requirements for your organization into the next century. This is not a detailed requirements process. Rather, it is an identification of the categories of political, economic and military information needed for diverse issues and regions of the world. This includes intelligence needed to support our military forces. Beyond the traditional areas of interest, we need to consider intensified intelligence efforts in some global problems and new efforts in others. For example, will we need more and different intelligence information on international aspects of the environment, natural resource scarcities (such as water), global health problems, international research and development efforts, and so on? What kinds of economic intelligence do we need? At the same time, what information are you receiving now that you will not need at all or where you can accept far less detailed knowledge?

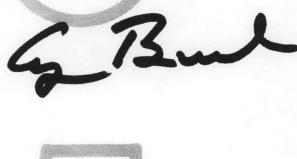
The Deputies Committee should prepare terms of reference for this review, and, at its conclusion, integrate and prioritize the requirements of all departments for NSC review and my approval. Departmental requirements should be forwarded for Deputies Committee review and integration by January 15, 1992. The integrated requirements report should be ready for NSC review by February 15, 1992.



Subsequent to approval of a policy-based mission and priorities report, the Director of Central Intelligence will identify resources available to address these priorities, resources not relevant to the new requirements and thus available for reallocation, and gaps where new resources may be needed. Based on the results of this analysis, the DCI should also provide to the NSC his recommendations for structural changes in the Community, organizational adjustments, possible new legislation, and alternative budget proposals needed to address the new requirements to the year 2005. These recommendations should be forwarded to the NSC by March 20, 1992.

Senior policymakers traditionally have neglected their critical role in setting intelligence priorities and requirements. The revolutionary world of today and tomorrow, the huge uncertainties we face, the constraints on our resources, and the need to plan well ahead all make it imperative that each of you take a personal interest in this effort.

The Intelligence Community today is being asked to cope with issues ranging from traditional Soviet military forces to the environment, from economic competitiveness to AIDS. We must establish the proper role, mission and priorities for U.S. intelligence in this changed and changing world. Otherwise, our capabilities will spread too thin to satisfy even the highest priorities and our inability to plan and invest long-term will leave us with inadequate intelligence assets to protect our vital interests and our security.







NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9120842 DATE 15 NOV 91

SUBJECT: NSR 29

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

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MADIGAN, E DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	COPY: #6

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106630 Page 34 001212

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-22-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102218077

Subject & Date

10-21-91 MEMO (NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 63) DIRECTING THAT MINIMUM INVESTIGATIVE SCOPE AND STANDARDS BE ADOPTED BY ALL AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS FOR ACCESS FOR COLLATERAL TOP SECRET/NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION AND SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION AS OUTLINED. THIS WILL ELIMINATE REDUNDANT AND COSTLY INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES CURRENTLY EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

	Referred To: Date:	Referred To: Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER 10-22-91	(5) (6)	W/IN:
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Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

Other Remarks:

GRG 10-23-91

FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE

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No. NSD 63
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### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
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'91 OCT 22 A11:22

October 21, 1991

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

### NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 63

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL

SECURITY AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE

SUBJECT:

Single Scope Background Investigations

To eliminate redundant and costly investigative practices currently employed throughout the Executive branch, I direct that the following minimum investigative scope and standards be adopted by all agencies and departments for access for Collateral Top Secret/National Security Information and Sensitive Compartmented Information:

### Scope

Past ten (10) years or to age 18, whichever is less.

### Expansion of Investigation

The investigation may be expanded as necessary, to resolve issues and/or address employment standards unique to individual agencies.

### National Agency Check

Checks on subject and spouse/cohabitant of investigative and criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including submission of fingerprint records on the subject, and such other national agencies (DCII, INS, OPM, CIA, etc.) as appropriate to the individual's background.



### Subject Interview

Required in all cases and shall be conducted by trained security, investigative, or counterintelligence personnel to ensure full investigative coverage.

An additional personal interview shall be conducted when necessary to resolve any significant information and/or inconsistencies developed during the investigation. In departments or agencies with policies sanctioning the use of the polygraph for personnel security purposes, the personal interview may include a polygraph examination, conducted by a qualified polygraph examiner.

### Birth

Independent certification of date and place of birth received directly from appropriate registration authority.

### Citizenship

Subject must be a U.S. citizen. Independent verification of citizenship received directly from appropriate registration authority. For foreign-born immediate family members, verification of citizenship or legal status is also required.

### Education

Independent verification of most recent or most significant claimed attendance and/or degree/diploma within the scope of investigation via sealed transcript received directly from the institution. If all education is outside of the investigative scope, the last education above high school level will be verified.

### Employment

Direct verification through records of all periods of employment within scope but in any event the most recent two (2) years. Personal interviews of two sources (supervisor/coworkers) for each employment of six months or more shall be attempted. In the event that no employment exceeds six months, interviews of supervisor/coworkers shall be attempted. All periods of unemployment in excess of sixty (60) days shall be verified through records and/or sources. All prior federal/military service and type of discharge(s) shall be verified.



### References

Four required (at least three of which are developed). To the extent practical, all should have social knowledge of subject and collectively span the entire scope of the investigation.

As appropriate, additional interviews may include cohabitant(s), ex-spouses, and relative(s). Interviews with psychological/medical personnel are to be accomplished as required to resolve issues.

### Neighborhood

Interviews with neighbors for last five years if residence exceeds six months. Confirmation of current residence shall be accomplished regardless of length to include review of rental records if necessary. In the event no residence exceeds six months, interview of neighbors should be undertaken.

### Credit

Verification of the subject's financial status and credit habits of all locations where subject has resided, been employed, or attended school for six months or more for the last seven (7) years.

### Local Agency Checks

A check of appropriate Police records covering all locations where subject has resided, been employed, or attended school for six months or more during the scope of investigation, to include current residence regardless of duration. In the event that no residence, employment, or education exceeds six months, local agency checks should be performed.

### Public Records

Verification of divorce(s), bankruptcy, etc., and any other court (civil or criminal) actions to which subject has been or is a party within the scope of investigation, when known or developed.

### Transferability

Investigations satisfying the scope and standards specified above are transferable between agencies and shall be deemed to meet the investigative standards for access to Collateral Top Secret/



National Security Information and Sensitive Compartmented Information. No further investigation or reinvestigation prior to revalidation every five years will be undertaken unless the agency has substantial information indicating that the transferring individual may not satisfy eligibility standards for clearance or the agency head determines in writing that to accept the investigation would not be in the national security interest of the United States.

### Notes

Immediate family -- spouse, parents, brothers, sisters, children, and cohabitant of the individual requiring access.





NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9120622 DATE 21 OCT 91

SUBJECT: NSD 63

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

DOCOMENT CLASSIFICATION.	ONCLASSIFIEL	,		
EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:		DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE
QUAYLE, D VICE PRESIDENT VIA ROOM 290 OLD EXECUTIVE OFC BLDG WASHINGTON, DC 20500				COPY: #1
BAKER, J DEPARTMENT OF STATE VIA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ROOM 7224 2201 C STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20520				COPY: #2
BRADY, N DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY VIA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ROOM 3408, MAIN TREASURY 15TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE, WASHINGTON, DC 20220	NW			COPY: #3
CHENEY, R DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE VIA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ROOM 3E880 PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC				COPY: #4
BARR, W DEPT OF JUSTICE ROOM 5214, MAIN JUSTICE 10TH & CONSTITUTION AVE, WASHINGTON, DC		10/22/91	10;2/a	COPY: #5
MOSBACHER, R DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE VIA CHIEF OF STAFF ROOM 5422 14TH & CONSTITUTION AVE,	NW			COPY: #6

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT, ROOM 379 OEOB
PAGE 01 OF 02 PAGES



WASHINGTON, DC 20230

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES U.S. COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS (CC: AG.) ODD: NONE Date Received: 10-10-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101017564 Subject & Date 10-09-91 PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION MEMO NO. 92-2 (REC'D FROM OAG) REGARDING THE DETERMINATION OF FY 1992 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS NUMBERS AND AUTHORIZATIONS OF IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE STATUS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 207 AND 101(a)(42), RESPECTIVELY, OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT. AUTHORIZES AND DIRECTS THE COORDINATOR TO REPORT THIS DETERMINATION TO THE CONGRESS IMMEDIATELY AND TO ARRANGE FOR ITS PUBLICATION IN THE "FEDERAL REGISTER." Referred To: Date: Referred To: (5)(1)OAG; 10-10-91 W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8)1

DATE:

Date Released:

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR OAG.
INFO CC: DAG, INS, APR, OIA.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

NONE

INTERIM BY:

Sig. For:

Other Remarks:

RJF 10/10/91 FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE I911010 5344

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



9 OCT 91

OPR:

MAU

THE WHITE HOUSE

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1991

'91 OCT 10 A10:06

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Presidential Determination No. 92-2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT:

Determination of FY 1992 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("the Act") (8 U.S.C. 1157), and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

The admission of up to 142,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1992 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 1992 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided in paragraph (b) below.

Ten thousand of these admissions numbers shall be set aside for private sector admissions initiatives, and may be used for any region. The admission of refugees using these numbers shall be contingent upon the availability of private sector funding sufficient to cover the reasonable costs (as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding among the interested parties) of such admissions.



b. The 142,000 admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States as described in the documentation presented to the Congress during the consultations that preceded this determination and in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 1992 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

Africa									6,000
East Asia									
Soviet Union									
Eastern Europe									3,000
Near East/South Asia .									6,000
Latin America/Caribbean				•					3,000
Unallocated (funded) .							•		1,000
Unallocated (funded by t	he	pri	vate	S	ect	or)	)	•	10,000

Utilization of the 132,000 federally funded admissions numbers shall be limited by such public and private funds as shall be available for refugee and Amerasian immigrant admissions in FY 1992. You are hereby authorized and directed to so advise the judiciary committees of the Congress.

The 1,000 unallocated federally funded numbers shall be allocated as needed. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 132,000 federally funded ceiling may be transferred to one or more other regions if there is an overriding need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. You are hereby authorized and directed to consult with the judiciary committees of the Congress prior to any such reallocation.

The 10,000 privately funded admissions not designated for any country or region may be used for refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in any region of the world at any time during the fiscal year. You are hereby authorized and directed to notify the judiciary committees of the Congress in advance of the intended use of these numbers.

In 1990, 5,106 aliens were granted asylum in the United States.

c. An additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 1992 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under section 209(b) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

In accordance with section 101(a)(42) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)), and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 1992, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States while still within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam.
- b. Persons in Laos.
- c. Persons in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- d. Persons in the Soviet Union.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the <u>Federal Register</u>.

cc: The Secretary of State
The Attorney General

The Secretary of Health and Human Services

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

WASHINGTON, DC 20201

LOG 9107424 DATE 09 OCT 91

SUBJECT: PD 92-2 RE DETERMINATION OF FY 1992 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS NUMBERS & DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:	DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE	
BARR, W DEPT OF JUSTICE		_	_	
ROOM 5214, MAIN JUSTICE 10TH & CONSTITUTION AVE, NW			COPY: 1	
WASHINGTON, DC				
SULLIVAN, L			The same with	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SER	VICES		GODY 1	
VIA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ROOM 603H, HUMPHREY BLDG			COPY: 1	_
200 INDEPENDENCE AVE, SW				

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT, ROOM 379 OEOB PAGE 02 OF 01 PAGES

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To: BAKER, JAMES A., III (CC: AG.) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91091916545

Subject & Date

09-17-91 MEMO (COPY W/COVER NOTE FROM RONALD R. GEISLER TO THE AG DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1991) AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE U.S. COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS TO CONSULT WITH THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS CONCERNING REFUGEE ADMISSIONS.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)(5)OAG; 09-19-91 W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4) (8) INTERIM BY: OPR: DATE: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: PAB

Remarks
INFO CC: DAG, INS, APR, OPD
(1) FOR INFORMATION.
10-07-91 CC TO INS (PRICILLA), PER PHONE REQUEST, INS WAS
MISSING THE SECOND PAGE. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

RJF 9/24/91 FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE I910919 5217

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



17 SEPT9

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

Dear Mr. Barr:

The enclosed is referred for your

information.

Ronald R. Geisler Executive Clerk



### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON RECEIVED
September 17, 1991PARTMENT OF JUSTIME

'91 SEP 18 P4:36

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES A. BAKER, III
The Secretary of State

THE HONORABLE JEWEL LAFONTANT-MANKARIOUS United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs

SUBJECT: FY 1992 Refugee Admissions Consultations

In accordance with Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act(the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1157, you are authorized to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress concerning refugee admissions as follows:

- 1. The authorization of 144,000 refugee admissions during FY 1991. This would include 134,000 funded admissions which would be allocated by specific regions as follows: 6,000 for Africa; 52,000 for East Asia (includes Amerasians); 3,000 for Eastern Europe; 3,000 for Latin America and the Caribbean; 6,000 for the Near East and South Asia; 63,000 for the Soviet Union; and 1,000 unallocated reserve. The recommended level is higher than the admissions level assumed in the FY 1992 budget request. The additional 14,000 admissions slots will be utilized only to the extent that funds within existing FY 1992 resources become available.
- 10,000 private sector admissions numbers would also be authorized to be used for any region to the extent that private funding was available to cover the reasonable costs for the admission and resettlement of refugees using such numbers.
- 2. The authorization of an additional 10,000 refugee admission numbers to be made available for the adjustment to permanent resident status of refugees who have been granted asylum in the United States.
- 3. The designation, pursuant to section 101(a)(42)(B) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42), of the following persons who, if they otherwise qualify for admission as refugees, may be considered refugees under the Act even though they are still within their country of nationality or habitual residence:
  - a. Persons in Vietnam.
  - b. Persons in Laos.



....

c. Persons in the Soviet Union.

d. Persons in the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean.

a Buh

cc: The Attorney General

The Secretary of Health and Human Services

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
To: HEADS OF EXEC. DEPTS. & AGENCIES (AG.) ODD: NONE
Date Received: 07-10-91 Date Due: 09-23-91 Control #: X910711126338
Subject & Date
07-09-91 MEMO ADVISING THAT SECRETARY OF LABOR LYNN MARTIN
AND MARTIN L. ALLDAY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY
COMMISSION, HAVE AGREED TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRS OF THE 1991
COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.
ASKS THAT AGENCY HEADS SUPPORT SECRETARY MARTIN AND
CHAIRMAN ALLDAY BY PERSONALLY SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF
THEIR AGENCY'S CAMPAIGN AND APPOINTING A TOP OFFICIAL AS THE
VICE CHAIRMAN. \*\*
Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date:
(1) OAG; 09-17-91 (5) W/IN:

	MCTCTTCG TO.	Ducc.		MCTCTTCG TO.	Ducc.	
(1)	OAG;	09-17-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			DD
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
` '	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For:	AG.		Date Released:	09-17-91	PAB

Remarks
09-17-91 ACTING AG SIGNED LETTERS DATED 09-17-91. ORIGINALS
MAILED BY E.S. ON 09-17-91. E.S. PROVIDED A CC TO CIV/GERSON
AND JMD. (TJ)

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE, AG CHRON



9 July 91

BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HEADS OF EXEC. DEPTS. & AGENCIES (AG.) ODD: NONE Date Received: 07-10-91 Date Due: 09-23-91 Control #: X910711126339 Subject & Date 07-09-91 MEMO ADVISING THAT SECRETARY OF LABOR LYNN MARTIN AND MARTIN L. ALLDAY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, HAVE AGREED TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRS OF THE 1991 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA. ASKS THAT AGENCY HEADS SUPPORT SECRETARY MARTIN AND CHAIRMAN ALLDAY BY PERSONALLY SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THEIR AGENCY'S CAMPAIGN AND APPOINTING A TOP OFFICIAL AS THE VICE CHAIRMAN. \*\* Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: JMD; FLICKINGER 08-19-91 (5)W/IN: (1)(2) (6)DAG; TERWILLIGE 09-11-91 (7)(3) PRTY: OAG; 09-16-91 (4) (8) OAG; 09-17-91

DATE:

Date Released: 09-17-91

Remarks

(1) W/UNDATED NOTE FROM DAG TO ODAG/MARCY & NOTE FROM ODAG/MARCY TO JMD/OSER DATED 08-19-91 ADVISING THAT DAG ASKED CIV/GERSON TO BE THE LEAD & HE AGREED. (EXEC. SEC. BYPASSED.) (PAB) 08-23-91: COPY PROVIDED TO CIV/GERSON. (PAB) (2) W/MEMO FROM JMD/FLICKINGER TO THE AG DATED 09-11-91 SUBMITTING PREPARED LETTERS TO LABOR SECRETARY LYNN MARTIN

Other Remarks:

INTERIM BY:

Sig. For: AG.

AND FERC CHAIRMAN MARTIN L. ALLDAY FOR AG SIGNATURE; THRU DAG FOR CONCURRENCE. (PAB)

(3) ODAG/TERWILLIGER CONCURRED ON 09-13-91. TO AG FOR SIGNATURE. BJ

GJT CONCURRED 9/13/91; TO E.S. 9/16/91 FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE, AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



OPR:

PAB

From: BUSH, GEORGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
To: HEADS OF EXEC. DEPTS. & AGENCIES (AG.) ODD: NONE
Date Received: 07-10-91 Date Due: 07-29-91 Control #: X91071112633
Subject & Date
07-09-91 MEMO ADVISING THAT SECRETARY OF LABOR LYNN MARTIN
AND MARTIN L. ALLDAY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY
COMMISSION, HAVE AGREED TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRS OF THE 1991
COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.
ASKS THAT AGENCY HEADS SUPPORT SECRETARY MARTIN AND
CHAIRMAN ALLDAY BY PERSONALLY SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF

THEIR AGENCY'S CAMPAIGN AND APPOINTING A TOP OFFICIAL AS THE VICE CHAIRMAN. \*\*

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	JMD; FLICKINGER	07-11-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)	DAG; BARR	07-22-91	(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)	JMD; FLICKINGER	08-19-91	1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: DAG	G & AG.		Date Released:	09-17-91	PAB

Remarks
\*\* (SEE E.S. 91062711760 & 91070312254 CONTROL SHEETS
ATTACHED.)
INFO CC: OAG, OAG (DICKMAN), DAG

- (1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING; ADVISE EXEC. SEC. OF ACTION TAKEN.
- (2) W/MEMO FROM JMD/FLICKINGER TO DAG DATED 07-19-91 PROPOSING THAT THE DAG BE THE VICE CHAIRMAN AND REQUESTS

### Other Remarks:

THAT THE DAG DESIGNATE A MEMBER OF THE ODAG STAFF TO SERVE AS PRINCIPAL LIAISON; FOR DAG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL AND DESIGNATION, AND ALSO SIG. ON MEMO TO THE AG ADVISING HIM OF THIS ACTION AND REQUESTING AG APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL.MAU

KMM SAW, TO WPB 7/24/91 FILE: PRESIDENTIAL/CORRESPONDENCE, AG CHRON J910711 2783

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





# Office of the Attorney General Washington, A. C. 20530

September 17, 1991

Honorable Martin L. Allday Chairman Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to inform you that I will serve as the Combined Federal Campaign Chairman for the Department of Justice. I have appointed Stuart M. Gerson, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, to serve as my Vice Chairman.

You may be assured that we will be actively involved in the Campaign and will work with you to make the Fall 1991 Campaign a most successful one.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General





# Office of the Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

September 17, 1991

Honorable Lynn Martin Secretary of Labor Washington, DC 20210

Dear Secretary Martin:

I am pleased to inform you that I will serve as the Combined Federal Campaign Chairman for the Department of Justice. I have appointed Stuart M. Gerson, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, to serve as my Vice Chairman.

You may be assured that we will be actively involved in the Campaign and will work with you to make the Fall 1991 Campaign a most successful one.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General



### **ACTION MEMORANDUM**

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject

Date SEP 11 1991

Combined Federal Campaign

TO: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

FROM: Harry H. Flickinge

Assistant Attorney General

for Administration

Summary:

Letters to the Co-Chairs of the 1991 Combined Federal Campaign for the National Capital Area express Mr. Barr's support of the Campaign and designate Assistant Attorney General Gerson as his Vice Chairman.

Action Required:

Signature of the Acting Attorney General on the two

attached letters.

Due Date/Action

Forcing Event:

September 12, 1991. Department's Chairman and Vice Chairman should be officially designated prior to the date of the Kickoff of the CFC in the National Capital

Area.

DOJ Coordination: Division/Component and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No internal coordination.

Concurrences: Initials

Date

DAG	OLC	OPD	OLA	POA	JMD	
are	х	x	х	х	x	
9/13/91						

External Coordination: Agency and Views (attach comments if other than concurrence).

No external coordination.

Contact Point for

Addition Information: John C. Vail - 514-6788

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106630 Page 56

NARA-18-1003-A-001234

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 9, 1991

'91 JUL 10 P3:37

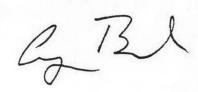
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

This has been a special year for all Americans. We have experienced a coming together, a rebirth of patriotism and service to the Nation. Whether speaking of Desert Storm or the Thousand Points of Light, I am reminded daily that Federal employees have been in the forefront making magnificent contributions. In this regard, the Combined Federal Campaign is an avenue through which thousands of Federal employees voluntarily express their concern for others. It is also very gratifying and rewarding for those of us in top-level positions to be a part of this important and purposeful endeavor by taking on leadership roles in the Combined Federal Campaign.

I am delighted to tell you that Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin and Martin L. Allday, Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, have agreed to serve as co-chairs of the 1991 Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. I am asking that you support Secretary Martin and Chairman Allday by personally serving as chairman of the campaign in your agency and appointing a top official as your vice chairman.

Your commitment and visible support will help to quarantee a successful campaign this year. Together, we must do everything we can to encourage Federal employees everywhere to do their part in support of the 1991 Combined Federal Campaign.





From: DILLINGHAM, STEVEN D., DIRECTOR, BJS ODD: NONE AG. (THRU OJP/GURULE) Control #: X91112219565 Date Received: 11-21-91 Date Due: NONE Subject & Date 11-21-91 MEMO ATTACHING A BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS) NEWS RELEASE SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 20, 1991, REGARDING PROBATION AND PAROLE. A COPY OF THE RELEASE HAS

BEEN TRANSMITTED TO PAO, WHERE IT IS UNDER REVIEW.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: W/IN: (5)11-22-91 (1)OAG; (6) (2) PRTY: (7)(3) (8) (4) OPR: DATE: INTERIM BY: EHZ Date Released: Sig. For: NONE

Remarks CC INDICATED FOR OLS. INFO CC: DAG. (1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-22-91 FILE: PRESS RELEASES (NON PAO)

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106632 Page 1



### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20531

NOV 2 1 1991

'91 NOV 21 P4:44

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTILE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: William P. Barr

Attorney General-Designate

THROUGH:

Office of the Director

Jimmy Gurule

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.

Director

SUBJECT:

Bureau of Justice News Release--Probation and

Parole

Attached for your information is a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) news release scheduled for November 20. It finds that there were 2,670,234 adults on probation and 531,407 on parole in state and Federal jurisdictions last year--which is a new record high.

It estimated that the number of men on probation or parole was more than 3 percent of the nation's adult male population. The number of adults in the United States under some form of correctional supervision, including those in local jails and state and federal prisons, also reached a new high. There were more than 4.3 million such people last year, which was a 7 percent increase over 1989 and a 44 percent increase since 1985.

On any given day last year an estimated one in every 43 adults was under the care, custody or control of a corrections agency--that is, one in every 162 adult women and one in every 24 adult men.

Among the probationers, jurisdictions reported that more than 55,000 were under intensive supervision, with higher levels of contact and monitoring by the probation officer. The supervision of an estimated 7,000 probationers included the use of electronic monitoring. Among the parolees, 17,000 were under intensive supervision, of which more than 1,300 were under electronic supervision.

Texas had the largest number of adults on probation--more than 308,000, and also the largest number on parole--more than 109,000.

At the end of last year six states reported more than 100,000 people on probation--New York, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, Texas and California.

The South had the highest ratio of adults on probation to adult residents--1,643 per 100,000 residents. The states in the northeast had the lowest such ratio--1,198 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Five states reported increases of at least 30 percent in their parole populations during the year--Oklahoma (62.4 percent), Oregon (38.5), Vermont (36.4), Arizona (32.4) and North Carolina (30.7 percent). On the other hand, Rhode Island, North Dakota and Florida each reduced their parole populations by more than 10 percent.

The South had the highest ratio of parolees to adult residents—340 per 100,000 residents. The Midwest had the lowest such ratio—149 per 100,000 residents.

A copy of the release has been transmitted to the Department's Office of Public Affairs, where it is under review.

A copy of the release has also been sent to the Director of the Office of Liaison Services for his information.

### Attachment

cc: William Lucas, Director Office of Liaison Services



ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1991

BJS 202-307-0784

#### Record Number of People on Probation or Parole

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- There were 2,670,234 adults on probation and 531,407 on parole in state and federal jurisdictions last year--which is a new record high, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. The Bureau, a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, estimated that the number of men on probation or parole was more than 3 percent of the nation's adult male population.

"The number of adults in the U.S. under some form of correctional supervision, including those in local jails and state and federal prisons, also reached a new high," said Bureau Director Steven D. Dillingham. "There were more than 4.3 million such people last year, which was a 7 percent increase over 1989 and a 44 percent increase since 1985."

"On any given day last year an estimated one in every 43 adults was under the care, custody or control of a corrections agency--that is, one in every 162 adult women and one in every 24 adult men," Dillingham said. "The growth in the size of the



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offender population that is supervised in the community has paralleled the increases in the prison and jail populations during the last decade. Since 1980, prison and jail populations have grown by 128 percent, while probation and parole counts have increased by 139 percent."

Among the probationers, jurisdictions reported that more than 55,000 were under intensive supervision, with higher levels of contact and monitoring by the probation officer. The supervision of an estimated 7,000 probationers included the use of electronic monitoring. Among the parolees, 17,000 were under intensive supervision, of which more than 1,300 were under electronic supervision.

Texas had the largest number of adults on probation--more than 308,000, and also the largest number on parole--more than 109,000. At the end of last year six states reported more than 100,000 people on probation--New York, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, Texas and California.

The South had the highest ratio of adults on probation to adult residents--1,643 per 100,000 residents. The states in the northeast had the lowest such ratio--1,198 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Five states reported increases of at least 30 percent in their parole populations during the year--Oklahoma (62.4



percent), Oregon (38.5), Vermont (36.4), Arizona (32.4) and North Carolina (30.7 percent). On the other hand, Rhode Island, North Dakota and Florida each reduced their parole populations by more than 10 percent.

The South had the highest ratio of parolees to adult residents--340 per 100,000 residents. The Midwest had the lowest such ratio--149 per 100,000 residents.

Single copies of the BJS bulletin, "Probation and Parole 1990" (NCJ-125833), as well as other information about the bureau's publications may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-301-251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

Data from the tables and graphs used in the BJS bulletin are available to news organizations in spreadsheet files on  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diskettes by calling (202) 307-0784.

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# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

# **Probation and Parole 1990**

By Louis Jankowski BJS Statistician

During 1990 the number of adults on probation or on parole increased to record high levels. State and Federal agencies reported that 2,670,234 adult offenders were on probation and 531,407 were on parole — an estimated 1.7% of all adults in the United States. The number of men on probation or parole was about 3% of all adult males.

The estimated total of adults in the Nation under some form of correctional supervision, including those in local jails or State and Federal prisons, reached a new high of over 4.3 million — an increase of about 7% since 1989 and 44% since 1985 (figure 1). An estimated 1 out of every 43 adults in the United States were under some form of

correctional supervision on a given day in 1990. One in every 24 men and 1 in every 162 women were being supervised.

#### Probation

The probation population in 1990 showed a 5.9% gain over the previous year's count (table 1). The number on probation in the States increased at a rate of 6.1%, while the number under Federal supervision decreased by 1.5 percentage points. The increase in the probation population occurred in every region, with the West reporting the highest gain (9.5%) and the Northeast the lowest (3.7%).

Five States reported increases in their probation populations of over 16%: Delaware (26.0%), Rhode Island (25.6%), Oregon (18.0%), Montana (17.1%), and

November 1991

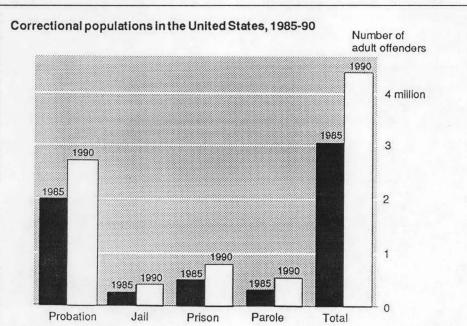
For more than a decade this reporting series has documented the large population of offenders who serve all or part of their sentences under supervision in the community. In 1990, among the estimated 4.3 million adults being incarcerated or supervised by correctional agencies, three-quarters were living in the community.

The agencies that supervise persons on probation or parole undertake challenging work. The probation and parole officers must impress on a growing number of offenders that society requires lawful conduct and that their behavior will be monitored.

Adult probationers are often serving their first criminal sentences, while parolees are re-entering the community from prison. For both groups the community supervision represents a period of testing. The report also notes that about 72,000 offenders on probation or parole were under intensive supervision. This intermediate punishment enables the courts to require that certain offenders be supervised more closely and regularly.

BJS depends on the cooperation of State, local, and Federal officials to report on the vital work of community correctional agencies. I trust that readers will find the results of this collaborative effort valuable, and I hope that we and the agencies can continue to work together in providing the Nation with the latest and best information on its criminal justice system.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D. Director



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106632 Page 7

Table 1.	Adults	on	probation.	1990

Regionand	Probation population,		90	Probation population,	Percent change in probation population	Number on probation on 12/31/90 per 100,000 adult
jurisdiction	1/1/90	Entries	Exits	12/31/90	during 1990	residents
U.S. total	2,521,525	1,637,557	1,489,448	2,670,234	5.9%	1,443
Federal	59,106	20,388	21,272	58,222	-1.5%	31
State	2,462,419	1,617,169	1,468,176	2,612,012	6.1	1,411
Northeast	449,418	219,442	202,854	466,006	3.7%	1,198
Connecticut	42,842	28,738	24,940	46,640	8.9	1,838
Maine	6,851	4,698	4,000	THE VIE CONTROL	10.2	821
Massachusetts	88,529	44,486	60,556	72.459	-18.2	1,554
New Hampshire	2,991	1,775	1,620	3,146	5.2	379
New Jersey	64,398	33,540	25,597	72.341	12.3	1,220
New York	136,686	47,656	39,076	145,266	6.3	1,058
Pennsylvania	89,491	46,111	38,275	97,327	8.8	1,071
Rhode Island	12,231	9,294	6,159	15,366	25.6	1,975
Vermont			1000		9.5	1.00
veillion	5,399	3,144	2,631	5,912	5.5	1,408
Midwest	538,394	392,972	364,127	567,839	5.5%	1,289
Illinois	93,944	58,870	57,115	95,699	1.9	1,128
Indiana	61,177	65,388	58,482	68,683	12.3	1,680
lowa	13,722	346	173	13,895	1.3	675
Kansas	21,675	12,683	12,175	22,183	2.3	1,222
Michigan	122,459	100,151	89,171	133,439	9.0	1,952
Minnesota	58,648	31,394	30,719	59,323	1.2	1,849
Missouri	44,158	25,000	26,836	42,322	-4.2	1,113
Nebraska	12,627	17,767	15,740	14,654	16.1	1,275
North Dakota	1,644	523	436	1,731	5.3	374
Ohio	78,299	59,049	53,968	83,380	6.5	1,036
South Dakota	2,757	3,995	3,592	3,160	14.6	635
Wisconsin	27,284	17,806	15,720	29,370	7.6	815
South	984,909	695,398	638,295	1,042,012	5.8%	1,643
Alabama	25,519	14,251	12,084	27,686	8.5	928
Arkansas	15,552	3,531	3,100	15,983	2.8	924
Delaware	9,701	6,393	3,871	12,223	26.0	2,430
District of Columbia	10,132	8,070	8,460	9,742	-3.8	1,988
Florida	192,731	266,244	248,194	210,781	9.4	2,093
Georgia	125,147	76,042	66,349	134,840	7.7	2,838
Kentucky	8,062	3,030	3,610	7,482	-7.2	274
Louisiana	32,295	13,310	15,414	30,191	-6.5	1,009
Maryland	84,456	44,435	45,993	82,898	-1.8	2,291
Mississippi				San	12.1	450
North Carolina	7,333 72,325	3,138 41,981	2,250 36,477	8,221 77,829	7.6	1,550
Oklahoma			12.394	V. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	.7	1,057
South Carolina	24,240 31,623	12,565 14,405	13,741	24,411 32,287	2.1	1,057
Tennessee	30,906	21,925	20,112	32,719	5.9	894
Texas	291,156	151,767	134,566	308,357	5.9	2,538
Virginia		11,951	9,733	21,303	11.6	455
West Virginia	19,085 4,646	2,360	1,947	5,059	8.9	375
West	489,698	309,357	262,900	536,155	9.5%	1,385
Alaska	3,335	1,993	1,729	3,599	7.9	952
Arizona	27,340	11,978	8,921	30,397	11.2	1,133
California	284,437	173,883	152,620	305,700	7.5	1.389
Colorado	28,037	22,310	19,236	31,111	11.0	1,279
Hawaii	10,960	6,442	5,735	11,667	6.5	1,409
Idaho	4,025	2,024	1,672		8.7	627
Montana					17.1	702
Nevada	3,459	1,873	1,280			
New Mexico	7,065	3,518	2,883	7,700	9.0	851
	5,660	9,650	9,016	6,294	11.2	589
Oregon	31,878	15,742	9,989		18.0	1.777
Utah	5,524	3,596	3,290		5.5	532
Washington	74,918	54,791	44,892	84,817	13.2	2,353
Wyoming	3,060	1,557	1,637	2,980	-2.6	937

Nebraska (16.1%). Six States and the District of Columbia showed decreases ranging from -1.8% in Maryland to -18.2% in Massachusetts.

As a ratio per 100,000 adult residents, the probation population in the South was the highest — 1,643 offenders per 100,000 adult residents. This ratio surpassed that for the Northeast by 445, the Midwest by 345, and the West by 258.

The State of Georgia had the highest individual rate of persons on probation — 2,838 per 100,000 adult residents. Texas, Delaware, Washington, Maryland, and Florida also had more than 2,000 persons on probation for every 100,000 adult residents. At the end of 1990, 6 States reported over 100,000 persons on probation: New York, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and California. Texas reported the largest number of persons on probation, over 308,000. Federal probationers (58,222) accounted for 2.2% of the national caseload.

During 1990 there were over 1.6 million admissions to probation supervision. Of the reporting jurisdictions, Florida reported the largest number of entries with more than 266,000. Entries to Federal probation (20,388) were 1.2% of the Nation's admissions.

Note: Seven States estimated numbers in one or more categories. See the detailed probation notes for further information.



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Table 2.	Aduns	on	parole,	1990

	Parole			Parole	Percent change in parole	Number on parole on 12/31/90 per
Region and jurisdiction	population, 1/1/90	Entries 19	990 Exits	population, 12/31/90	population during 1990	100,000 adul
U.S. total	456,803	358.820	284.216	531,407	16.3%	287
Federal State	21,422	9,790	9,519	21,693	1.3%	12 275
State	435,381	349,030	274,697	509,714	17.1%	2/5
Northeast	110,749	71,214	53,017	128,946	16.4%	332
Connecticut	322	49	80	291	-9.6	11
Massechusetts	4,688	5,774	5,742	4,720	.7	101
New Hampshire	477	408	363	522	9.4	63
New Jersey	20,062	13,019	9,783	23,298	16.1	393
New York	36,885	23,273	17,321	42,837	16.1	312
Pennsylvania	47,702	28,225	19,270	56,657	18.8	623
Rhodelsland	393	276	348	321	-18.3	41
Vermont	220	190	110	300	36.4	71
Midwest	55,773	50,053	40,133	65,693	17.8%	149
Illinois	14,550	16,349	13,228	17,671	21.5	208
Indiana	3,456	2,965	2,643	3,778	9.3	92
lowa	1,900	1,572	1,361	2,111	11.1	103
Kansas	5,089	3,107	2,445	5,751	13.0	317
Michigan	9,890	8,994	6,983	11,901	20.3	174
Minnesota	1,699	2,249	2,075	1,873	10.2	58
Missouri	7,545	4,746	3,095	9,196	21.9	242
Nebraska	490	840	698	632	29.0	55
North Dakota	138	136	158	116	-14.6	25
Ohio	6,464	5,788	4,307	7,945	22.9	99
South Dakota	510	571	461	620	21.6	124
Wisconsin	4,042	2,736	2,679	4,099	1.4	114
South	183,715	117,556	85,498	215,773	17.4%	340
Alabama	5,724	2,225	1,979	5,970	4.3	200
Arkansas	3,657	2,402	2,088	3,971	8.6	230
Delaware	1,013	676	406	1,283	26.7	255
District of Columbia	4,915	3,268	2,837	5,346	8.8	1,091
Florida	2,318	645	899	2,064	-11.0	20
Georgia	17,437	16,611	11,402	22,646	29.9	477
Kentucky	3,133	2,210	2,160	3,183	1.6	117
Louislana	9,177	6,220	6,520	8,877	-3.3	297
Maryland	9,862	7,715	6,385	11,192	13.5	309
Mississippi	3,349	1,657	1,528	3,478	3.9	190
North Carolina	7,559	9,148	6,824	9,883	30.7	197
Oklahoma	1,993	1,990	747	3,236	62.4	140
South Carolina	3,386	1,129	972	3,543	4.6	138
Tennessee	10,511	5,914	5,098	11,327	7.8	309
Texas	91,294	46,476	28,044	109,726	20.2	903
Virginia West Virginia	7,444 943	8,790 480	7,186 423	9,048 1,000	21.5 6.0	193 74
West	85,144	110,207	96,049	99,302	16.6%	256
Alaska	533	542	507	568	6.6	150
Arizona	2,048	4,087	3,424	2,711	32.4	101
California	57,515	91,379	81,332	67,562	17.5	307
Colorado	1,974	2,149	1,727	2,396	21.4	98
Hawaii	1,287	527	389	1,425	10.7	172
Idaho	238	275	270	243	2.1	35
Montana	752	406	347	811	7.8	141
Nevada	2,417	1,620	1,187	2,850	17.9	315
New Mexico	1,151	1,277	1,204	1,224	6.3	115
Oregon	5,794	5,805	3,576	8,023	38.5	379
Utah	1,277	1,244	960	1,561	22.2	143
Washington	9,832	741	958	9,615	-2.2	267
Wyoming	326	155	168	313	-4.0	98

Note: Five States estimated numbers in one or more categories. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. See the detailed parole notes for further information.

#### Parole

The parole population grew 16.3% during 1990 (table 2). Five States reported increases above 30% of their 1989 parole populations: Oklahoma (62.4%), Oregon (38.5%), Vermont (36.4%), Arizona (32.4%), and North Carolina (30.7%). Among regions of the country, the parole population in the Midwest showed the largest percentage increase over the year, gaining 17.8%. The Northeast had the slowest growing parole population, with an increase of 16.4%.

Seven States in 1990 reported a declining parole population. The average decrease for these States was 9%. Rhode Island, North Dakota, and Florida each reduced its parole population more than 10% during 1990.

The Midwest, the region with the largest increase in the number of persons on parole, had the lowest ratio of parolees to residents: 149 per 100,000 adults. The South had the highest ratio of parolees to residents at 340 per 100,000. Among individual jurisdictions the District of Columbia had the highest ratio, 1,091 per 100,000. Texas reported the second highest ratio, 903 per 100,000 adults.

At the end of 1990 Texas maintained the largest parole population of any reporting jurisdiction, over 109,000. The Federal parole population (21,693) accounted for 4.1% of all parolees in the United States.

California's total of 91,379 admissions to parole supervision during the year was the largest of any State. Federal parole entries (1,790) were 2.7% of admissions nationwide.



## Intensive supervision and electronic monitoring

Probation and parole agencies often have several levels of supervision, according to the offenders' sentence and criminal history. The highest level of supervision, usually referred to as intensive supervision, varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction but most often includes frequent contact between officers and offenders. Some jurisdictions also use electronic monitoring, such as devices attached to the telephone system, to ensure that the probationer or parolee is observing the condition of home confinement or curfew.

Jurisdictions reported over 55,000 probationers under intensive supervision — about 2% of all adults on probation (table 3). At yearend 1990, nearly 7,000 probationers were under electronic monitoring — about 13% of all those under intensive supervision. Nearly 17,000 parolees were under intensive supervision during 1990. Of those under intensive supervision, over 1,300 were under electronic monitoring.

#### Adults under correctional supervision

Of the more than 4.3 million adults under the care or custody of a correctional agency on a given day in 1990, approximately 3 of 4 offenders were living in the community:

Supervised in the community	73.6%
Probation	61.4
Parole	12.2
Incarcerated	26.4%
Jail	9.3
Prison	17.1
Total under correctional	
supervision	100.0%

Table 3. Adults on probation or parole under intensive supervision or electronic monitoring, 1990

		Estimated			
	Proba		Par		
Reporting Jurisdiction	Intensive supervision	Electronic monitoring	Intensive supervision	Electronic monitoring	
U.S. total	. 55,722	7,868	16,787	1,385	
1					-
Federal	. 0	85		1	
State	55,722	7,783	16,787	1,385	
Alabama	705	91	5	144	
Alaska	0	0	15		
Arizona	2,232	127		116	
Arkansas	0	0	66		
California	1	1	7,207	40	
Colorado	1,015	248		45	
Connecticut	160	6	10	2	
Delaware	951	93	100	10	
District of Columbia	100	0	198	•••	
lorida	11,215	1,312			
Georgia	2,820	0	422		
Hawaii	22	6	70	11	
daho	141	0	1	1	
llinois	660	1	49	41	
ndiana	111	983			
owa	1	1	269	60	
Kentucky	506	Ó	883		
Louisiana	50	6	1	1	
Maine	95	10			
Maryland	151	0	541		
Massachusetts	0	o	34		
Michigan	1,128	1,801		1	
Mississippi	244	0	112		
Missouri	460	96		38	
Montana	35	19	8		
Nebraska	45	45	37	1	
Nevada	718	25	912	8	
New Hampshire	25	10	41	1	
New Jersey	- 572	263	373	49	
New Mexico	270	135	54	27	
NewYork	3,400	1		16	
North Carolina	1,452	704	437	124	
Ohio	2,341	358			
Oregon	1,033	380	65		
Pennsylvania	10,400	200	1,397	223	
Rhode Island	0	0	•••	23	
South Carolina	1,824	0	426		
South Dakota	50	ő	64		
Tennessee	735	280			
Гехаѕ	7,124	463	2,110	306	
Utah	140	0	199	38	**
/ermont	230	0	34		
Virginia	327	0	426	6	
Washington	1,996	50			
Wisconsin	222	55	222	55	
Wyoming	17	17	1	1	

Note: Counts of persons under intensive supervision reported by some States include persons under electronic monitoring. Some jurisdictions were unable to provide separate counts of parole and probation populations under intensive supervision. The following States reported either not having persons under intensive supervision and electronic monitoring or not knowing their number: Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. . . . No program.

/ Jurisdiction did not know.



The probation and parole populations increased 41.2% from 1985 to 1989 (table 4).

#### Type of release from prison

More than 85% of those released from prison receive supervision in the community. Prisoners enter parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release.

In most jurisdictions the parole board has discretionary authority to release prisoners to conditional supervision in the community based on statutory or administrative determination of eligibility. Usually prisoners must serve some portion of their sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

In other jurisdictions, primarily those with determinate sentencing statutes, inmates are conditionally released from prison when they have served their original sentence minus time for good behavior or program participation: this type of release is referred to as supervised mandatory release. In both discretionary parole release and supervised mandatory release, conditions of the release are supervised by a parole officer, and rule violations or new crimes may result in a return to prison for the balance of the unexpired sentence.

By contrast, unconditional prison releases are those prison releases in which the offender's obligation to serve a sentence has been fully satisfied. Expiration of term, for example, refers to a release from prison after full service of a sentence or after reductions for earned credits. No further conditional supervision in the community is required.

The percent of supervised mandatory releases from prison increased fivefold during the past 12 years, from about 6% of all releases in 1977 to nearly 30% in 1990 (table 5 and figure 2). Prisoners released by a parole board decision declined from

Table 4. Correctional populations: Percent of adult population under sanction and percent change, 1985-90

	Total estimated correctional population		Probation		Jai <del>l*</del>		Prison		Parole	
Year	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population	Number	Percent of adult population
1985	3,011,000	1.7%	1,968,712	1.12%	254,986	.15%	487,593	.28%	300,203	.17%
1986	3,240,000	1.8	2,114,621	1.19	272,736	.15	526,436	.30	325,638	.18
1987	3,460,000	1.9	2,247,158	1.25	294,092	.16	562,814	.31	355,505	.20
1988	3,713,000	2.0	2,356,483	1.30	341,893	.19	606,810	.33	407,977	.22
1989	4,055,000	2.2	2,521,525	1.37	393,303	.21	683,382	.37	456,803	.25
1990	4,350,000	2.4	2,670,234	1.44	403,019	.22	745,157	.40	531,407	.29
Percent change,										
1985-90	44	%		35.6%		36.6%		52.8%		77.0%

Note: The following are estimates of the U.S. resident population age 18 or older on July 1: 1985—175,727,000; 1986—177,807,000; 1987—179,856,000; 1988—181,963,000; and 1989—184,157,000. The 1990 Decennial Census counted 185,105,000 on April 1, 1990. Population counts for probation, parole, and prison custody are for December 31, and jail counts are for June 30 in 1985-89 and June 29, 1990. Every year some States update their report; this table uses the corrected counts. Because some persons may have multiple statuses, the sum of the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison will provide an overestimate of the total correctional population. (See *Technical note* on page 7 for further discussion.)

Table 5. State prison releases, by method, 1977-90

			Percent of prison releases							
				Conditional re	leases					
				Supervised			Unco	nditional relea	ses	
	Total releases		Discretion-	mandatory			Expiration	Commu-		
Year	from prison	All	ary parole	release	Probation	Other*	of sentence	tation	Other	
1977	115,213	100%	71.9%	5.9%	3.6%	1.0%	16.1%	1.1%	.4%	
1978	119,796	100	70.4	5.8	3.3	2.3	17.0	.7	.5	
1979	128,954	100	60.2	16.9	3.3	2.4	16.3	.4	.6	
1980	136,968	100	57.4	19.5	3.6	3.2	14.9	.5	.8	
1981	142,489	100	54.6	21.4	3.7	3.1	13.9	2.4	1.0	
1982	157,144	100	51.9	24.4	4.8	3.6	14.4	.3	.6	
1983	191,237	100%	48.1%	26.9%	5.2%	2.5%	16.1%	.5%	.6%	
1984	191,499	100	46.0	28.7	4.9	2.7	16.3	.5	.9	
1985	203,895	100	43.2	30.8	4.5	3.0	16.9	.4	1.2	
1986	230,672	100	43.2	31.1	4.5	4.6	14.8	.3	1.4	
1987	270,506	100	40.6	31.2	4.4	5.7	16.2	1.0	.9	
1988	301,378	100	40.3	30.6	4.1	6.0	16.8	1.0	1.2	
1989	364,434	100%	39.1%	30.5%	4.4%	8.9%	16.0%	.2%	.9%	
1990	394,682	100%	40.5	29.6	5.3	10.6	13.1	.1	.9	

Note: The data are from the National Prisoner Statistics reporting program. The total releases from State prison are those for which the method of release was reported. Deaths, unspecified releases, transfers, and escapes were not included. Altogether, 419,783 persons were released or removed from State prisons in 1990.

<sup>\*</sup>Other conditional releases include prisoners discharged under special procedures that included early release because of crowding, supervised work furloughs, release to home detention, release to form Arithe 600 Ascate Report Script By Special Script Scr

almost 72% of all releases in 1977 to about 41% in 1990. The percentage of prisoners released after their term had expired changed only slightly after 1977. Depending on the year, between 13% and 17% of all prisoners were released unconditionally after completing their sentence.

#### Probation notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for December 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31. counts: California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alabama - The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count by excluding those supervised for other States.

Arizona - The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count for corrected pending cases.

Arkansas - The State estimated all data.

California - Exits include 13,496 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction.

Delaware — The State estimated all data.

Georgia - The State included 1,945 abandonment and bastardy cases, and interstate compact cases as entries. Exits include 3,621 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States.

Indiana — Exits include 1,435 intrastate transfers and 575 inter-State transfers.

Iowa — The State estimated all data.

Kentucky - The State included 13 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maryland — Exits include 4,875 unsatis-

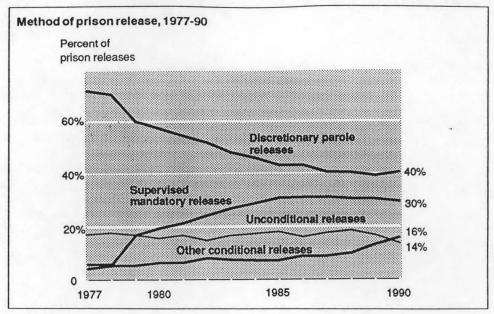


Figure 2

31,079 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitor Program.

Michigan — The State estimated entries and exits.

Missouri — The State estimated all data. Entries include 118 diversion cases without sentence.

Nevada - The State estimated entries and

New Mexico — The State included 1.108 closed semiactive cases and interarea transfers as exits.

Ohio - The State included persons transferred between State and county probation agencies in entries and exits.

Oklahoma - Data does not include those persons on probation with weekend incarceration.

Oregon — Data does not include 6,209 probationers supervised by county agencies.

South Dakota - All data are midyear 1990 counts.

Texas — All data are for August 1990.

Utah - Exits include 207 revocations and discharges and 6 reversals of court orders.

Virginia — The State included revocations. out-of-state cases terminated, and cases

West Virginia - The State estimated all data. Entries include 50 reinstatements.

Wyoming - Exits include 221 bench warrants, relief of responsibility, and inter-State transfers.

#### Parole notes

Because many States update their population counts, the January 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously reported for December 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31 counts: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alaska — The State estimated all data.

Arizona — Entries include 491 interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges.

California - Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases.

Colorado — The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count to reflect 175 cases supervised out-of-State.

Delaware -- The State estimated its figures.

factory closings. The State exclude OIA # 60048 ORTS 16453 Docld: 70106632 Page 12

## DRAFI

Florida — The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year, or more.

Hawaii — Exits include 89 parolees whose maximum sentence had expired.

Illinois — Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised. Entries include 533 out-of-State parolees and 2,060 interstate compact and apprehension cases. The number under supervision by Illinois authorities on December 31, 1990, was 14,973; the remainder were under supervision by other authorities.

**lowa** — The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Kansas — The January 1 population differs from the previously reported 1989 yearend count to include 296 parolees with an active warrant but with a known location. Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending; returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another parole jurisdiction. Exits include 275 absconded, 290 expiration of sentence, 62 pre-revocation confinements, and 229 Kansas offenders supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders (563) apart from the regular parole caseload.

Kentucky — The State included 489 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Maine — The State abolished parole in 1976. There remain 30 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and 25 in prison who will become eligible for parole.

**Massachusetts** — The State estimated entries and exits.

**Minnesota** — Entries include 402 parolees on work release.

Mississippi — Entries include intrastate transfers and 2 work release cases.

**Missouri** — The State estimated all data. Data exclude 283 parolees from local jails.

**New Hampshire** — The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Entries include 92 administrative parolees.

**New Jersey** — Exits include 151 recalled by court and discharged by Parole Authority Decree.

**OVERSIGHT** 

**New Mexico** — The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio — Entries include 139 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 31 inactive cases and 67 interstate compact cases.

Pennsylvania — Entries include 21,271 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 610 parolees from local jails.

Rhode Island — Absconders are removed from parole if and only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina — Exits include 12 pardoned parolees. The State excluded youthful offenders from its counts.

Tennessee — The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count because 189 parolees with an alias were double counted. Exits include 436 inactive parolees whose supervision was terminated.

Texas — Data are for the year ending August 1990. Entries include approximately 12,000 parole releases direct from county jail.

Virginia — Entries include 367 transfers from other States. Exits include 379 terminated out-of-State cases.

West Virginia — Entries include 95 interstate compact cases.

**Wisconsin** — Data do not include parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 15 administrative closings.

**Wyoming** — Exits include 29 administrative closings and pardons.

#### Technical note

To estimate the total correctional populations in table 4, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption is not valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because —

 probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions;  absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before the completion of formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By summing the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons will be counted more than once, consequently the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the over-estimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision.

Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of their admission to jail. Results from the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities also indicated that 21% of the State prisoners were on probation and 23% were on parole at the time of their admission to prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1990, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 452,000, or about 10.4% of the estimated correctional population in table 3. This is an extreme assumption.

Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the doublecount would be an estimated 122,000 inmates, or 2.8% of the total correctional population.

Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

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NARA-18-1003-A-001248

Louis Jankowski wrote this Bulletin. It was edited by Thomas Hester and produced by Marilyn Marbrook, Betty Sherman, Yvonne Boston, and Jayne Pugh. Lisa McNelis, Theresa Reitz, Betty Ford, Diana Cull, and others of the Bureau of the Census managed and carried out the collection and processing of the data.

November 1991, NCJ-125833

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the OJP agencies: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General further establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DILLINGHAM, STEVEN D., Ph.D., DIRECTOR, BJA

To: AG. (THRU OJP/GURULE) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-10-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101017563

Subject & Date

10-09-91 MEMO ATTACHING A BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS) NEWS RELEASE ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON OCTOBER 13, 1991. ADVISES THAT A COPY OF THE RELEASE HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED TO PAO FOR REVIEW, AND ALSO TO OLS FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 10-10-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3) (4)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
(-/	INTERIM BY:		, - ,	DATE:		OPR:
		ONE		Date Released	:	MAU

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR OLS (LUCAS).
INFO CC: DAG.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10/10/91

FILE: PRESS RELEASES (NON-PAO)



9 OCT 91



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics of Justice

'91 OCT 10 A10:46

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20531

OCT 9 1991 EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

THROUGH:

Jimmy Gurulé

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.

Director

SUBJECT: Bureau of Justice News Release--Crime Victimization

Attached for your information is a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) news release scheduled for October 13. It finds that criminal victimizations throughout the U.S. fell 3.9 percent last year. Crimes against people declined 3.6 percent in 1990 and crimes against households dropped 4.4 percent. The findings are a continuation of a downward trend in the number of criminal victimizations that began a decade ago.

The Bureau's National Crime Victimization Survey estimated that there were approximately 41.4 million personal and household crimes in 1981, compared to 34.4 million in 1990.

Criminal victimization <u>rates</u> are also down significantly from those of the survey's first year in 1973. The rate of crimes against people in 1990 was 24.5 percent lower than the rate in 1973. The rate for household crimes during the same period fell 26.1 percent.

The survey measures crimes reported to police and crimes not reported. Almost two-thirds of the survey crimes, including more than one-half of all violent crimes, are not reported. Of all assaults during 1990 -- simple assaults as well as aggravated assaults -- 47 percent were reported to law enforcement agencies, compared to 43 percent in 1989. Fifty-nine percent of all aggravated assaults, the more serious form of the crime, were reported to police during 1990, compared to 52 percent during 1989. (Simple assaults include threats to do bodily harm and attacks that result in bruises or other minor injuries or unspecified injuries with a hospitalization of less than two days. Aggravated assaults include all threats or attacks by an armed assailant and attacks



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106632 Page 16

NARA-18-1003-A-001251

that result in unspecified injuries requiring hospital stays of two days or more or serious injuries, such as broken bones or teeth or serious internal wounds.)

During 1973-1990 the percentage of crime victimizations that were reported to police increased from 32 percent of all crimes to 38 percent, the report said.

The survey estimates both the total <u>number</u> of crimes committed annually and the <u>rate</u> of each crime per 1,000 people age 12 or older or per 1,000 households.

Although the <u>number</u> of completed violent crimes last year increased by almost 11 percent, the <u>rate</u> of completed violent crimes did not increase significantly.

The 1973-1990 percentage changes in the rate per 1,000 households were as follows:

#### 1973-1990

Personal c	rime	s						-24.5%
Crimes of	viol	en	ce					-9.2
Rape								-32.5
Robbery .								-16.1
Assault .								-6.5
(Aggravated	d as	sa	ul	t)				-21.8
(Simple as:	saul	t)						+4.0*
Theft								-29.9
(With conta	act)							+2.1*
(Without co	onta	ct	)	•			•	-31.0
Household o	crim	es						-26.1
_								-41.4
Household !								-19.0
Motor vehic				t				+7.7*

\*These differences are not statistically significant.

A copy of the release has been transmitted to the Department's office of Public Affairs, where it is under review.

A copy of the release has also been sent to the Director of the Office of Liaison Services for his information.

#### Attachment

cc: William Lucas, Director
Office of Liaison Services



#### Crime Victimizations Fell 3.9 Percent in 1990

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Criminal victimizations throughout the U.S. fell 3.9 percent last year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. The Bureau, a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, said crimes against people declined 3.6 percent in 1990 and crimes against households dropped 4.4 percent.

"The findings are a continuation of a downward trend in the number of criminal victimizations that began a decade ago," said Bureau Director Steven D. Dillingham. "The Bureau's National Crime Victimization Survey estimated that there were approximately 41.4 million personal and household crimes in 1981, compared to 34.4 million in 1990."

"Criminal victimization <u>rates</u> are also down significantly from those of the survey's first year in 1973," Dillingham noted.

"The rate of crimes against people in 1990 was 24.5 percent lower than the rate in 1973. The rate for household crimes during the same period fell 26.1 percent."

The survey measures crimes reported to police as well as



crimes the victims said no one reported to police. Almost twothirds of the survey crimes, including more than one-half of all
violent crimes, are not reported. Of all assaults during 1990 - simple assaults as well as aggravated assaults -- 47 percent
were reported to law enforcement agencies, compared to 43 percent
in 1989. Fifty-nine percent of all aggravated assaults, the more
serious form of the crime, were reported to police during 1990,
compared to 52 percent during 1989. (Simple assaults include
threats to do bodily harm and attacks that result in bruises or
other minor injuries or unspecified injuries with a
hospitalization of less than two days. Aggravated assaults
include all threats or attacks by an armed assailant and attacks
that result in unspecified injuries requiring hospital stays of
two days or more or serious injuries, such as broken bones or
teeth or serious internal wounds.)

During 1973-1990 the percentage of crime victimizations that were reported to police increased from 32 percent of all crimes to 38 percent, the report said.

The survey estimates both the total <u>number</u> of crimes committed annually and the <u>rate</u> of each crime per 1,000 people age 12 or older or per 1,000 households.

Although the <u>number</u> of completed violent crimes last year increased by almost 11 percent, the <u>rate</u> of completed violent crimes did not increase significantly.

The 1973-1990 percentage changes in the rate per 1,000 households were as follows:

		19	73-1990
Personal crimes		 	-24.5%
Crimes of violence		 	-9.2
Rape		 	-32.5
Robbery		 	-16.1
Assault		 	-6.5
(Aggravated assault	.) .	 	-21.8
(Simple assault) .		 	+4.0*
Theft		 	-29.9
(With contact)		 	+2.1*
(Without contact) .		 	-31.0
Household crimes .		 	-26.1
Burglary		 	-41.4
Household larceny .		 	-19.0
Motor vehicle theft		 	+7.7*

\*These differences are not statistically significant.

The survey, although national in scope, permits comparisons of victimization rates among regions of the country. The West, as in prior year's studies, continued to have the highest rates for most crimes of any of the country's four major regions. The 1990 rates for some selected crimes per 1,000 people or households were as follows:

	West	South	Midwest	Northeast
Personal crimes	107.8	95.6	97.7	72.1
Violent crimes	34.2	31.1	30.5	21.8
Robbery	5.8	5.3	4.5	7.3
Aggravated assault	9.0	9.4	8.3	3.9
All thefts	73.6	64.5	67.1	50.3
Household crimes	199.8	173.2	148.0	119.3
Burglary	65.2	60.6	49.1	36.9
Motor vehicle theft	24.0	19.7	15.1	24.7



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Males, young people, blacks, Hispanics, residents of central cities and the poor tend to have higher victimization rates than do others, the survey data indicated. For example, last year there were 13 robberies for every 1,000 black U.S. residents, compared to 4.5 robberies for whites and 8.4 robberies for individuals of other races.

The assault rate for people 16 to 19 years old was 63.5 per 1,000 such individuals, compared to 1.9 assaults per 1,000 people 65 years old or older.

Crime rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics were similar with the notable exception of robbery. Hispanics were victims of robberies at the rate of 13.9 per 1,000 individuals, compared to 5 robberies per 1,000 non-Hispanic U.S. inhabitants.

Blacks and Hispanics also had higher household crime rates than did households headed by members of other races.

Single copies of the BJS bulletin, "Criminal Victimization 1990" (NCJ- 130234) as well as other information about the bureau's publications may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-301-251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

Data from the tables and graphs used in the BJS bulletin are available to news organizations in spreadsheet files on  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diskettes by calling (202) 307-0784.

# # #

<sup>91-59 (</sup>I)
After hours contact: Stu Smith 301-983-9354
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NARA-18-1003-A-001256



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

# **Criminal Victimization 1990**

By Lisa D. Bastian and Marshall M. DeBerry, Jr. BJS Statisticians

Persons 12 or older, living in the United States, experienced 6 million violent victimizations and 12.9 million personal thefts during 1990. In addition, American households were the victims of 15.4 million crimes according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).<sup>1</sup> The NCVS measures the violent crimes of rape, robbery, aggravated and simple assault; personal thefts; and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.<sup>2</sup>

 Between 1989 and 1990 the levels of both personal and household crime decreased significantly. Personal crimes declined 3.6% and household crimes 4.4% in 1990. The only crime levels to increase significantly were for the personal larcenies with contact between victim and offender (such as pocket picking) and completed violent crimes.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The National Crime Survey recently underwent a name change. In the future, the survey will be referred to as the National Crime Victimization Survey.

<sup>2</sup>For definitions of the crimes measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey and a description of NCVS operations, see *Measuring Crime*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-75710, February 1981.

<sup>3</sup>Because the numbers in this report are estimates based on a sample, some apparent differences may reflect sampling variation. Such differences are described in the report as not statistically significant or not measurably different. Unless one of these designations is used, any difference described reflects at least a 90% certainty that the difference is not the result of sampling variation. See the discussion on

- Since 1981, the peak year for victimizations, crime levels have dropped overall.
   The NCVS measured at least 18% fewer household crimes and personal thefts and 8% fewer violent crimes in 1990 than in 1981 (table 1 and figures 1-3).
- As with crime levels, crime rates—the number of crimes per 1,000 persons for person crimes or per 1,000 households for household crimes—also dropped between 1989 and 1990. No crime category showed a significant increase in rates for 1990. Rates of personal crime, crimes of theft, including larcenies without contact, and household crime, including household larceny, all declined (table 2).
- Crime rates varied in different regions of the country. For instance, rates of personal theft decreased in the South and West between 1989 and 1990 but remained relatively stable in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 1

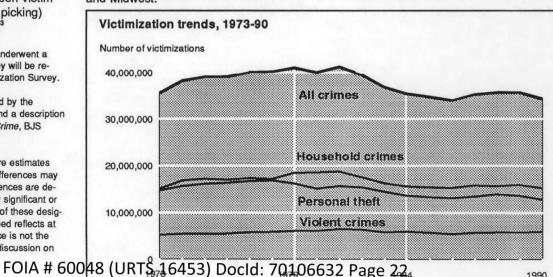
October 1991

The National Crime Survey was recently renamed The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), to emphasize more clearly the measurement of those victimizations experienced by our citizens.

The NCVS measures both crimes reported to the police and crimes that were not reported. Nearly two-thirds of all NCVS crimes, including slightly more than half of all violent crimes, are not reported to the police. This year's survey shows that the reporting rate for violent crime has increased.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D. Director

NARA-18-1003-A-001257



#### Crime decreased between 1989 and 1990

Since 1981, the peak year for victimizations, there has been a trend toward decreasing levels of violent crime, theft, and household crime. The NCVS measured at least 18% fewer household crimes and personal thefts and 8% fewer violent crimes in 1990 than in 1981 (table 1 and figures 1-3).

Table 1. Victimization levels for selected crimes, 1973-1990

		Number of vic	ctimizations (in 1,	000's)	
	Total	Violent crimes	Personal theft	Household crimes	
1973	35,661	5,350	14,970	15,340	
1974	38,411	5,510	15,889	17,012	
1975	39,266	5,573	16,294	17,400	
1976	39,318	5,599	16,519	17,199	
1977	40,314	5,902	16,933	17,480	
1978	40,412	5,941	17,050	17,421	
1979	41,249	6,159	16,382	18,708	
1980	40,252	6,130	15,300	18,821	
1981	41,454	6,582	15,863	19,009	
1982	39,756	6,459	15,553	17,744	
1983	37,001	5,903	14,657	16,440	
1984	35,544	6,021	13,789	15,733	
1985	34,864	5,823	13,474	15,568	
1986	34,118	5,515	13,235	15,368	
1987	35,336	5,796	13,575	15,966	
1988	35,796	5,910	14,056	15,830	
1989	35,818	5,861	13,829	16,128	
1990	34,404	6,009	12,975	15,419	
Percent char	nge.				
1981-90ª	-17.0% <sup>b</sup>	-8.7% <sup>b</sup>	-18.2% <sup>b</sup>	-18.9% <sup>b</sup>	

<sup>\*</sup>Total victimizations peaked in 1981.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>The difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

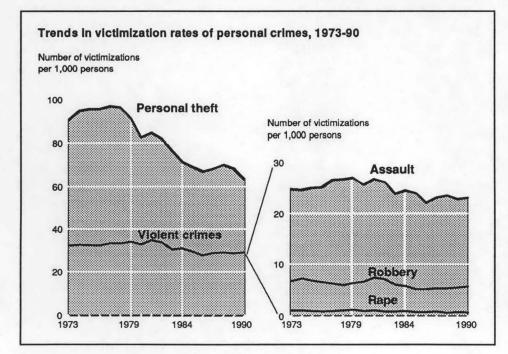


Figure 2

Between 1989 and 1990 the levels of both personal and household crime decreased significantly (table 2). Personal crimes declined 3.6% in 1990 and household crimes decreased 4.4%. Specifically, decreases in the numbers of completed thefts, especially larcenies without contact, as well as attempted forcible entries, and household larcenies resulted in these overall declines. The only crime levels to increase significantly were for the personal larcenies with contact between victim and offender (such as pocket picking) and the completed violent crimes.

As with crime levels, crime rates—the number of crimes per 1,000 persons for person crimes or per 1,000 households for household crimes—also dropped between 1989 and 1990. Rates of personal crime, crimes of theft, including larcenies without contact, and household crime, including household larceny, all declined. Overall, no crime categories showed significant increases in rates for 1990.

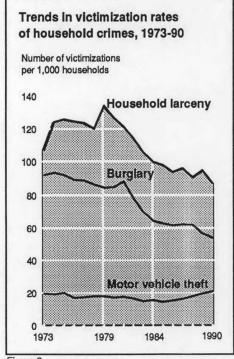


Figure 3

Crime rates did vary, however, in different regions of the country. For instance, rates of personal theft decreased in the South and West between 1989 and 1990

but remained relatively stable in the Northeast and the Midwest (table 5). Although rates of household crime decreased in all regions, these declines

were significant solely in the South and West. There was evidence of an increase in the violent crime rate for the Midwest

#### Trends in crime rates, 1973-90

In several major crime categories, victimization rates have been declining fairly consistently since the survey began in 1973. For example, the rate of personal crime in 1990 was significantly lower than rates for every other year except 1986 (tables 3 and 4). The personal theft rate of 63.8 thefts per 1,000 persons in 1990 was the lowest the NCVS has ever recorded for this crime. This is the result of a declining rate of personal larceny without contact. Similarly, the rate of household crime reached an all time low of 161 crimes per 1,000 households because of a drop in the rate of household larceny. Other crimes have remained very stable over the 18 years that the NCVS has been in existence; rates of personal larceny with contact, for example, have changed little since 1973.

Table 2. Changes in victimization levels and rates for personal and household crimes, 1989-90

	Numbe	er of victimi	zations (1,000's)	Vict	mization	
	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90
All crimes	35,818	34,404	-3.9%			
ersonal crimes	19,691	18,984	-3.6%ª	97.8	93.4	-4.5%ª
Crimes of violence	5,861	6,009	2.5	29.1	29.6	1.5
Completed	2,196	2,422	10.3ª	10.9	11.9	9.2
Attempted	3,665	3,587	-2.1	18.2	17.6	-3.0
Rape	135	130	-3.8	.7	.6	-4.7
					5.7	4.4
Robbery	1,092	1,150	5.3	5.4	77.00	
Completed	744	801	7.7	3.7	3.9	6.7
With injury	300	286	-4.8	1.5	1.4	-5.6
Without injury	443	514	16.1	2.2	2.5	15.0
Attempted	348	349	.3	1.7	1.7	7
With injury	94	110	17.8	.5	.5	16.8
Without Injury	255	239	-6.2	1.3	1.2	-7.1
Assault	4,634	4,729	2.1	23.0	23.3	1.1
Aggravated	1,665	1,601	-3.8	8.3	7.9	-4.8
Completed with injury Attempted assault	586	627	7.0	2.9	3.1	6.0
with weapon	1,079	974	-9.7 <sup>b</sup>	5.4	4.8	-10.6
Simple	2,969	3,128	5.4	14.7	15.4	4.4
Completed with injury Attempted assault	820	931	13.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.1	4.6	12.4
without weapon	2,149	2,197	2.2	10.7	10.8	1.3
Crimes of theft	13,829	12,975	-6.2ª	68.7	63.8	-7.1ª
Completed	12,996	12,155	-6.5ª	64.5	59.8	-7.4ª
	834	821	-1.5	4.1	4.0	-2.5
Attempted Personal larceny						
with contact	543	637	17.3ª	2.7	3.1	16.1
Purse snatching	162	165	2.5	.8	.8	1.5
Pocket picking Personal larceny	381	472	23.6	1.9	2.3	22.5
without contact	13,287	12,338	-7.1ª	66.0	60.7	-8.0ª
Completed	12,491	11,559	-7.5ª	62.0	56.9	-8.3ª
Less than \$50	5,126	4,592	-10.4ª	25.5	22.6	-11.3ª
\$50 or more	6,838	6,453	-5.6ª	34.0	31.7	-6.5ª
Amount not available	527	514	-2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.5
Attempted	795	779	-2.0	4.0	3.8	-2.9
lousehold crimes	16,128	15,419	-4.4%ª	169.9	161.0	-5.3%ª
Completed	13,619	13,072	-4.0ª	143.5	136.5	-4.9ª
Attempted	2,509	2,347	-6.5 <sup>b</sup>	26.4	24.5	-7.3
Household burglary	5,352	5,148	-3.8	56.4	53.8	-4.7
Completed	4,111	4,076	8	43.3	42.6	-1.7
Forcible entry Unlawful entry	1,813	1,816	.2	19.1	19.0	7
without force	2,298	2,260	-1.7	24.2	23.6	-2.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,241	1,072	-13.7	13.1	11.2	-14.5ª
Household larceny	8,955	8.304	-7.3ª	94.4	86.7	-8.1ª
Completed	8,327	7,769	-6.7ª	87.8	81.1	-7.5ª
			-7.9ª	36.0	32.8	-8.7ª
Less than \$50	3,413	3,144	-7.9 -6.2ª	47.2	43.9	-8.7 -7.0ª
\$50 or more	4,482	4,206				
Amount not available	432	419	-3.0	4.6	4.4	-4.0
Attempted	628	535	-14.8 <sup>b</sup>	6.6	5.6	-15.6 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,820	1,968	8.1	19.2	20.5	7.1
Completed	1,180	1,227	3.9	12.4	12.8	3.0
Attempted	640	741	15.8	6.7	7.7	14.7

Note: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households. The population age 12 or older grew from 201,375,630 in 1989 to 203,273,870 in 1990, an increase of .9%. The number of households grew from 94,899,080 to 95,762,680 between 1989 and 1990, also an increase of .9%.

...Not applicable. 
The difference is statistically significant

at the 95% confidence level.
The difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

There were 1.2 rapes per 1,000 women age 12 or older in 1989 and 1.0 in 1990.



#### Table 3. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes

	1070	4000	4004	4000	4000	4004	4005	4000	4007	4000	4000	4000	•
	1973	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Personal crimes	123.6	116.3	120.5	116.8	107.9	103.2	99.4	95.6	98.0	100.1	97.8	93.4	
Crimes of violence	32.6	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6	29.1	29.6	
Rape	1.0	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	
Robbery	6.7	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	
Assault	24.9	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	23.0	23.3	
Aggravated	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.9	
Simple	14.8	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.4	
Crimes of theft	91.1	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5	68.7	63.8	
Personal larceny													
With contact	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	
Without contact	88.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0	66.0	60.7	
Household crimes	217.8	227.4	226.0	208.2	189.8	178.7	174.4	170.0	173.9	169.6	169.9	161.0	
Household burglary	91.7	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9	56.4	53.8	
Household larceny	107.0	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2	94.4	86.7	
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.2	20.5	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Table 4 identifies statistically significant differences between the rates for 1990 and preceding years.

#### Table 4. Comparison of changes in victimization rates for personal and household crimes

	1973-90	80-90	81-90	82-90	83-90	84-90	85-90	86-90	87-90	88-90	89-90
Personal crimes	-24.5%	-19.7%	-22.5%	-20.0%	-13.5%	-9.5%	-6.1%	-2.3%	-4.7%	-6.7%	-4.5%
Crimes of violence	-9.2	-11.1	-16.3	-13.7	-4.6*	-5.8	-1.5*	5.1*	.9*	*	1.5*
Rape	-32.5	-31.8	-32.5	-20.9*	-20.9*	-31.8	-9.7*	-2.9*	-14.6*	*	-4.4*
Robbery	-16.1	-13.8	-23.7	-20.1	-6.2*	9*	11.6*	10.0*	6.9*	7.5*	4.4*
Assault	-6.5	-9.7	-13.7	-11.8	-3.7*	-5.9	-3.9*	4.3*	*	-2.0*	1.1*
Aggravated	-21.8	-15.0	-18.3	-15.4	-1.1*	-12.5	-4.8*	*	-1.9*	-9.8*	-4.8*
Simple	4.0*	-6.7*	-11.2	-9.9	-4.9*	-2.1*	-3.5*	6.6*	1.0*	2.5*	4.4*
Crimes of theft Personal larceny	-29.9	-23.1	-25.0	-22.6	-17.0	-11.1	-8.0	-5.4	-7.0	-9.4	-7.1
With contact	2.1*	3.4*	-3.6*	2.4*	6.2*	13.5*	16.5*	14.8*	21.9	27.9	16.1*
Without contact	-31.0	-24.1	-25.9	-23.6	-18.0	-12.1	-9.0	-6.2	-8.1	-10.8	-8.0
Household crimes	-26.1%	-29.2%	-28.8%	-22.7%	-15.2%	-9.9%	-7.7%	-5.3%	-7.4%	-5.0%	-5.3%
Household burglary	-41.4	-36.2	-38.9	-31.3	-23.2	-16.1	-14.2	-12.6	-13.5	-13.1	-4.7*
Household larceny	-19.0	-31.4	-28.3	-23.9	-17.6	-12.8	-11.1	-7.3	-9.4	-3.8*	-8.1
Motor vehicle theft	7.7*	23.1	20.1	27.1	40.8	35.0	44.4	37.0	28.1	17.4	7.1*

Note: Percent change was calculated using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth.

\*The difference is not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

-Less than 0.5%.

#### High crime rates in the West

The West continued to have the highest rates of any of the Nation's four regions, for most crimes. Rates of personal crime, personal theft, and household larceny, however, decreased significantly in 1990 (table 5).

In the Northeast the rate of personal larceny with contact increased dramatically between 1989 and 1990 from 3.9 thefts per 1,000 to 6.3 per 1,000, or 59.5%. At the same time, household larcenies decreased significantly.

For the Midwest there was some evidence of an increase in violent crimes because of a rise in assault rates. The rate of completed robberies that involved injury to the victim, however, dropped between 1989 and 1990.

Rates of personal theft, larceny without contact, and household crime, including burglary, decreased significantly in the South between 1989 and 1990. The rate of personal crime had a marginal decline.

Table 5. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, by region, 1989-90

		Northe	ast	Midwest			South			West			
	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	
Personal crimes	74.7	72.1	-3.4%	95.7	97.7	2.0%	100.5	95.6	-4.9% <sup>b</sup>	120.0	107.8	-10.2%ª	
Crimes of violence	23.1	21.8	-5.8	26.6	30.5	14.7 <sup>b</sup>	30.3	31.1	2.8	36.4	34.2	-6.1	
Robbery	6.7	7.3	8.5	3.8	4.5	18.1	5.7	5.3	-6.0	5.5	5.8	4.3	
Assault	15.9	14.1	-11.2	21.8	25.5	16.6 <sup>b</sup>	24.0	25.1	4.5	30.2	27.5	-9.0	
Aggravated	4.9	3.9	-20.4	7.1	8.3	16.7	9.4	9.4		11.1	9.0	-19.4 <sup>b</sup>	
Simple	11.0	10.2	-7.2	14.7	17.1	16.4	14.6	15.7	7.5	19.1	18.5	-2.9	
Crimes of theft Personal larceny	51.6	50.3	-2.4	69.1	67.1	-2.8	70.3	64.5	-8.2ª	83.6	73.6	-12.0ª	
With contact	3.9	6.3	59.5ª	2.6	2.9	9.9	2.1	2.1	-1.0	2.6	1.9	-25.4	
Without contact Total population age 12	47.6	44.1	-7.5	66.5	64.2	-3.4	68.2	62.5	-8.4ª	81.0	71.7	-11.6ª	
or older (in 1,000's)	42,687	44,202	3.5%	47,917	46,527	-2.9%	70,683	72,086	2.0%	40,089	40,459	.9%	
Household crimes	126.3	119.3	-5.6%	150.5	148.0	-1.7%	184.0	173.2	-5.8%ª	215.0	199.8	-7.0%ª	
Household burglary	39.1	36.9	-5.5	50.5	49.1	-2.8	68.5	60.6	-11.5ª	60.6	65.2	7.7	
Household larceny	65.7	57.7	-12.2ª	87.9	83.8	-4.6	96.9	92.9	-4.1	128.1	110.6	-13.6ª	
Motor vehicle theft Total number of	21.5	24.7	14.5	12.1	15.1	24.5	18.6	19.7	6.1	26.3	24.0	-8.8	
households (in 1,000's)	19,877	20,507	3.2%	22,990	22,427	-2.4%	33,168	33,962	2.4%	18,864	18,866		

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Crimes of violence rates include rape.

-- Less than 0.5%

The difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>b</sup>The difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

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NARA-18-1003-A-001260

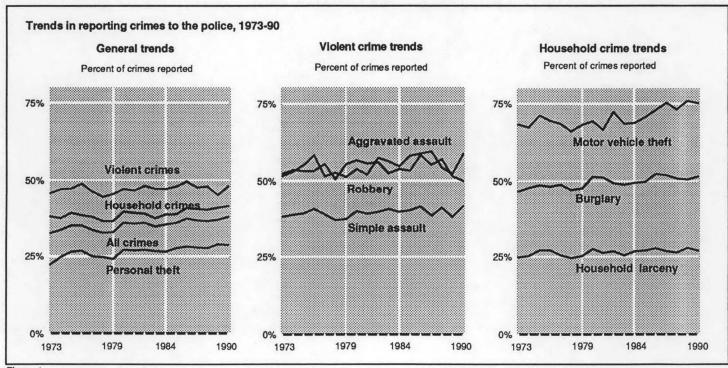
#### Reporting of violent crime increases

The proportion of violent crimes that were reported to law enforcement authorities increased somewhat between 1989 and 1990, from a low of 45% to 48% (table 6 and figure 4). This change is largely attributable to a significant increase in the proportion of assaults that were reported

to the police. In 1989, 43% of assaults were reported; in 1990, 47%. There was some evidence that the reporting of aggravated assaults increased. Overall, 38% of all crimes committed in 1990 were reported to the police, which was not significantly different from the reporting rate of 37% in 1989. Of personal larcenies without contact, 28% were

reported, the lowest level for any of the crimes covered in the NCVS. Reporting rates for the household crimes did not vary significantly between 1989 and 1990. Motor vehicle theft continues to be the crime reported at the highest rate, with three-fourths of these thefts brought to the attention of the police by victims.

		Percent of victimizations reported to the police																
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All crimes	32%	33%	35%	35%	34%	33%	33%	36%	35%	36%	35%	35%	36%	37%	37%	36%	37%	38%
Personal crimes	28%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	32%	33%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	35%
Crimes of violence	46	47	47	49	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47	48	50	48	48	45	48
Rape	49	52	56	53	58	49	51	41	56	53	47	56	61	48	52	45	51	54
Robbery	52	54	53	53	56	51	55	57	56	56	53	54	54	58	55	57	51	50
Assault	44	45	45	48	44	43	42	45	44	46	46	45	46	48	46	46	43	47
Aggravated	52	53	55	58	51	53	51	54	52	58	56	55	58	59	60	54	52	59
Simple	38	39	39	41	39	37	37	40	39	40	41	40	40	41	38	41	38	42
Crimes of theft Personal larceny	22	25	26	27	25	25	24	27	27	27	26	26	27	28	28	27	29	29
With contact	33	34	35	36	37	34	36	36	40	33	36	31	33	38	36	35	30	37
Without contact	22	24	26	26	24	24	24	27	26	27	26	26	27	28	27	27	29	28
Household crimes	38%	37%	39%	38%	38%	36%	36%	39%	39%	39%	37%	38%	39%	41%	40%	40%	41%	41%
Household burglary	47	48	49	48	49	47	48	51	51	49	49	49	50	52	52	51	50	51
Household larceny	25	25	27	27	25	24	25	28	26	27	25	27	27	28	27	26	28	27
Motor vehicle theft	68	67	71	69	68	66	68	69	67	72	69	69	71	73	75	73	76	75







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#### Characteristics of victims

Research by BJS has shown a relationship between certain demographic characteristics and the risk of crime victimization. Males, younger persons, blacks, Hispanics, residents of central cities, and the poor tend to have higher rates of victimization than persons who do not possess these characteristics (table 7).

In every personal crime category males sustained significantly higher victimization rates than did females. Males were more than twice as likely as females to experience an aggravated assault (11.5 versus 4.5).

Blacks were generally more likely than whites or persons of other races, such as Asians or Native Americans, to be victims of violent crime. In 1990 there were 13 robberies for every 1,000 black persons, 4.5 robberies for every 1,000 whites, and 8.4 for every 1,000 persons in other racial categories.

Persons under age 25 had higher victimization rates than older persons. Those 65 or older generally had the lowest victimization rates. The rate of assault was 63.5 per 1,000 persons ages 16 to 19 and 1.9 per 1,000 persons 65 or older.

Although rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics were very similar, there were some differences. The most pronounced was for robbery; Hispanics sustained a robbery rate nearly three times that for non-Hispanics (13.9 versus 5.0). As a result, Hispanics had a higher rate of violent crime victimization, overall (37.3 versus 28.8).

In general, persons from households with low incomes experienced higher violent crime victimization rates than did persons from wealthier households. Persons from households with an income under \$7,500 had significantly higher rates of robbery and assault than persons in most other income groups, particularly those from households earning \$50,000 or more. For the crimes of theft, however, this pattern did not hold. Persons from

Table 7. Victimization rates for persons age 12 or older, by type of crime and sex, age, race, ethnicity, income, and locality of residence of victims, 1990

		Victimiza			ons age 12 or	older	
			Crimes of	violence			
					Assault		Crimes
	Total	Total*	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	of theft
Sex							
Male	105.1	37.5	7.5	29.8	11.5	18.3	67.5
Female	82.6	22.2	3.9	17.2	4.5	12.7	60.4
Age							
12-15	160.3	68.8	13.6	53.3	13.9	39.4	91.5
16-19	187.8	74.4	9.5	63.5	26.2	37.2	113.4
20-24	174.8	63.1	12.3	48.9	16.8	32.1	111.6
25-34	114.0	36.4	7.6	28.2	9.9	18.3	77.5
35-49	76.6	19.2	3.2	15.6	4.7	10.9	57.5
50-64	44.0	7.5	2.2	5.3	1.4	3.9	36.5
65 or older	24.6	3.5	1.5	1.9	1.1	.8	21.2
Race							
White	91.9	28.2	4.5	23.0	7.4	15.7	63.6
Black	103.7	39.7	13.0	26.0	12.2	13.9	64.0
Other	96.7	28.1	8.4	18.9	5.3	13.6	68.6
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	97.2	37.3	13.9	23.1	10.1	13.0	59.9
Non-Hispanic	92.9	28.8	5.0	23.2	7.6	15.6	64.0
Family income							
Less than \$7,500	118.3	51.2	11.4	38.5	13.9	24.7	67.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	89.2	37.0	8.8	27.9	10.2	17.7	52.2
\$10.000-\$14.999	96.6	37.7	7.9	28.7	12.4	16.2	58.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	91.2	29.8	5.6	23.4	7.8	15.6	61.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	85.4	25.0	3.4	21.2	6.3	14.8	60.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	85.2	23.1	3.4	19.3	5.9	13.4	62.0
\$50,000 or more	94.5	20.9	3.2	17.2	4.2	13.0	73.6
Residence							
Central city	122.8	41.3	11.1	29.2	11.0	18.2	81.5
Suburban	89.1	25.2	3.9	20.8	6.3	14.5	64.0
Suburbari				20.5		13.7	43.4

<sup>\*</sup>Includes data on rape not shown separately.

households earning less than \$7,500 had personal theft rates that were not significantly different from persons with a household income of \$50,000 or more.

Residents of central cities had higher rates for all personal crimes than did suburbanites or residents of nonmetropolitan areas.

Certain demographic groups also had higher household victimization rates than others (table 8). Blacks had a significantly higher rate of household crime than whites. Compared to non-Hispanics, Hispanics had a higher rate for each of the household crimes, except burglary.

As for the personal crimes, place of residence was related to a household's risk of victimization. For each type of household crime, central city residents had consistently higher rates than suburban or nonmetropolitan residents.

Households that rented their residence had significantly higher rates than households that owned. Households that rented sustained motor vehicle thefts at almost twice the rate of households that owned their residence, with 29.3 thefts per 1,000 households versus 15.6.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The Risk of Violent Crime, BJS Special Report, NCJ-97119, May 1985.

## Survey methodology and sampling error

The National Crime Victimization Survey measures personal and household offenses, including crimes not reported to the police, by interviewing all the occupants of housing units, which have been selected to comprise a representative sample. Each housing unit is interviewed at 6-month intervals; interviews for the complete sample of households are spread out over the entire year. In 1990, approximately 95,000 people in 47,000 housing units were interviewed about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. These numbers reflect a 97% response rate

Each person interviewed is asked about the crimes he or she may have experienced over the previous 6 months. Because responses to questions may be erroneously recorded, questions may not be answered correctly, or some people may forget to mention crimes, a certain amount of error is inherent to the data.

The NCVS was designed to eliminate as many of these errors as possible.

Another source of error comes from taking a sample instead of a complete census. Since the NCVS cannot question everyone, a sampling error (standard error) is associated with every number in this report. In general, if the difference between two numbers is greater than twice the standard error of that difference. then the two numbers can be declared significantly different at the 95% confidence level. This means that about 95% of the time the two numbers are truly different, and roughly 5% of the time the sample will be imprecise enough that it detects a difference which does not actually exist. Similarly, if the difference is greater than 1.6 standard errors, the results are significant at the 90% confidence level. Everything described in the text as significantly different is at or above the 90% confidence level. If the difference between two numbers is less than 1.6 standard errors, then the two numbers are described as not measurably different.

#### **Preliminary estimates**

In March 1990 the Bureau of Justice Statistics released preliminary NCVS victimization levels, rates, and police reporting data for 1990. For most crimes the preliminary rate estimates were close to the final ones. For example, the rate for aggravated assault increased 1.2% from 7.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons in the preliminary estimate to 7.9 in the final estimate (table 9).<sup>5</sup>

Preliminary numbers indicated that the level and rate of personal crime had decreased somewhat between 1989 and 1990. This apparent change was primarily due to a significant drop in the level and rate of personal larceny without contact between victim and offender. Final estimates for 1990 confirm these preliminary findings and, in addition, show a significant increase in the level of personal larceny with contact.

<sup>5</sup>For a complete discussion of preliminary estimation procedures, see *Criminal Victimization*, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-93869, June 1984.

Table 8. Household victimization rates, by type of crime and race, ethnicity, income, residence, and form of tenure of head of household, 1990

	-		House-	Motor	
	Total	Burglary	hold larceny	vehicle theft	
Race					
White	152.2	49.1	84.7	18.3	
Black	222.9	85.4	101.1	36.4	
Other	182.5	67.7	90.4	24.3	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	247.6	71.8	127.4	48.4	
Non-Hispanic	154.5	52.4	83.8	18.4	
Family income					
Less than \$7,500	178.5	81.5	84.0	13.0	
\$7,500-\$9,999	146.1	60.5	71.8	13.8	
\$10,000-\$14,999	155.2	56.2	77.6	21.3	
\$15,000-\$24,999	160.4	51.8	89.0	19.6	
\$25,000-\$29,999	157.3	50.7	84.9	21.8	
\$30,000-\$49,999	155.5	43.2	90.4	21.9	
\$50,000 or more	156.2	46.3	87.8	22.1	
Residence					
Central city	222.3	74.1	115.7	32.5	
Suburban	141.8	44.3	78.0	19.5	
Nonmetropolitan areas	117.4	44.1	65.6	7.7	
Form of tenure					
Home owned	134.1	42.4	76.0	15.6	
Home owned Home rented	208.9	73.9	105.7	29.3	

Table 9. Preliminary and final estimates for victimization levels and rates, 1990

		per of victim 000's)	nizations	Victimization rates					
	Prelim- inary	Final	Percent change	Prelim- inary	Final	Percent change			
Personal crimes	18,877	18,984	.6%	92.8	93.4	.6%			
Crimes of violence	5,893	6,009	2.0	29.0	29.6	2.0			
Rape	111	130	17.7	.5	.6	18.7			
Robbery	1,115	1,150	3.1	5.6	5.7	3.0			
Assault	4,666	4,729	1.3	23.0	23.3	1.4			
Aggravated	1,583	1,601	1.1	7.8	7.9	1.2			
Simple	3,083	3,128	1.5	15.2	15.4	1.5			
Crimes of theft	12,983	12,975		63.8	63.8				
Personal larceny									
With contact	619	637	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7			
Without contact	12,365	12,338		60.9	60.7				
Household crimes	15,905	15,419	-3.1%	166.0	161.0	-3.0%			
Household burglary	5,239	5,148	-1.7	54.7	53.8	-1.7			
Household larceny	8,518	8,304	-2.5	88.9	86.7	-2.5			
Motor vehicle theft	2,173	1,968	-9.5	22.6	20.5	-9.4			

Note: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers.

—Less than 0.5%.

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NARA-18-1003-A-001263

For household crimes, the preliminary estimates indicated that motor vehicle theft was the only crime to differ measurably between 1989 and 1990. According to preliminary figures, motor vehicle thefts increased significantly, reaching the highest level recorded since the inception of the NCVS. However, final estimates reveal an increase in the level and rate for this crime which is not significantly different from 1989 figures. Further, final data also show that household crime, overall, decreased from 1989 to 1990, as did the level and rate of household larceny.

# Comparison of findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports

The U.S. Department of Justice administers two programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime in the United States: the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the source of this report, and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Because of differences in methodology and crime coverage, the two programs examine the Nation's crime problem from some what different perspectives, and their results are not strictly comparable. The definitional and procedural differences can account for many of the apparent discrepancies in estimates from the two programs. The Department of Justice fact sheet *The Nation's Two Crime Measures* (NCJ-122705) contains a detailed description of the NCVS and UCR.

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the Office of Justice Program agencies: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General further establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

This Bulletin was written by Lisa D. Bastian with assistance from Marshall M. DeBerry, Jr. and Rhonda Keith. Lisa D. Bastian designed the layout of the report. Review, editorial, and post-production assistance provided by Thomas Hester, Joan Johnson, Marilyn Marbrook, and Jayne Pugh. October 1991, NCJ-130234



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NARA-18-1003-A-001264

# 23 Sep.

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DILLINGHAM, STEVEN D., DIRECTOR, BJS

To: AG. (THRU OJP/GURULE) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-23-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092416711

Subject & Date

09-23-91 MEMO ATTACHING A BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS) NEWS RELEASE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 29, 1991, REGARDING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN 1990. A COPY OF THE RELEASE HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED TO PAO, WHERE IT IS UNDER REVIEW.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date:
(1) OAG; 09-24-91 (5) W/IN:
(2) (6) (7) PRTY:
(4) (8)

INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: EHZ

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR OLS.
INFO CC: DAG.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

WBD 9/24/91

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REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

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'91 SEP 23 P3:10

Washington, D.C. 20531

SEP 2 3 1991

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM P. BARR

Acting Attorney General

THRU:

Jimmy Gurulé

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.

Director

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

SUBJECT:

BJS News Release -- Capital Punishment 1990

Attached for your information is a Bureau of Justice Statistics news release scheduled for September 29. It states that 11 states executed 23 people last year. As of December 31, 1990, there were 2,356 people being held on death row in 34 states. Between 1976, when the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty, and last December 31, there had been 143 executions by 16 states.

According to the Bureau's annual capital punishment survey, 244 persons received death sentences throughout the United States last year, and 101 persons who had been previously sentenced to death had those sentences vacated by appellate or higher court decisions. Seven death row inmates died during the year. The number of persons under sentence of death at yearend was 5 percent higher than at the end of 1989.

Since the Supreme Court's decisions in 1976 there have been 3,834 persons who have been under a death sentence. The 143 persons executed represent 3.7 percent of those offenders who were at risk of being executed during the period. About 35 percent of the people under a death sentence have had these sentences removed.

All of the death row inmates being held last December 31 had been convicted of a murder. This population was 58.4 percent white, 40 percent black, 1 percent Native American and 0.6 percent Asian American. The 172 Hispanic prisoners accounted for 7.3 percent of the total. Thirty-two (or 1.4 percent) were female. Their median age was 34 years old.

Those put to death last year had spent an average of 7 years and 11 months awaiting execution. Among those awaiting execution as of last December 31, the median time on death row was 4 years and 8 months.



About 7 in 10 offenders under a death sentence had a prior felony conviction, and 4 in 10 had a criminal justice status at the time they committed the capital offense -- half of these were on parole at the time of the capital murder. About 15 percent of those entering death row between 1988 and 1990 had received more than one multiple death sentence.

Texas had the largest number on death row -- 320 such inmates. Florida had 299, California 280, Illinois 128 and Pennsylvania 121. About 58 percent of the total were held in the South, 21 percent in the West, 15 percent in the Midwest and 6 percent in the Northeast.

Of the 143 persons executed since 1977, 54 were by lethal injection, 83 by electrocution, 5 by lethal gas and 1 by firing squad. Texas (37 executions), Florida (21 executions) and Louisiana (19 executions) accounted for more than one-half of all the executions carried out during the period.

As of December 31, 36 States and the Federal Government authorized capital punishment -- 21 states authorize lethal injection, 13 states authorize electrocution, 6 states authorize the use of lethal gas, 3 states hanging and 2 states authorize the use of a firing squad. Nine states authorize the use of more than one method.

Since 1930, when the Federal Government first began keeping such statistics, there have been 4,002 state and federal executions under civil authority. The most were in Georgia (380), Texas (334), New York (329), California (292), North Carolina (266) and Florida (191). Wisconsin, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Maine, Hawaii and Alaska had no executions during the period.

A copy of the release has been transmitted to the Department's Office of Public Affairs, where it is under review.

A copy of the release has also been sent to the Director of the Office of Liaison Services for his information.

#### Attachment

cc: William Lucas, Director, Office of Liaison Services



#### Eleven States Executed 23 Prisoners Last Year

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Eleven states executed 23 people last year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics announced today. The Bureau, which is a U.S. Department of Justice Agency within the Office of Justice Programs, said as of December 31, 1990, there were 2,356 people being held on death row in 34 states. Between 1976, when the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty, and last December 31, there had been 143 executions by 16 states.

According to the Bureau's annual capital punishment survey, 244 persons received death sentences throughout the United States last year, and 101 persons who had been previously sentenced to death had those sentences vacated by appellate or higher court decisions. Seven death row inmates died during the year. The number of persons under sentence of death at yearend was 5 percent higher than at the end of 1989.

"Since the Supreme Court's decisions in 1976 there have been 3,834 persons who have been under a death sentence," said Steven D. Dillingham, the Bureau Director. "The 143 persons executed represent 3.7 percent of those offenders who were at risk of being executed during the period," he noted. "About 35 percent



of the people under a death sentence have had these sentences removed."

All of the death row inmates being held last December 31 had been convicted of a murder. This population was 58.4 percent white, 40 percent black, 1 percent Native American and 0.6 percent Asian American. The 172 Hispanic prisoners accounted for 7.3 percent of the total. Thirty-two (or 1.4 percent) were female. Their median age was 34 years old.

Those put to death last year had spent an average of 7 years and 11 months awaiting execution. Among those awaiting execution as of last December 31, the median time on death row was 4 years and 8 months.

About 7 in 10 offenders under a death sentence had a prior felony conviction, and 4 in 10 had a criminal justice status at the time they committed the capital offense -- half of these were on parole at the time of the capital murder.

About 15 percent of those entering death row between 1988 and 1990 had received more than one multiple death sentence.

Texas had the largest number on death row -- 320 such inmates. Florida had 299, California 280, Illinois 128 and Pennsylvania 121. About 58 percent of the total were held in the South, 21 percent in the West, 15 percent in the Midwest and 6 percent in the Northeast.



Of the 143 persons executed since 1977, 54 were by lethal injection, 83 by electrocution, 5 by lethal gas and 1 by firing squad. Texas (37 executions), Florida (21 executions) and Louisiana (19 executions) accounted for more than one-half of all the executions carried out during the period.

As of December 31, 36 States and the Federal government authorized capital punishment -- 21 states authorize lethal injection, 13 states authorize electrocution, 6 states authorize the use of lethal gas, 3 states hanging and 2 states authorize the use of a firing squad. Nine states authorize the use of more than one method.

Since 1930, when the federal government first began keeping such statistics, there have been 4,002 state and federal executions under civil authority. The most were in Georgia (380), Texas (334), New York (329), California (292), North Carolina (266) and Florida (191). Wisconsin, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Maine, Hawaii and Alaska had no executions during the period.

Single copies of the BJS bulletin "Capital Punishment 1990" (NCJ-....) can be ordered from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-301-251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

# # #

<sup>91-49 (</sup>D)



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

# Capital Punishment 1990

By Lawrence A. Greenfeld **BJS Statistician** 

Of the 37 States with capital punishment statutes, 11 executed 23 prisoners during 1990, bringing the total number of executions to 143 since 1976, the year that the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty. Those executed during 1990 had spent an average of 7 years and 11 months awaiting execution.

During 1990, 244 prisoners under sentence of death were received by State prison systems from the courts. During the year 101 persons had their death sentences vacated or commuted and 7 died in prison while under a death sentence. At yearend 34 States reported a total of 2,356 prisoners under sentence of death, a 5% increase over the number held at the end of 1989. All prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 1990, had been convicted of murder. The median time since the death sentence was imposed for the 2,356 prisoners was 4 years and 8 months.

About 7 in 10 offenders under sentence of death for whom criminal-history data were available had a prior felony conviction; about 1 in 11 had a prior homicide conviction. About 2 in 5 condemned prisoners had a criminal justice status at the time of the capital offense. Among those with a criminal justice status, half were on parole; the rest were in prison, on escape from prison, on probation, or had pending charges when they committed the capital crime.

For the 821 inmates who had been sentenced to death between 1988 and 1990, those with two or more death sentences comprised nearly 15% of all inmates: 15.3% of the whites, 13.4% of the blacks, and 16.4% of the Hispanics.

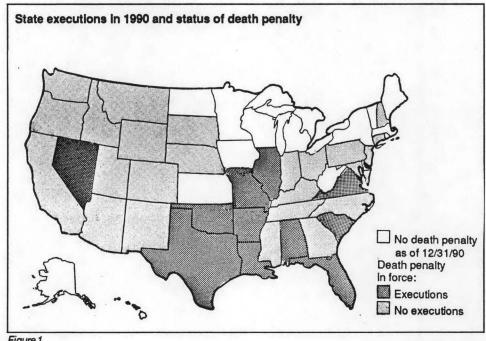


Figure 1

This Bulletin marks the 61st annual capital punishment report issued by the Federal Government. Begun in 1930, this statistical series has provided detailed information on the characteristics of those receiving a death sentence as well as those persons executed. Computerized data for all persons under a sentence of death at any time between 1973 and

through the BJS-sponsored National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. I would like to express appreciation to the many persons in State and Federal corrections agencies and offices of State attorneys general who make this annual report possible.

> Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D Director

September 1991

The majority, 1,375 (58.4%), of those under sentence of death were white; 943 (40%) were black; 24 (1%) were American Indian; and 14 (0.6%) were Asian. Hispanic prisoners (172) accounted for 7.3% of

1990 are available to the public

those under a death sentence. Thirty-two (1.4%) of those under a death sentence were female. The median age of inmates sentenced to death was 34 years.

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### DKAFI

About 58% of those under sentence of death were held by States in the South. Western States held an additional 21%; Midwestern States, 15%; and the Northeastern States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, just under 6%. Texas had the largest number of condemned inmates (320), followed by Florida (299), California (280), Illinois (128), and Pennsylvania (121).

During 1990, 23 State prison systems received a total of 244 prisoners under sentence of death from courts. California (33 admissions), Florida (31 admissions), Texas (24 admissions), and Illinois (17 admissions) accounted for 43% of the inmates entering prison under a death sentence during the year. The 23 executions in 1990 were carried out by 11 States: 4 each in Missouri, Florida, and Texas; 3 in Virginia; 2 in Arkansas; and 1 each in Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Nevada, and South Carolina. Three of these States, Arkansas, Illinois, and Oklahoma, carried out their first executions since reinstatement of the death penalty in 1976. Of those executed 16 were white males, and 7 were black males. Twelve of the executions were carried out by lethal injection and 11 by electrocution.

From the beginning of 1977 to the end of 1990, a total of 143 executions were carried out by 16 States. Of these, 87 (60.8%) were white, and 56 (39.2%) were black. Those executed included nine Hispanic males and one white female. Over the same period, 3,451 admissions under sentence of death occurred, of which 2.017 (58.4%) were white, 1,380 (40.0%) were black, and 54 (1.6%) were of other races. A total of 228 Hispanics (6.6%) were among the admissions over the period. During the same years, 1,335 removals from a death sentence occurred as a result of dispositions other than execution (resentencing, retrial, commutation, or death while awaiting execution). Of those removed from a death sentence, 756 (56.6%) were white, 563 (42.2%) were black, and 16 (1.2%) were of other races. Sixty-two Hispanics (4.6%) were removed from a death sentence during the period.

#### Capital punishment in the courts

In Blystone v. Pennsylvania (decided February 28, 1990), the Supreme Court upheld Pennsylvania's death penalty statute which required the imposition of the death penalty if the jury found that the

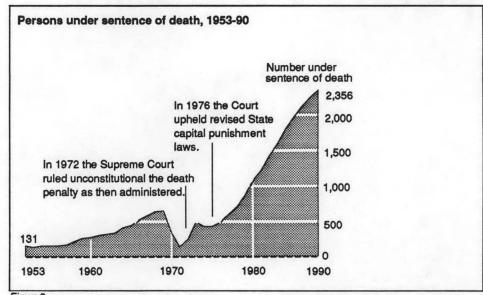


Figure 2

aggravating circumstances outweighed the mitigating circumstances. The petitioner was convicted of first-degree murder for the robbery-killing of a learning disabled hitchhiker. The jury found no mitigating circumstances and one aggravating circumstance — the felony-murder aggravating circumstance. The jury imposed the death sentence as required by law after concluding that the aggravating circumstances outweighed the mitigating circumstances. The High Court considered the Pennsylvania law's approach to capital sentencing by the jury and concluded that although there were some "mandatory" aspects to the procedure in Pennsylvania. the statute satisfied the constitutional requirement that a capital sentencing jury be allowed to consider all relevant mitigating evidence.

The issue of jury unanimity on mitigating circumstances was considered by the Supreme Court in McKoy v. North Carolina (decided March 5, 1990). The petitioner was convicted of the murder of a deputy sheriff and the jurors were given a verdict form containing four questions related to the consideration given to the evidence of aggravation and mitigation. The jury was instructed to consider only mitigating circumstances upon which they could agree unanimously. The jury unanimously concluded that (1) two statutory aggravating circumstances were found to have been present; (2) two mitigating circumstances were found to have been present; (3) the mitigating circumstances did not outweigh the aggravating circumstances; and, (4) the death penalty was appropriate in light of the

The Court held that the required unanimity on mitigating circumstances in the North Carolina sentencing procedure limited the ability of jurors to give weight to any and all mitigating evidence.

Jury instructions on the consideration to be given to mitigating evidence was also an issue in Boyde v. California (decided March 5, 1990). The petitioner, convicted of the robbery-kidnap-murder of a convenience store clerk, challenged the limiting language of California jury instructions which instruct jurors that they "shall impose" a sentence of either death or life imprisonment based upon their decision as to the relative weight of aggravating and mitigating circumstances. The petitioner also alleged that California's Instruction on the consideration of non-statutory mitigating evidence was too general for the jury to sufficiently understand what background evidence should be considered when weighing aggravation and mitigation. The Supreme Court, however, concluded that the language contained in the instructions was sufficiently understandable and did not limit the jury from making an individualized assessment of the appropriateness of the death penalty.

Saffle v. Parks (decided March 5, 1990) questioned whether an Oklahoma trial judge's instructions to the jury to "avoid any influence of sympathy, sentiment, passion, prejudice, or other arbitrary factor when imposing sentence" may have resulted in a failure to properly consider any mitigating evidence which had been presented. The petitioner, convicted of the murder of a gas

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instructions had led the jury to conclude that they should disregard prior instructions as to the consideration to be given to mitigating evidence. The High Court concluded that the petitioner's contention that sentencing decisions in capital cases could be based upon sympathy for the defendant amounted to a "new rule" of constitutional law and could not be applied in a case on collateral review except under limited circumstances.

The High Court applied similar reasoning in Butler v. McKellar (decided March 5, 1990), a South Carolina case which challenged statements given to police about a rape-murder by a defendant after arrest on an unrelated charge for which counsel was retained. The petitioner contended that he was improperly questioned by the police about the murder without counsel present, even though he had received "Miranda" warnings and twice signed "waiver of rights" forms, because the police knew he had retained counsel on the earlier, unrelated charge. After his conviction became final following direct appeal, the Supreme Court handed down Arizona v. Roberson which concluded that the fifth amendment bars police interrogation following a request for counsel during a separate investigation. The petitioner's contention to the High Court was that the holding in Roberson should be retroactively applied. The Supreme Court held, however, that as in the pre-ceding case, such retroactivity would constitute a "new rule" of constitutional law and could not be applied in a habeas case on collateral review.

In Clemons v. Mississippi (decided March 28, 1990) the Supreme Court dealt with the role of state appellate courts in reweighing aggravating and mitigating circumstances after a jury had applied an invalid aggravating factor. The petitioner was convicted of the robbery and murder of a pizza delivery man. The jury, during the sentencing phase, concluded that two aggravating factors were present — the murder was "especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel" and the murder was committed for pecuniary gain and that these factors outweighed any evidence presented in mitigation and a sentence to death was imposed. The "especially heinous" circumstance had previously been invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1988 (Maynard v. Cartwright) because it was too vague. On an appeal, the Mississippi Supreme Court concluded that, after reweighing the constitutionally valid aggravating and

was still appropriate. The High Court found that it was permissible for an appellate court to reweigh the aggravating and mitigating evidence and impose a death sentence. However, the Court vacated the death sentence and remanded the case for resentencing because the State appellate court opinion failed to describe clearly how they did consider the single aggravating factor balanced against the mitigating evidence.

The Supreme Court also dealt with appellate reviews of death sentences in Jonas H. Whitmore, individually and as next friend of Ronald Gene Simmons, Petitioner v. Arkansas et al. (decided April 24, 1990). In this case, the petitioner was a fellow death-row inmate to Ronald Gene Simmons, who had been convicted of the murders of 16 people. After conviction, Simmons waived a direct appeal to the State supreme court for review of his conviction and sentence and in subsequent hearings it was determined that he was fully competent to request such a waiver. Under Arkansas law, such reviews are not mandatory. Whitmore petitioned the High Court to consider whether a third party could be given standing to appeal on behalf of a capital defendant who has chosen to waive any subsequent reviews and whether the eighth and fourteenth amendments require mandatory appellate review. The Court concluded that the petitioner did not have standing to seek the Court's intervention because he was neither an injured party nor was he a "next friend" in the sense that he was acting on behalf of someone who was not mentally competent. The Court's decision, after denying the petitioner's standing, did not have to address the issue of mandatory appellate

In Sawyer v. Smith (decided June 21,1990) the High Court was confronted with the issue of inappropriate comments to jurors by a Louisiana prosecutor during closing arguments. The peti-tioner was convicted of a brutal murder which involved repeated beating, scalding with boiling water, and setting afire the torso and genital areas of a female victim. The prosecutor during closing arguments to the jury pointed out that if the jury decided on a death sentence, the sentence would simply be a recommendation subsequently reviewed by other judges. The petitioner claimed that such statements violated the eighth amendment because jurors were misinformed about their responsibilities in capital sentencing and such statements would render capital

Court had affirmed in a case decided nearly a year after petitioner's conviction became final (Caldwell v. Mississippi). The Supreme Court concluded that the Caldwell decision had announced a new rule of constitutional law and therefore could not be used to attack a conviction which had previously become final.

Lewis v. Jeffers (decided June 27, 1990) also raised an issue relating to the vagueness of Arizona's aggravating circumstance of heinousness and depravity in the commission of murder. However, in this case the Supreme Court found that the Arizona courts had sufficiently defined the types of behavior classifiable as heinous or depraved. The petitioner had been convicted of intentionally administering a heroin overdose and then choking the female victim to death. After she was dead, he continued to beat her causing additional wounds and bleeding and administered this gratuitous violence with apparent relish. The Court concluded that because the Arizona courts had narrowed the circumstances under which heinousness is to be applied, the only concern was whether the State applied it arbitrarily or capriciously. The Court found that any "rational fact-finder" could have attributed heinousness to the petitioner's conduct after the murder.

In Walton v. Arizona (decided June 27, 1990) the Supreme Court confronted the issue of the permissibility of judge-imposed death sentences. In this case, a young Marine was abducted, robbed, shot, and left for dead in the desert. After regaining consciousness and blinded by the gunshot wound, he apparently wandered in the desert for 6 days and died from dehydration, starvation, and pneumonia. A jury convicted the petitioner of first-degree murder and the trial judge found two aggravating circumstances present — murder for pecuniary gain and murder committed in an "especially heinous, cruel, or depraved manner." The trial judge found that no mitigating circumstances outweighed these aggravating circumstances. The High Court affirmed the death sentence concluding that death penalty decisions do not require a jury to evaluate the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, that an Arizona requirement to establish the existence of mitigating evidence by a preponderance of the evidence does not preclude the consideration of any and all mitigating evidence, that Arizona's death sentencing scheme is not mandatory, and that judges may evaluate the relevance of aggravating mitigating circumstances, the death penalty—sentencing unpred-ictable—arguments the factors which have been narrowed through FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106632 Page 38

court decisions. The Court also found that the circumstance on heinousness, which had been defined by the Arizona courts, was sufficiently clear to provide guidance to the sentencing judge on its application.

The Court, while finding the Arizona "heinousness" circumstance adequately defined by the courts in that state, concluded that Mississippi's heinousness circumstance was insufficiently narrowed in Shell v. Mississippi (decided October 29, 1990). The High Court found that the Mississippi court's instructions to the jury did not cure the defect of being overly vague by defining heinous as "extremely wicked or shockingly evil," by defining atrocious as "outrageously wicked and vile," and by defining cruel as "designed to inflict

a high degree of pain with indifference to, or even enjoyment of the suffering of others."

In Minnick v. Mississippi (decided December 3, 1990), a death sentence was reversed after the Court concluded the police interrogation had been improperly conducted. The petitioner, while an escapee from a county jail, was convicted of two murders arising from the burglary of a trailer. After his arrest, the defendant requested and received counsel. However, during an interrogation by a county deputy sheriff without counsel present, the petitioner confessed and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court concluded that the interrogation was improper because once counsel is requested by a custodial defendant, interrogation must cease until counsel is present.

#### Capital punishment laws

At yearend 1990 the death penalty was authorized by the statutes of 36 States and by Federal statute (table 1).1

Two jurisdictions, North Carolina and Oregon, had their statutes struck in part during the year by courts. On March 5, 1990, the U.S. Supreme Court in **Dock McKoy v. North Carolina**, concluded that the capital sentencing procedures, which required juror unanimity on findings relating to mitigating circumstances, violated the eighth amendment by preventing jurors from considering the weight to be given to all mitigating evidence. On January 11, 1990, the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon in State v. Wagner (309 Or 5, 786 P2d 93 (1990)) concluded that juries must

#### Table 1. Capital offenses, by State, 1990

Alabama. Murder during kidnaping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer, or public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime (13A-5-40).

Arizona. First-degree murder.

Arkansas. Capital murder as defined by Arkansas statute (5-10-101). Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of prison, jail, court, or correctional personnel or of military personnel acting in line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of a public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.

California. Treason; aggravated assault by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.

Colorado. First-degree murder; kidnaping with death of victim; felony murder.

Connecticut. Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders.

**Delaware.** First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.

Florida. First-degree murder.

Georgia. Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.

Idaho. First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.

Illinois. Murder accompanied by at least 1 of 10 aggravating factors.

Indiana. Murder with 12 aggravating circumstances.

Kentucky. Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.

Louisiana. First-degree murder; treason. (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113)

Maryland. First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony.

Mississippi. Capital murder includes murder of a peace officer or correctional officer, murder while under a life sentence, murder by bomb or explosive, contract murder, murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, nonconsensual unnatural intercourse), and murder of an elected official; capital rape is the forcible rape of a child under 14 years old by a person 18 years or older; aircraft piracy.

Missouri. First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO).

Montana. Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated kidnaping by a State prison inmate who has a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender. (46-18-303,MCA)

Nebraska. First-degree murder.

Nevada. First-degree murder.

New Hampshire. Contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

**New Jersey.** Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.

**New Mexico.** First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.

North Carolina. First-degree murder (N.C.G.S. 14-17).

Ohio. Assassination; contract murder; murder during

after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation (O.R.C. secs. 2929.02, 2903.01, 2929.04).

Oklahoma. Murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.

Oregon. Aggravated murder.

Pennsylvania. First-degree murder.

South Carolina. Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.

**South Dakota.** First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.

Tennessee. First-degree murder.

Texas. Murder of a public safety officer, fireman, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder by a State prison inmate.

Utah. First-degree murder; (76-5-202, Utah Code annotated)

Virginia. Murder during the commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under 12 years during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations (18.2-31, Virginia Code as amended)

**Washington.** Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.

**Wyoming.** First-degree murder including felony murder.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Appendix II, p. 13, for a listing of Federal death penalty provisions.

be given an opportunity to consider all relevant mitigating evidence and not just such evidence related to the crime and required a fourth question on general mitigation be added to the list of jury instructions. Most inmates under sentence of death in Oregon had their sentences removed as a result and were remanded for resentencing. No jurisdictions enacted new legislation authorizing the death penalty during the year.

## Statutory changes

During 1990, 11 States revised statutory provisions relating to the death penalty. Two States changed the method of execution to lethal injection, three States added drug-related murders to the list of capital murder provisions, and two States added exclusions to capital murder for mentally retarded offenders or offenders less than 16 years old. Two States also added new aggravating factors relating to the age of the victim (less than 18 years old), premeditation, and murders arising from burglaries. By State, these statutory changes were as follows:

Colorado - added life without the possibility of parole to the list of sentencing options and incorporated intentional murders of victims under the age of 18 and intentional murders in furtherance of illegal drug sales or distribution as aggravating factors.

Illinois — added drug conspiracy, residential burglary, and having a preconceived plan as aggravating factors.

Indiana - technical correction of crossreferences to kidnaping and criminal confinement statutes under the list of aggravating circumstances.

Louisiana - changed the method of execution to lethal injection for those sentenced on or after January 1, 1991.

Missouri — added an exclusion from capital sentencing for first-degree murder committed by persons under the age of 16.

New Hampshire — Revised the listing of capital murder offenses and all procedures relating to capital murder (revisions became effective on January 1, 1991).

Pennsylvania — repealed the statute authorizing electrocution as the method of execution and added a new statute authorizing lethal injection.

## Table 2. Method of execution, by State, 1990

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethalgas	Hanging	Firingsquad
Arkansas <sup>a,b</sup> Colorado Delaware Idaho <sup>a</sup> Illinois Mississippi <sup>a,d</sup> Mississippi <sup>a,d</sup> Montana <sup>a</sup> Nevada New Hampshire <sup>a,c</sup> New Jersey New Mexico North Carolina <sup>a</sup> Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Dakota Texas Utah <sup>a</sup> Washington <sup>a</sup>	Alabama Arkansas Connecticut Florida Georgia Indiana Kentucky Louisiana Nebraska Ohiof South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	Arizona California Maryland Mississippi <sup>a,d</sup> Missouri <sup>a</sup> North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	Montana <sup>a</sup> New Hampshire <sup>a,d</sup> Washington <sup>a</sup>	Idaho <sup>a</sup> Utah <sup>a</sup>

Note: Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which they are performed.

Authorizes 2 methods of execution.

Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 7/4/83; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal

injection could not be given.

Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after 7/1/84; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

\*All death sentences imposed on or after January 1, 1991 in Louisiana will be carried out by lethal injection. Sentences imposed prior to that date will be carried out by electrocution (La. R.S. 15:569). On 6/13/89 the Ohio Legislature passed a bill to adopt lethal injection as the method of execution. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on 7/3/89. The House voted to override the veto but the Senate failed to vote on the override before the end of the session.

## Table 2 Minimum age cuthorized for conital nunichment wagrand 1990

	monzed for capital punishment,	, canonia, rocc
Age less than 18	Age 18	None specified
Arkansas (14) <sup>a</sup> Georgia (17) Indiana (16) Kentucky (16) Louisiana (16) <sup>c</sup> Mississippi (16) <sup>d</sup> Missouri (14) Montana Nevada (16) New Hampshire (17) North Carolina Oklahoma (16) South Dakota	California Colorado Connecticut <sup>b</sup> Illinois Maryland New Jersey New Mexico Ohio Oregon Tennessee Federal system <sup>b</sup>	Alabama Arizona Delaware Florida Idaho Nebraska <sup>®</sup> Pennsylvania South Carolina Washington

Note: Ages at the time of the capital offense were indicated by the offices of the State attorneys

general. See Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(b)(1)(Repl. 1991)

See Conn. Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).

Texas (17)

Virginia (15) Wyoming (16)

Utah (16)

cInterpretation of attorney general's office based on La. R.S. 13:1571.1.

Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective

age is 16 based on an interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the attorney general's office.

Age can be a statutory mitigating factor.
Youths as young as 12 may be tried as adults, but

age less than 18 is a mitigating factor.

Age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; then, the age may be 14.
Age 18; less than 18 but not younger than 14 if

waived from juvenile court.

Age 10, but only after a transfer hearing to try a juvenile as an adult.

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South Dakota - revised language on the procedures to be used in giving instructions to jurors.

Tennessee — added a new section which prohibits the imposition of a death sentence to defendants convicted of first-degree murder who are found to have been mentally retarded at the time of the offense and

provides for the consideration of diminished Intellectual capacity as a mitigating circumstance.

Virginia - added willful, deliberate, and premeditated killings arising from violations of controlled substances statutes to the definitions of capital murder.

Washington — detailed procedures to be used for setting execution dates after a stay of execution has been terminated or vacated.

### Method of execution

At yearend 1990 lethal injection (21 States) and electrocution (13 States) were the most

Toble 4	Delganore under contant	a of dooth by mailan	Ciata and was	e, vearend 1989 and 1990
I aprie 4.	Prisoners under seniend	a oi deam. Dy redion	. Julie, and race	s. Vedreilu 1808 allu 1880

		rs under se 12/31/89	ntence		d under e of death			d from dea			Prisoner Executed of death			rs under sentence	
Region and State	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
					3717	7									
U.S. total	2,243	1,308	898	244	147	94	108	64	42	23	16	7	2,356	1,375	943
Federal <sup>e</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	2,243	1,308	898	244	147	94	108	64	42	23	16	7	2,356	1,375	943
		.,000													
Northeast	134	52	81	13	6	7	14	6	8	0	0	0	133	52	80
Connecticut	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NewJersey	18	7	11	3	1	2	11	4	7	0	0	0	10	4	6
	144	43	70	10	5	5	3	2	1	Ö	ő	Ö	121	46	74
Pennsylvania	144	43	70	10	5	5	3	2		U	U	U	121	40	14
Midwest	348	167	179	34	15	19	13	5	8	5	4	1	364	173	189
Illinois	119	45	74	17	5	12	7	0	7	1	1	0	128	49	79
Indiana		30	17	3	3	0	2	1	1	ó	o	Ö	48	32	16
	47														
Missouri	72	41	31	6	3	3	2	2	0	4	3	1	72	39	33
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	3
Ohio	98	43	54	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	105	46	58
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,298	759	516	144	88	56	56	34	20	17	11	6	1,369	802	546
Alabama	106	52	53	14	6	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	117	58	58
Arkansas			10	7	4	3	5	4	1	2	2	ó	33	21	12
	33	23	100												
Delaware	7	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	4
Florida	285	187	98	31	21	10	13	12	1	4	3	1	299	193	106
Georgia	90	46	44	14	7	7	6	2	4	0	0	0	98	51	47
Kentucky	26	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	20	6
Louisiana	35	16	19	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	31	14	17
Maryland	15	3	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	16
Mississippi	40	18	22	10	2	8	3	2	1	0	0	0	47	18	29
North Carolina	83	41	37	14	9	5	13	5	7	Ö	o	o	84	45	35
		78		9		3	2		ó	1	1	0	118	81	28
Oklahoma	112		25		6			2				_			
South Carolina	41	19	22	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	42	18	24
Tennessee	76	48	26	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	56	26
Texas	306	185	116	24	19	5	6	4	2	4	2	2	320	198	117
Virginia	43	21	21	6	5	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	45	24	21
West	463	330	122	53	38	12	25	19	6	1	1	0	490	348	128
Arizona	84	76	6	11	8	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	91	81	7
California	253	153	94	33	23	8	6	3	3	0	0	0	280	173	99
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	o	o	0	0	o	0	3	3	0
Idaho	18	18	0	1	1	0	ő	ő	0	o	0	o	19	19	o
Montana	8	5	1	ó	ó	o	2	1	1	o	0	0	6	4	0
										-					
Nevada	53	39	14	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	57	11	16
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	23	20	3	0	0	0	13	12	1	0	0	0	10	8	2
Utah	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	3
Washington	7	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	1
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

Note: States not listed and the District of Columbia did not authorize the death penalty as of 12/31/89. Some figures shown for yearend 1989 are revised from those reported in Capital Punishment, 1989, NCJ-124545. The revised figures include 20 inmates who either were reported late to the National Prisoner Statistics Program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities on 12/31/89 (4 in Illinois, 4 in Texas, 3 in Oklahoma, 3 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Georgia, and 1 each in Florida, Idaho, Nevada, and Tennessee) and exclude 27 inmates who were relieved of the death sentence on or before 12/31/89 (5 in Florida, 5 in North Carolina, 4 in Mississippi, 3 in Kentucky, 2 in Georgia, 2 in Texas, and 1 each in California, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina).

includes 5 deaths due to natural causes. Includes 5 deaths due to natural causes (2 in California and 1 each in Pennsylvania,

Nebraska, and Georgia), 1 suicide in Arkansas, and 1 murder by another inmate in Texas. Totals include persons of other races.

Excludes 5 males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.
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common methods of execution authorized (table 2). Six States authorized lethal gas; three States, hanging; and two States, a firing squad. Nine States authorized more than one method — lethal injection and an alternative method — generally at the election of the condemned prisoner or based on the date of sentencing.

Some States have stipulated an alternative to lethal injection, anticipating that it may be found unconstitutional. Each of the other four methods, previously challenged on eighth amendment grounds as cruel and unusual punishment, has been found to be constitutional. The method of execution for Federal offenders is that of the State in which the execution takes place.

### **Automatic review**

Of the 36 States with capital punishment statutes at yearend 1990, 34 provided for an automatic review of all death sentences. Arkansas and Ohio<sup>2</sup> had no specific provisions for automatic review. The Federal death penalty statute does not provide for automatic review after a sentence of death is imposed. While most of the 34 States authorized an automatic review of both the conviction and sentence, Idaho and

Indiana require review of the sentence only. 3

Typically the review is undertaken regardless of the defendant's wishes and is conducted by the State's highest appellate court. If either the conviction or the sentence is vacated, the case may be remanded to the trial court for additional proceedings or for retrial. It is possible that, as a result of retrial or resentencing, the death sentence may be reimposed.

## Minimum age

Nine States at the end of 1990 did not specify a minimum age at the time of the offense for which the death penalty may be imposed (table 3). In some States the minimum age is set forth in the statutory provisions that determine the age at which a juvenile may be transferred to criminal court for trial as an adult. Ten States and the Federal death penalty statute specify a minimum age of 18; the remaining States have indicated various ages of eligibility between 14 and 17.

## Prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 1990

A total of 34 States reported 2,356 prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 1990, an increase of 113 or 5% over the count at the end of 1989 (table

4). States with the largest number of prisoners under sentence of death were Texas (320), Florida (299), California (280), Illinois (128), and Pennsylvania (121).

Although 36 States (covering 78% of the Nation's adult population) had statutes authorizing the death penalty, 2 of these reported no prisoners under sentence of death at yearend (New Hampshire and South Dakota).

Of the 2,356 persons under sentence of death, 1,369 (58.1%) were in Southern States, 490 (20.8%) were in Western States, 364 (15.4%) were in States in the Midwest, and 133 (5.6%) were confined in the Northeastern States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

During the year the largest percentage increase in the number of prisoners under sentence of death occurred in Western States with growth of 5.8% (an additional 27 offenders), followed by an increase of 5.5% (71 additional offenders) in the South, an increase of 4.6% (16 additional offenders) in the Midwest, and a decline of 1 prisoner in the Northeast. Six States reported a decline in the number of prisoners at the end of 1990, compared to a year earlier: Oregon reported 13 fewer than at the end of 1989; New Jersey reported a decline of 8 prisoners; Louisiana reported 4 fewer than in 1989; Montana indicated the number

Table 5. Hispanics and women under sentence	of death, by State, 1989 and 1990
---	-----------------------------------

	Under senter of death, 12/3		Received under sentence of death						
	Hispanics	Women	Hispanics	Women	Hispanics	Women	Hispanics		
U.S. total	156	28	20	7	4	3	172	32	
Alabama	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Arizona	17	0	2	0	0	0	19	0	
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0 -	1	0	
California	35	0	4	1	2	0	37	1	
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Florida	24	2	4	1	0	1	28	2	
Georgia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Illinois	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Kentucky	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Mississippi	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	
Nevada	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	
Missduri	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
North Carolina	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	5	
Ohio	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	
Oklahoma	4	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	
Oregon	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	
South Carolina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Tennessee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Texas	44	3	7	0	0	0	51	3	
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	

No women or Hispanics were executed during 1990.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>ORC Section 2929.05 provides for review by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court "upon appeal."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>In Idaho, review of the conviction must be appealed or forfeited. In Indiana, a defendant may waive review of the conviction.

declined by 2 prisoners; and, Delaware and Nebraska each had 1 less prisoner under sentence of death at the end of 1990.

During 1990 the number of whites under sentence of death increased from 1,308 to 1375, the number of blacks increased from 898 to 943, and the number of persons of other races (American Indians, Asians, or Pacific Islanders) increased from 37 to 38.

The number of Hispanics grew from 156 to 172, and the number of women increased from 28 to 32, over the year (table 5). During the year, 20 Hispanics were received under sentence of death, 4 were removed from death row, and none was executed. The largest numbers of Hispanic prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 1990, were in Texas (51), California (37), Florida (28), and Arizona (19). The 32 women under sentence of death at yearend 1990 were held in 14 States. Alabama (5), North Carolina (5), Ohio (4), and Oklahoma (4) held the largest numbers of women under a death sentence. Since 1977 one woman has been executed. The race of women under sentence of death at yearend 1990, by State, is as follows:

		Women		
State	Total	White	Black	
Total	32	20	12	
Alabama	5	3	2	
North Carolina	5	5	0	
Ohio	4	0	4	
Oklahoma	4	3	1	
Texas	3	2	1	
Florida	2	2	0	
Mississippi	2	0	2	
California	1	1	0	
Kentucky	1	1	0	
Missouri	1	1	0	
Nevada	1	0	1	
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	
South Carolina	1	1	0	
Tennessee	1	1	0	

Nearly 99% (2,324) of those under a sentence of death were males, and the majority, 58.4%, were white (table 6). Blacks constituted 40.0% of those under sentence of death, and another 1.6% were American Indians (24) or Asian Americans (14). Of those for whom ethnicity was known, just under 8% were Hispanic.

The race and sex of those under sentence of death at yearend 1989 were as follows:

	White	Black	Other
Male	1,355	931	38
Female	20	12	0

A slightly higher percentage of the inmates

Table 6. Demographic profile of prisoners under sentence of death, 1990

	Prison	ers under sentence of deat	th, 1990	
Characteristic	Yearend	Admissions	Removals	_
Total number under				
sentence of death	2,356	244	131	
Sex				
Male	98.6%	97.1%	97.7%	
Female	1.4	2.9	2.3	
Race				
White	58.4%	60.2%	61.1%	
Black	40.0	38.5	37.4	
Other*	1.6	1.2	1.5	
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	7.9%	8.7%	3.4%	
Non-Hispanic	92.1	91.3	96.6	
Education				
7th grade or less	8.6%	5.6%	13.6%	
8th	9.0	7.2	7.3	
9th-11th	37.3	35.6	29.1	
12th	35.1	36.7	39.1	
Anycollege	10.1	15.0	10.9	
Median education	11th grade	12th grade	12th grade	
Marital status				
Married	28.9%	28.6%	29.1%	
Divorced/separated	23.0	22.6	30.8	
Widowed	2.4	5.5	2.6	
Never married	45.7	43.2	37.6	

Note: Percentage and median calculations are based on those cases for which data were reported. Missing data by category were as follows:

	Yearend	Admissi	ons Removals
	1990	1990	1990
Ethnicity	188	13	12
Education	279	64	21
Marital status	172	45	14

\*Consists of 24 American Indians and 14 Asians present at yearend 1990, 2 American Indians and 1 Asian admitted during 1990, and 1 American Indian and 1 Asian removed during 1990.

Table 7. Age at time of capital sentencing and current age of	prisoners
under sentence of death, 12/31/90	

	Prisoners under sentence of death						
	At time of s	entencing	On Decemb	er31,1990			
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total under sentence							
of death on 12/31/90	2,356	100%	2,356	100%			
17 or younger	7	.3	1	-			
18-19	85	3.6	7	.3			
20-24	596	25.3	168	7.1			
25-29	622	26.4	474	20.1			
30-34	461	19.6	636	27.0			
35-39	285	12.1	429	18.2			
40-44	162	6.9	311	13.2			
45-49	74	3.1	188	8.0			
50-54	33	1.4	78	3.3			
55-59	19	.8	32	1.4			
60 or older	12	.5	32	1.4			
Median		29		34			

Note: The voungest person under sentence of death was a white inmate in Alabama born in January 1973 and sentenced to death in February 1990. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white inmate in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1983. - Less than 0.0005.

under sentence of death, for where IAO# 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106632 Page 43

mation on education was available, had attended some college (10.1%) compared to those who had not gone beyond seventh grade (8.6%). The median level of education was 11th grade. Less than a third (28.9%) of the condemned inmates for whom data on marital status were available were married. Nearly half (45.7%) of those under sentence of death had never been married.

The median age of those under sentence of death was nearly 34 years (table 7). About 0.3% were under age 20, and 2.8% were 55 or older. The youngest offender under sentence of death was 17 years old (born January 1973); the oldest was 75 years old (born September 1915). At the time their sentences were imposed, seven of those under sentence of death had been less than age 18. More than half of the inmates under sentence at the end of 1990 had been between 20 and 29 years old when they received their death sentences.

## Entries and removals of persons under sentence of death

During 1990, 22 State prison systems reported receiving prisoners under sentence of death (table 4). California reported the largest number (33), followed by Florida (31), Texas (24), and Illinois (17).

Of the 244 prisoners received under sentence of death — all were convicted of murder; 141 were white males, 93 were black males, 2 were American Indian males, 1 was an Asian male, 6 were white females, and 1 was a black female; 20 were Hispanics.

Twenty-two States reported a total of 101 persons whose sentence of death was vacated or commuted. Florida, North Carolina, and Oregon each reported 13 exits and New Jersey 11 departures from death row due to vacated sentences. One state, Georgia, reported a single commutation of a death sentence.

Of the 101 persons whose death sentence was vacated, commuted, or removed during 1990 — 66 had their sentences vacated but their convictions upheld by a higher court; 34 had both their convictions and sentences vacated; and, 1 had his sentence commuted.

At yearend, 32 of the 101 were serving a reduced sentence (30 to life imprisonment, 2 to a sentence of more than 20 years), 28 were awaiting a new trial, 36 were awaiting resentencing, and 5 had further prosecution dropped.

In addition, seven persons died while under sentence of death in 1990. Five of these deaths resulted from natural causes — two in California and one each in Georgia, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. Texas reported one death due to a murder by another inmate, and Arkansas reported one death by suicide.

From 1977, the year after the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty, through 1990, there were 3,451 persons admitted to State prisons under a sentence of death; 1,335 persons had their death sentences removed over the same period as a result of appellate court decisions and higher court reviews, commutations, or death while under sentence; and 143 persons were executed. Among death-sentence admissions, 2,017 (58.4%) were white, 1,380 (40.0%) were black, and 54 (1.6%) were of other races. Among those removed from a death sentence other than by execution, 756 (56.6%) were white, 563 (42.2%) were black, and 16 (1.2%) were of other races. Of the 143 executed, 87 (60.8%) were white, and 56 (39.2%) were black.

## Criminal history of inmates under sentence of death in 1990

Among those under sentence of death at yearend 1990 for whom criminal-history information was available, 69% had a history of felony convictions (table 9).

Among those for whom information on prior homicide convictions was available, 8.7% had a previous conviction for that crime.

Table 9. Criminal-history profile of prisoners under sentence of death, by race, 1990

		1	Number			Pe	rcent	
	Allraces	White	Black	Hispanic	Allraces	White	Black	Hispanio
Total	2,356	1,215	933	172	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prior felony convictio	ns							
Yes	1,522	757	642	105	69.2%	66.5%		64.4%
No	678	382	222	58	30.8	33.5	25.7	35.6
Not reported	156	76	69	9				
Prior homicide convic	ctions							
Yes	179	83	76	15	8.7%	7.8%	9.4%	9.9%
No	1,880	981	736	136	91.3	92.2	90.6	90.1
Not reported	297	151	121	21				
Legal status at time								
of capital offense								
Charges pending	139	78	50	7	6.8%	7.3%	6.2%	4.8%
Probation	161	92	57	10	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.8
Parole	417	171	205	37	20.3	16.0	25.5	25.3
Prison escapee	36	21	12	2	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4
Prison inmate	64	33	24	7	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.8
Other status <sup>c</sup>	28	16	10	1	1.4	1.5	1.2	.7
None	1,206	658	445	82	58.8	61.6	55.4	56.2
Notreported	305	146	130	26				

Percents are based on those offenders for whom data were reported.



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In prior years, movements have been reported rather than the number of unique individuals. The same individual may have had several movements entering or exiting death row. Over the period from 1977 to 1990, the 3,451 persons admitted under sentence of death had 3,590 admission movements. Over the period, there were 1,511 release movements and 1,335 persons actually removed. Race data are based on individuals and not movements.

Includes whites, blacks, Hispanicsand persons of other races.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Includes 13 persons on furlough or work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 3 persons out on bail, 2 persons residing in halfway houses, 1 person residing in pre-release center, 1 person confined in a local jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 for whom changes were pending from the U.S. Army, 1 assigned to road gang work, and 1 on an accelerated release program.

Among those for whom legal status at the time of the capital offense was reported, 41% had an active criminal justice status: Half of these were on parole, while the rest had charges pending, were on probation, were prison inmates or escapees, or had some other criminal justice status. Excluding those with pending charges, more than 1 in 3 (34.4%) were already under sentence for another crime when the offense for which they were condemned occurred; in a number of States such status is considered an aggravating factor in capital sentencing.

The criminal-history patterns were similar for whites and blacks, although higher percentages of blacks than whites had prior felony convictions, had prior homicide convictions, or were on parole at the time of the capital offense.

Overall, the median elapsed time since sentencing was about 56 months for those under a sentence of death at yearend. The median time for women under a death sentence, 2 years, was much shorter than the median for men, nearly 5 years. Whites (median of 56 months) and blacks (median of 58 months) evidenced little difference in length of stay.

Median elapsed time since sentencing:

s.

Beginning in 1988, data were first collected on the number of death sentences imposed upon each individual entering prisons under a sentence of death. Among the 821 individuals admitted between 1988 and 1990, nearly 15% entered with more than one death sentence (table 10). Blacks, whites, and Hispanics all had relatively similar distributions of single or multiple death sentences.

## **Executions**

Since 1930, when data on executions were first collected by the Federal Government, 4,002 executions have been conducted under civil authority (table 11). Since the death penalty was reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1976, the States have executed 143 persons:

1977 — 1	1985 - 18
1979 — 2	1986 — 18
1981 — 1	1987 — 25
1982 — 2	1988 — 11
1983 — 5	1989 — 16
1984 - 21	1990 - 23

A total of 16 States have carried out executions since 1977. During the period, 78 white, non-Hispanic males; 8 white, Hispanic males; 55 black, non-Hispanic males; 1 black, Hispanic male; and 1 white, non-Hispanic female have been executed. The largest numbers of executions have occurred in Texas (37), Florida (25), Louisiana (19), and Georgia (14).

In 1990, Florida, Missouri, and Texas each carried out four executions; Virginia conducted three executions; Arkansas executed two persons; and Alabama, Illinois,

Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina each executed one person. The executions carried out by Arkansas, Illinois, and Oklahoma were the first by those States since reinstatement of the death penalty.<sup>5</sup> Those executed in 1990 were all male, non-Hispanic, and included 16 whites and 7 blacks.

<sup>5</sup>The most recent prior executions were conducted in Arkansas in 1964, in Illinois in 1962, and in Oklahoma in 1966.

Table 11. Number	er of p	persons	executed,
by jurisdiction in	n rank	order,	1930-90

State	Since 1930	Since 1977
SIELE	Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	4,002	143
Georgia	380	14
exas	334	37
lew York	329	
California	292	
North Carolina	266	3
lorida	195	25
Ohio	172	
South Carolina	165	3
Mississippi	158	4
Pennsylvania	152	
ouisiana	152	19
Alabama	143	8
Arkansas	120	2
Kentucky	103	2
	103	11
/irginia ennessee	93	11
	93	1
linois		1
New Jersey	74	
Maryland	68	-
Missouri	67	5
Oklahoma	61	1
Vashington	47	
colorado	47	•
ndiana	43	2
Vest Virginia	40	
District of Columbia		
rizona	38	-
levada	34	5
ederal system	33	
Massachusetts	27	
Connecticut	21	
Oregon	19	
owa .	18	
Jtah	16	3
ansas	15	
Delaware	12	
lew Mexico	8	
Vyoming	7	
Montana	6	
/ermont	4	
lebraska	4	
daho	3	
outh Dakota	1	
lew Hampshire	1	
Visconsin	0	
Rhode Island	0	
North Dakota	0	
Minnesota	0	
Michigan	0	
Maine	0	
Hawaii	0	
Maska	0	

Table 10. Number of death sentences received by those sentenced to death
between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 1990, by race or ethnicity

Number of death		Race or ethnicity								
sentences received	Total*	White	Black	Hispanic						
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%						
1	85.3	84.7	86.6	83.6						
2	10.5	11.1	8.8	12.3						
3 or more	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.1						
Number admitted under sentence of death										
1988-1990	821	425	307	73						

Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

All 821 persons received their death sentences for murder.

\*Includes 16 persons of other races.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT Since 1977, a total of 3,834 offenders have been under a death sentence for varying lengths of time (table 12). There were 143 executions (3.7% of those at risk) and 1,335 removals (34.8% of those at risk) during this period. A slightly higher percentage of whites than blacks or Hispanics were executed (4.0%, 3.6%, and 3.7%, respectively), and blacks had a slightly higher removal rate by means other than execution.

For those executed since 1977, the average time between the imposition of the most recent sentence received and execution was 6 years and 10 months (table 13). For the 23 prisoners executed during 1990, the average time spent under a death sentence was 7 years and 11 months, the same as in 1989. Black prisoners executed in 1990 had spent an average of 7 years and 7 months awaiting execution; whites, 8 years and 1 month.

The methods used for the 143 persons executed between 1977 and 1990 were —

		Executi	ons, 19	77-90
	All	Black	Hispanic	
Total	143	79	55	9
Lethal injection	54	34	12	8
Electrocution	83	42	41	0
Lethalgas	5	2	0	0
Firing squad	1	1	0	0

Table 12. Percentage of those under sentence of death who were executed or who received other dispositions, by race, 1977-90

	Totalunder	Prisoners	executed	Prisoners v other dispo	vho received ositions	
Race or ethnicity <sup>b</sup>	sentence of death, 1977-90°	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All races or ethnic groups	3,834	143	3.7%	1,335	34.8%	
White <sup>c</sup>	1,991	79	4.0	697	35.0	
Black	1,548	55	3.6	560	36.2	
Hispanic	243	9	3.7	62	25.5	
Other <sup>d</sup>	52	0	0	16	30.8	

Includes persons removed from a sentence of death because of statutes struck down on appeal, sentences or convictions vacated, commutations or death other than by execution.

Of the 1,335 removals, 80 resulted from death other than by execution.

White, black, and other categories exclude Hispanics — among the 243 Hispanics, 227 were white, 14 were black, and 2 were of other races.

white, 14 were black, and 2 were of other races.

Includes those persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 who were still under sentence of death on 12/31/90 (35), those persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 whose death sentence was removed between 1977 and 12/31/90 (348), and those persons sentenced to death between 1977 and 12/31/90 (345).

to death between 1977 and 12/31/90 (3,451).

Global American Indians, Alaska natives, Asian or Pacific Islanders.

## Table 13. Time between imposition of death sentence and execution, by race, 1977-89

Year of	Nu	mber execute	ed	Average elapsed time from sentence to execution for:				
execution	Allraces	White	Black	Allraces	White	Black		
Total	143	87	56	82 mos	76 mos.	91 mos.		
1977-83	11	9	2	51	49	58		
1984	21	13	8	74	76	71		
1985	18	11	7	71	65	80		
1986	18	11	7	87	78	102		
1987	25	13	12	86	78	96		
1988	11	6	5	80	72	89		
1989	16	8	8	95	78	112		
1990	23	16	7	95	97	91		

Note: Average time was calculated from the most recent sentencing date. The range for elapsed time for the 143 executions was 3 months to 170 months. Some numbers have been revised from those previously reported. The average elapsed time for the 8 white Hispanics and 1 black Hispanic case was 83 months. They are included in the white and black categories in the table.

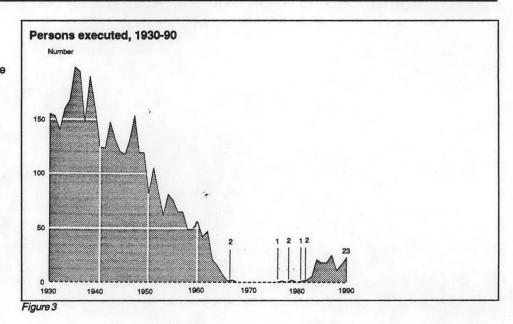


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NARA-18-1003-A-001281

## Appendix I. Current status of Inmates under sentence of death, 1979-90

Since 1973 a total of 4,177 individuals have been sentenced to death (appendix table 1). The table shows the status of those received in each year with respect to their death sentence as of December 31, 1990. For example, of the 187 persons whose sentence to death occurred in 1978, 23 have been executed. 3 have died while in confinement, 21 have been relieved of the death sentence because courts struck down wholly or in part the statutes under which they were sentenced, 34 have had their conviction overturned on appeal, 55 have had their sentence overturned on appeal, 8 have had their sentence commuted, and 43 were still under a death sentence at yearend 1990. Of the 2,356 persons under sentence of death on December 31, 1990, 153 or 6.5% were sentenced prior to 1980.



Appendix table 1. Prisoners sentenced to death and the outcome of their sentence by year of sentencing, 1973-90

	Number				rs removed from de Il or higher courts ov			Otheror	Under sentence
Year of sentenced sentence to death	ed		Death pen-			Sentence	unknown	of death	
sentence	to death	Executed	Died	alty statute	Conviction	Sentence	Commuted	reasons	12/31/90
1973	42	2	0	14	9	8	9	0	0
1974	151	8	4	65	15	28	22	1	8
1975	299	2 8 5	3	171	23	62	21	2	12
1976	234	9	5	137	16	37	15	0	15
1977	139	13	2	40	26	31	7	0	15 20
1978	187	23	3	21	34	55	8	0	43
1979	157	11	8	2	27	48	6	0	55
1980	184	13	- 11	3	29	41	4	0	83
1981	238	15	8	0		61	3	1	115
1982	274	13	10	0	35 21	50	4	0	176
1983	257	11	8	1	16	39	2	1	179
1984	291	13	7	1	29	45	4	7	185
1985	286	1	2	1	23	44	2	4	209
1986	314	1	6	0	28 25	37	3	5	234
1987	303	1	3	1	25	27	0	4	242
1988	310	3	3	0	8	19	0	0	277
1989	267	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	260
1990	244	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	243
Total,									
1973-90	4,177	143	85	457	366	635	110	25	2,356



Of the 2,356 persons under sentence of death at yearend 1990, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Utah had the inmates who had served the longest under sentence of death among all condemned inmates (appendix table 2). By contrast, Colorado, Connecticut, New Mexico, and Oregon had no inmates sentenced prior to 1987.

## Appendix II. Federal laws providing for the death penalty

Since the Supreme Court's decision in Furman v. Georgia in 1972, striking down the death penalty as then applied, four death penalty statutes have been enacted by the Congress:

 (A) Any person engaging in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under section
 841(b)(1)(A) or section 960(b)(1) who intentionally kills or counsels, commands,

induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual and such killing results, shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment, which shall not be less than 20 years, and which may be up to life imprisonment, or may be sentenced to death; and (B) any person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer's official duties and such killing results, shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment, which shall not be less than 20 years, and which may be up to life imprisonment, or may be sentenced to death (21 U.S.C. 848(e)).

- Espionage by a member of the Armed Forces: communication of information to a foreign government relating to nuclear weaponry, military spacecraft or satellites, early warning systems, war plans, communications intelligence or cryptographic information, or any other major weapons or defense strategy (10 U.S.C. 906(a)).
- Witness tampering where death results (18 U.S.C. 1512).
- Death resulting from aircraft hijacking (49 U.S.C. 1472 and 1473).

At the end of 1990, five males were awaiting execution under a military death sentence for murder. The following capital punishment provisions, which were enacted prior to the Furman decision, remain in the United States Code:

• Murder while a member of the Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. 918)

		sen									Under sentence of death							
State	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	12/31/90
Total sentenced and remaining on death row , 12/31/9	0																	
Florida	3	7	7	4	14	14	11	10	22	19	24	19	20	23	34	37	31	299
			,			14						6		12	5			98
Georgia Tarras	2	1	2	6	5 9	-	3	4	7	5 25	7		10		34	11	14	
Texas	2	2	4	6	9	5	14	17	21		16	34	38	36		33	24	320
Utah	1									1		3		1	2	3	•	11
Montana		1								1	•			1	2	1	2	6
Nebraska		1			4	•	1	1	•	•	2	•	1	•	1	•	44	11
Arizona			1	1		8	9	4	9	6	5	6	2	9	12	8	11	91
Mississippi			1	2			3	4	6	1	1	2	4	7	3	3	10	47
Arkansas				1		1	1	5	2	1		2	3	3	2	5	7	33
Nevada				1	_	2	1	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	6	11	5	57
Oklahoma				1	2	1	2	3	3	8	14	8	16	15	22	14	9	118
California					2	10	4	19	31	29	66	26	14	26	31	29	33	280
Indiana					1	1	2	4	2	5	5	8	4	4	8	1	3	48
Kentucky					1		1	2	5	4	1	2	4	3	2	1	_	26
Tennessee					5	1	4	6	4	6	7	11	9	10	6	7	8	84
Alabama						1	2	5	14	12	9	8	8	12	12	20	14	117
Illinois						3	12	8	6	12	8	12	17	8	14	11	17	128
Maryland						1		1	5	_	4		1	_	1	2	4	18
Missouri						1	1	5	5	2	6	8	9	9	16	4	6	72
North Carolina						2	4	4	3	5	3	12	2	11	15	9	14	84
South Carolina						2	3	3	1	5	4	4	8	_	2	7	3	42
Virginia						2	1	1	3	1	7	1	10	6	3	4	6	45
Delaware							2		2				1		1			6
Louisiana							1		3	2	4	9	3	8	1			31
Pennsylvania							1	5	7	10	8	13	17	21	11	18	9	121
Idaho								1	4		5	1	1		3	3	1	19
Ohio									2	12	15	18	15	11	14	10	8	105
Washington									2	2		1	1	1			3	10
Wyoming									2									2
New Jersey													2	4		1	3	10
Colorado														3				3
Connecticut														1	1			2
New Mexico														1				1
Oregon															4	6		10
Totals	8	12	15	20	43	55	83	115	176	179	185	209	234	242	277	260	243	2,356



- Destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death (18 U.S.C. 32-34)
- Retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials (18 U.S.C. 115(b)(3) [by cross-reference to 18 U.S.C. 1111])
- Murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice (18 U.S.C. 351 [by crossreference to 18 U.S.C. 1111])
- Espionage (18 U.S.C. 794)
- Destruction of government property resulting in death (18 U.S.C. 844(f))
- First-degree murder (18 U.S.C. 1111)
- Malling of Injurious articles with the intent to kill or resulting in death (18 U.S.C. 1716)

		N	lethod of execut			
State	Number executed	Lethal injection	Electro- cution	Lethal gas	Firing squad	
Total	143	54	83	5	1	
Texas	37	37				
Florida	25		25			
Louisiana	19		19			
Georgia	14		14			
Virginia	11		11			
Alabama	8		8			
Missouri	5	5 4				
Nevada	5	4		1		
Mississippi	4			4		
North Carolina	3	3				
South Carolina	3		3			
Utah	3	2			1	
Arkansas	2	1	1			
Indiana	2		2			
Illinois	1	1				
Oklahoma	1	1				

Note: This table shows the distribution of execution methods used since 1977. As can be seen, the most frequently used method, electrocution, was used in 60% of the executions carried out. Lethal injection accounted for 35% of the executions. Two States, Nevada and Utah, have employed two methods.

			Nu	mber of removals,	1977-90		
State	Total under sentence of death, 1977-90	Executed	Died	Sentence conviction/ overturned	Sentence commuted	Other	Under sen- tence of death 12/31/90
Total, U.S.	3,834	143	80	1,146	86	23	2,356
Federal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama	179	8	2	51	1	0	117
Alaska							
Arizona	138	0	3	43	1	0	91
Arkansas	57	2	1	21	0	0	33
California	360	0	10	54	15	1	280
Colorado	12	0	1	8	0	0	3
Connecticut	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Delaware	9	0	0	3	0	0	6
lorida	544	25	9	202	7	2	299
Georgia	216	14	6	96	2	0	98
daho	26	0	1	6	ō	0	19
linois	176	1	2	37	0	8	128
ndiana	68	2	1	17	0	0	48
Centucky	47	0	1	19	1	0	26
ouisiana	112	19	3	56	2	1	31
Maryland	31	0	1	9	2 -	o	19
Aississippi	89	4	1	34	ō	3	47
Aissouri	85	5	2	6	ő	o	72
Montana	11	o	ō	4	1	o	6
lebraska	19	ő	2	4	2	ő	11
levada	76	5	2	10	2	o	57
lew Jersey	34	0	1	15	ő	8	10
lew Mexico	8	o	ó	2	5	ő	1
lew York	2	ő	0	3	0	ő	Ö
orth Carolina	146	3	4	53	2	0	84
Ohio	224	0	3	116	0	_	
Oklahoma	162	1				0	105
			2	41	0		118
Oregon	26	0	0	16	0	0	10
ennsylvania	169	0	3	44	1	0	121
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	80	3	3	32	0	0	42
ennessee	133	0	3	46	0	0	84
exas	478	37	9	70	42	0	320
Jtah	20	3	0	6	0	0	11
/irginia	63	11	2	5	0	0	45
Vashington	19	0	1	8	0	0	10
Vyoming	9	0	1	6	0	0	2



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- Assassination or kidnaping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President (18 U.S.C. 1751 [by cross-reference to 18 U.S.C. 1111])
- Willful wrecking of a train resulting in death (18 U.S.C. 1992)
- Bank-robbery-related murder or kidnaping (18 U.S.C. 2113)
- Treason (18 U.S.C. 2381)
- Murder of federal judges and officials (18 U.S.C. 1114)

## Methodological note

The statistics reported in this Bulletin may differ from data collected by other organizations for a variety of reasons: (1) Inmates are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) death-row counts not at the time the court hands down the sentence but at the time they are admitted to a State or Federal correctional facility. (2) Subsequently, admissions to death row or releases as a result of a court order are attributed to the year in which the sentence or court order occurred; prior-year counts are, therefore, adjusted to reflect the actual dates of court decisions (see note, table 4). (3) NPS death-row counts are always for the last day of the calendar year and thus will differ from counts for more recent periods.

1990 U.S. Supreme Court decisions cited

Blystone v. Pennsylvania 110 S.Ct. 1078 (1990)

McKoy v. North Carolina 110 S.Ct. 1227 (1990)

Boyde v. California 110 S.Ct. 1190 (1990) Saffle v. Parks 110 S.Ct. 1257 (1990)

Butler v. McKellar 110 S.Ct. 1212 (1990)

Clemons v. Mississippi 58 LW 4395 (1990)

Whitmore v. Arkansas 58 LW 4495 (1990)

Sawyer v. Smith 110 S.Ct. 2822 (1990)

Lewis v. Jeffers 110 S.Ct. 3092 (1990)

Walton v. Arizona 110 S.Ct. 3047 (1990)

Shell v. Mississippi 111 S.Ct. 313 (1990)

Minnick v. Mississippi 59 LW 4037 (1990)

## Other cases cited:

**Arizona v. Roberson** 108 S.Ct. 2093 (1988)

Maynard v. Cartwright 486 US 356 (1988) Caldwell v. Mississippi 105 S.Ct. 2633 (1985)

#### State notes

Colorado — revised 16-11-103 (1)(b), Colorado Revised Statutes to provide for sentences to life without the possibility of parole and 16-11-103 (6)(j.5) and (j.8) to incorporate intentional murders of victims under the age of 18 and intentional murders in furtherance of illegal drug sales or distribution as aggravating factors. Effective date 7/1/90.

illinois — revised Chapter 38, 9-1(b)(6) (c) and (b)(10), Ill. Rev. Stat., to incorporate additional aggravating factors in the determination of death penalty eligibility: murder in the course of the felony of criminal drug conspiracy; murder in the course of residential burglary; and murder committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner pursuant to a preconceived plan, scheme, or design to take human life.

Indiana — revised IC 35-50-2-9 to correct cross-references to kidnaping and criminal confinement statutes under the listing of aggravating circumstances. Effective date 3/20/90.

Louisiana — revised La.R.S. 15:569 to provide for lethal injection as the method of execution for death sentences imposed on or after January 1, 1991.

**Missouri** — revised R.S.Mo. 565.020 to exclude first-degree murder committed by persons under the age of 16 from capital sentencing. Effective date 8/28/90.

**New Hampshire** — revised the listing of capital murder offenses (N.H. RSA 630:1) and all procedures relating to capital murder (630:5). Effective date 1/1/91.

**South Dakota** — revised SDCL 23A-27A-3 on jury instructions for considering aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Effective date 7/1/90.

Tennessee — added TCA 39-13-203 which prohibits the imposition of a death sentence to defendants convicted of first-degree murder who are found to have been mentally retarded at the time of the offense. The addition also provides that should the court determine the defendant was not mentally retarded, the defendant may still present evidence of diminished intellectual capacity as a mitigating circumstance. Effective date 7/1/90.

Virginia — amended 18.2-31 by adding willful, deliberate, and premeditated killings arising from violations of controlled substances statutes to the definitions of capital murder. Effective date 7/1/90.

Washington — revisions to RCW 10.95.160 and 10.95.200 detail the procedures for setting execution dates after a stay of execution has been terminated or vacated. Effective date 6/8/90.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins are written principally by BJS staff. This report was written by Lawrence A. Greenfeld. Tom Hester edited the report, and Peter Brien provided statistical review. Marilyn Marbrook supervised production, assisted by Betty Sherman, Yvonne Boston, and Jayne Pugh. BJS Bulletins are produced under the direction of Michael W. Agopian, Deputy Director for Data Analysis.

September 1991, NCJ-131648

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the OJP agencies: the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General further establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

Data utilized in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0950. The data sets are archived as Capital Punishment, 1973-90 (ICPSR 9210).

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DILLINGHAM, STEVEN D., Ph.D., DIRECTOR, BJS

To: AG. (THRU: OJP/GURULE) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-20-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092316655

Subject & Date

09-18-91 MEMO ATTACHING A BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS) NEWS RELEASE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 29, 1991, REGARDING SCHOOL CRIME.

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 09-23-91	Referred To: (5)	Date: W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)	PRTY:
, ,	INTERIM BY:		DATE:	OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE	Date Released	: PAB

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR OLS
INFO CC: DAG
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/24/91

FILE: PRESS RELEASES (NON-PAO)





## U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

RECEIVED Bureau of Justice Statistics
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Director

'91 SEP 20 P4:26 Washington, D.C. 20531

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIASEP 18 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General

THROUGH:

Jimmy Gurule My

Assistant Attorney General

FROM:

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.

Director

SUBJECT:

Bureau of Justice News Release -- School Crime

Attached for your information is a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) news release scheduled for September 29. It finds that more than 400,000 students 12 to 19 years old reported being victims of violent crimes at school during a 6-month period in 1988 and 1989. Seven percent of all students were property crime victims, and 2 percent were victims of violent crime, a majority of which were simple assaults. Fifteen percent of the students reported there were gangs in their schools, and 16 percent said that a student had attacked or threatened a school teacher during the 6-month period.

The findings are based on a nationally representative sample of more than 10,000 young people who were interviewed from January through June 1989 who attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the survey. The study was a supplement to the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey.

Public school students were more likely to be crime victims than were private school students--9 percent compared to 7 percent. High school seniors were the least likely students to be crime victims at school. Ninth grade students were more likely than students in higher grades to be victims.

Although 31 percent of the students said alcohol could easily be obtained at or near their schools, another 47 percent said it was hard or impossible to obtain. Thirty percent said marijuana was easy to obtain, whereas 43 percent said it was hard or impossible to get. Eleven percent said cocaine was easy to obtain, and 9 percent said crack was easy to obtain. Drugs were reportedly easier to get at or near public schools than they were at or around private schools, the students said.

Six percent of the students reported that they avoided places in or around the school property because they thought someone might attack or harm them. School restrooms were most often mentioned as places students avoided, followed by school hallways.

Students in central cities were more likely than suburban students to fear attack at school and to avoid certain places. About 24 percent of the black students in central cities and 18 percent of the white students feared being attacked going to and from school. Among suburban youth, 15 percent of the black students and 12 percent of the white students feared attack.

Students from families with low incomes were the most likely to fear being attacked at school, but violent crime victimization rates showed no consistent relationship to family income levels, the study noted.

Among the students who said gangs were or might be found in their schools, 37 percent said gang members never fought at school, 19 percent said there were gang fights once or twice a year and 12 percent said there were gang fights at least once a week.

Overall, 14 percent of the white students, 20 percent of the black students and 32 percent of the Hispanic students said there were gangs in their schools.

A copy of the release has been transmitted to the Department's Office of Public Affairs, where it is under review.

A copy of the release has also been sent to the Director of the Office of Liaison Services for his information.

### Attachment

cc: William Lucas, Director
Office of Liaison Services



# More Than 400,000 Students Were Violent Crime Victims During Six-Month Period in 1988 and 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- More than 400,000 students 12 to 19
years old were victims of violent crimes at school during a sixmonth period in 1988 and 1989, the Bureau of Justice Statistics
(BJS) reported today. The study said 7 percent of all students
were property crime victims, and 2 percent were victims of
violent crime, a majority of which were simple assaults. The
Bureau, which is a U.S. Department of Justice Agency within the
Office of Justice Programs, said 15 percent of the students
reported there were gangs in their schools, and 16 percent said
that a student had attacked or threatened a school teacher during
the 6-month period.

The findings are based on a nationally representative sample of more than 10,000 young people who were interviewed from January through June 1989 who attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the survey. The study was a supplement to BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.

"Through this study we have measured not only the level of criminal victimization at school but also the students' perception of elements that contribute to the fear of crime in schools -- gangs, drugs and alcohol," said BJS Director Steven D. Dillingham.

Public school students were more likely to be crime victims than were private school students -- 9 percent compared to 7 percent. High school seniors were the least likely students to be crime victims at school. Ninth grade students were more likely than students in higher grades to be victims.

Although 31 percent of the students said alcohol could easily be obtained at or near their schools, another 47 percent said it was hard or impossible to get there. Thirty percent said marijuana was easy to obtain, whereas 43 percent said it was hard or impossible to get. Eleven percent said cocaine was easy to obtain, and 9 percent said crack was easy to obtain. Drugs were reportedly easier to get at or near public schools than they were at or around private schools, the students said.

Six percent of the students reported that they avoided places in or around the school property because they thought someone might attack or harm them. School restrooms were most often mentioned as places students avoided, followed by school hallways.

Students in central cities were more likely than suburban



About 24 percent of the black students in central cities and 18 percent of the white students feared being attacked going to and from school. Among suburban youth, 15 percent of the black students and 12 percent of the white students feared attack.

Students from families with low incomes were the most likely to fear being attacked at school, but violent crime victimization rates showed no consistent relationship to family income levels, the study noted.

Among the students who said gangs were or might be found in their schools, 37 percent said gang members never fought at school, 19 percent said there were gang fights once or twice a year and 12 percent said there were gang fights at least once a week.

Overall, 14 percent of the white students, 20 percent of the black students and 32 percent of the Hispanic students said there were gangs in their schools.

Single copies of the BJS report, "School Crime" (NCJ-131645) can be ordered from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-301-251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

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After hours contact: Stu Smith 301-983-9354



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U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics



# DRAFT

# **School Crime**

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

September 1991, NCJ-131645



# School Crime A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

By Lisa D. Bastian and Bruce M. Taylor, Ph.D. BJS Statisticians

September 1991, NCJ-131645



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Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D. Director

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The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the Office of Justice Program agencies: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General futher establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

Data utilized in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0950. The data set is archived as the NCVS School Crime Supplement (ICPSR 9394).



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## **Foreword**

The prevalence of crime in our Nation's schools concerns us all. In addition to the costs to the victims and their families, crimes at school disrupt education and may have longer lasting effects on society than crime committed elsewhere. Any consideration of a response to crime at school must begin with an accurate, national accounting of the extent of such crime and a description of its likely victims.

This report summarizes the responses collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in a special supplement during the first half of 1989. The data represent an estimated 21.6 million students, ages 12 to 19. As do other NCVS reports, this analysis accounts for crime experienced by different groups — males and females, blacks and whites, Hispanics and non-Hispanics, central city, suburban and rural residents. It also accounts for selected characteristics of schools and students: public and private, grade levels, and security measures.

This study asked students for their perceptions regarding such crime issues as the following: How difficult were drugs or alcohol to obtain at school? How prevalent were street gangs in their school? How fearful were students of being attacked at school?

The questionnaire used for the supplement, reprinted on pages 15 to 18, also gathered information on the school environment, victimization, and the efforts to avoid becoming a victim.

This report provides an excellent overview of crime concerns that the students reported. We encourage other researchers to explore further. The data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D. Director



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An estimated 9% of students, ages 12 to 19, were crime victims in or around their school over a 6-month period: 2% reported experiencing one or more violent crimes and 7% reported at least one property crime. Violent crime is largely composed of simple assaults. These crimes involve attacks without weapons and may result in minor injury, such as cuts or bruises. Violent crimes can also

include aggravated assaults, robberies, and rapes.

Fifteen percent of the students said their school had gangs, and 16% claimed that a student had attacked or threatened a teacher at their school.

Among public school students 9% reported drugs as impossible to obtain at school; among private school students, 36% reported drugs to be impossible to obtain at school.

These findings are based on a nationally representative sample survey of more than 10,000 youth who were interviewed from January through June of 1989 and who attended school at any time during the 6 months before the interview.1 The School Crime Supplement (SCS) was conducted as an enhancement of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing household survey that gathers information on the victimization of household members age 12 or older. The survey asks only about crimes that have occurred during the 6 months before the interview.

Other findings from the SCS include the following:

### Victimization

- Students of different races experienced about the same amount of violent or property victimization in and around their schools (table 1). However, Hispanic students were less likely than non-Hispanics to have sustained a property crime.
- For crimes at school, the students older than age 17 were generally less likely to be victims than were younger students.

Table 1. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by personal and family characteristics

	Total	Percento	of students		
Student	number	reporting	victimizatio	n at school	
characteristic	ofstudents	Total	Violent	Property	
•					
Sex					
Male	11,166,316	9%	2%	7%	
Female	10,387,776	9	2	8	
Race					
White	17,306,626	9%	2%	7%	
Black	3,449,488	8	2	7	
Other	797,978	10	2*	8	
Ulanania adala					
Hispanic origin	2 000 000	7%	3%	5%	
Yes	2,026,968				
No	19,452,697	9	2	8	
Not ascertained	74,428	3*	-	3*	
Age					
12	3,220,891	9%	2%	7%	
13	3,318,714	10	2	8	
14	3,264,574	11	2	9	
15	3,214,109	9	3	7	
16	3,275,002	9	2	7	
17	3,273,628	8	1	7	
18	1,755,825	5	1.	4	
19	231,348	2*	-	2.	
	201,040	•			
Number of times family					
moved in last 5 years					
None	18,905,538	8%	2%	7%	
Once	845,345	9	2*	7	
Twice	610,312	13	3*	11	
3 or more	1,141,555	15	6	9	
Not ascertained	51,343	5*	5*	-	
Family Income					
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8%	2%	6%	
\$7,500 - \$9,999	791,086	4	1*	3	
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,150	9	3	7	
\$15,000 - \$24,999	3,772,445	8	1	8	
\$25,000 - \$29,999	1,845,313	8	2	7	
\$30,000 - \$49,999	5,798,448	10	2	8	
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11	2	9	
Not ascertained	1,983,849	7	3	5	
Diana of maidanas					
Place of residence	5 040 004	4004	001	001	
Central city	5,816,321	10%	2%	8%	
Suburbs	10,089,207	9	2	7	
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8	1	7	

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology. -Less than .5%.

SCS responses were collected only from those respondents attending a primary or secondary school which advanced them toward a high school diploma.

 Students living in families that had moved three or more times in the preceding 5 years were nearly twice as likely to have experienced a criminal victimization as students who had moved no more than once. The frequent movers were 3 times more likely to suffer a violent victimization than students who had moved less often.

Table 2. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by characteristics of school

School	Total number		of students victimization	n at school	
characteristic	of students	Total	Violent	Property	
Type of school					
Public	19,264,643	9%	2%	8%	
Private	1,873,077	7	1*	6	
Notascertained	416,372	6	3*	4*	
Grade in school					
6th	1,817,511	10%	3%	8%	
7th	3,170,126	9	2	8	
8th	3,258,506	9	2	8	
9th	3,390,701	11	3	9	
10th	3,082,441	9	2	7	
11th	3,223,624	8	2	7	
12th	3,171,819	6	1	5	
Other	439,364	5	3*	3*	

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases; see Methodology.

- Victimization by violent crime at school had no consistent relation to income levels of the victims' families. For property crime, however, students in families with incomes of \$50,000 or more were more likely to be victimized than were students whose families earned less than \$10,000 a year.
- Students in public schools (9%) were more likely to be crime victims than were students enrolled in private schools (7%) (table 2).
- High school seniors were the least likely students to be crime victims. Ninth grade students were more likely to be crime victims than were students in all higher grades.

### Profile of student characteristics

Student	Students re in SCS sur	epresented vey	Student	Students re in SCS sur	
characteristic	Number	Percent	characteristic	Number	Percent
Sex			Number of times		
Male	11,166,316	52%	family moved		
Female	10,387,776	48	in last 5 years		
			None	18,905,538	88%
Race			Once	845,345	4
White	17,306,626	80%	Twice	610,312	3
Black	3,449,488	16	Three or more	1,141,555	3 5
Other	797,978	4	Not ascertained	51,343	-
Hispanic origin			Family Income		
Yes	2,026,968	9%	Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	9%
No	19,452,697	90	\$7,500-\$9,999	791,086	4
Not ascertained	74,428	-	\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,150	8
			\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	18
Age			\$25,000-\$29,999	1,845,313	9
12	3,220,891	15%	\$30,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	27
13	3,318,714	15	\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	16
14	3,264,574	15	Not ascertained	1,983,849	9
15	3,214,109	15			
16	3,275,002	15	Place of residence		
17	3,273,628	15	Central city	5,816,321	27%
18	1,755,825	8	Suburbs	10,089,207	47
19	231,348	1	Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	26
			Number of students	21,554,092	
Note: Detail may not	total 100% becaus	se of rounding.	-Less than 0.5%.		

- An estimated 21.6 million youth ages 12 to 19 were enrolled in the Nation's public and private schools between January and June, 1989. About 52% of these students were male, and 48% were female. Approximately 80% were white; 16%, black; and 4%, from other racial groups. About 9% indicated they were Hispanic.
- Households of 88% of students had not moved for at least 5 years before the interview.
- Approximately 13% of students were in families that earned less than \$10,000 annually, and 16% were in families earning at least \$50,000.
- About 27% of students lived in central cities, 47% in suburbs, and 26% in nonmetropolitan areas. These residential areas are based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) classifications. Suburbs are inside an MSA, but not in a central area, and nonmetropolitan areas are all outside MSA's.

AMERICAN
2 School Grime

### Table 3. Availability of drugs or alcohol at school, by type of drug

or alcohol				or alcohol at sch		Drug
at school	Total	Easy	Hard	Impossible	Not known	not known
Alcohol	100%	31%	31%	16%	22%	1%
Aarijuana	100	30	27	16	25	1
Cocaine	100	11	33	25	31	1
Crack	100	9	29	28	32	2
Uppers/downers	100	20	26	17	31	5
Other drugs	100	14	27	19	37	3

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. The total number of students represented was 21,554,092.

## Drugs and alcohol in school

## Drugs

- In the first half of 1989, nearly 6.5 million students (about 30%) believed that marijuana was easy to obtain at school (table 3). In comparison, 9% said crack was easy to obtain, and 11% claimed cocaine to be readily available.
- Overall, students most frequently reported that drugs of any type were hard or impossible to obtain at school. Approximately 58% of students said cocaine and crack were hard or impossible to obtain at school.

## Profile of school characteristics

School	Students re in SCS sur	
characteristic	Number	Percent
Type of school		
Public	19,264,643	89%
Private	1,873,077	9
Not ascertained	416,372	2
Grade in school		
6th	1,817,511	8%
7th	3,170,126	15
8th	3,258,506	15
9th	3,390,701	16
10th	3,082,441	14
11th	3,223,624	15
12th	3,171,819	15
Other	439,364	2
Students' reports of s	chool	
security measures		
Students cannot leav		
grounds at lunch Student spends day	16,159,308	75%
in same classroom Teachers monitor ha	1,745,291	8
at class changes*	14,034,906	71
Hall patrols present during day	13,937,237	65
Visitors required to		
report to office Safe to store	19,707,748	91
valuables in locker	9,329,368	43
Number of students	21,554,092	

- Eighty-nine percent of students attended public schools, while 9% were in private schools. The remaining 2% did not provide information on the nature of support for their schools.
- The number of students was evenly distributed among grades from 7th to 12th, approximately 15% for each grade. Only 8% of the students were sixth graders because many students in that grade were younger than age 12, the minimum for NCVS respondents.
- Of the school security practices measured by the SCS, the most common was requiring visitors to report to the school office (91%), followed by restricting students to school grounds during lunch (75%), placing teachers in halls during class changes (71%), and patrolling the halls at other times (65%).
- . Slightly more than 4 of 10 students believed that valuables were safe in their lockers.

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. \*Students who do not change classes were excluded.

	Total	Per	cent of stude	nts reporting	drugs
Student characteristic	number of students	Total	Available	Not available	Not know
Sex					
Male	10,593,314	100%	69%	12%	19%
Female	9,776,470	100	66	11	22
Race					
White	16,417,105	100%	69%	11%	20%
Black	3,223,708	100	67	11	22
Other	728,971	100	58	18	24
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	1,884,679	100%	64%	12%	24%
Non-Hispanic	18,410,678	100	68	11	20
Notascertained	74,428	100	52	31	16
Age					
12	2,888,982	100%	53%	24%	23%
13	3,078,909	100	60	19	21
14	3,055,401	100	64	13	24
15	3,086,095	100	70	7	23
16	3,168,628	100	76	6	18
17	3,150,323	100	77	6	17
18	1,721,111	100	78	6	16
19	220,336	100	78	5	17
Family income					
Less than \$15,000	4,328,990	100%	67%	13%	20%
\$15,000-\$29,999	5,291,904	100	68	11	21
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,551,030	100	68	11	21
\$50,000 or more	3,321,663	100	70	11	18
Notascertained	1,876,197	100	66	13	21
Location of residence					
Central city	5,418,166	100%	66%	13%	21%
Suburbs	9,640,427	100	67	11	22
Nonmetropolitan area	5,311,191	100	71	11	18

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs were excluded. "Available" includes students who said drugs were easy or hard to get at school; "not available" includes those saying drugs were impossible to get at school.

Table 5	Availability	of drugs	hy salactor	echool	characteristics	

	Total	Pe	rcent of stud	ents reportin	g drugs
School characteristic	number of students	Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Type of school					
Public	18,215,207	100%	70%	9%	21%
Private	1,747,408	100	52	36	13
Not known	407,170	100	66	8	26
Grade level					
6th	1,627,384	100%	50%	26%	24%
7th	2,918,290	100	61	17	22
8th	3,034,895	100	60	20	21
9th	3,236,182	100	69	7	24
10th	2,966,953	100	73	7	20
11th	3,104,712	100	79	5	16
12th	3,105,428	100	78	6	16
Other	375,940	100	44	26	30
Gangs					
Present	3,155,169	100%	78%	6%	16%
Not present	16,065,729	100	66	13	20
Not known	1,148,887	100	62	3	34

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not

- A larger proportion of males than of females knew whether drugs were available in school (table 4). Among those students who knew whether someone could obtain drugs at their school, the same proportions of males and females reported that drugs were available.
- Although similar proportions of black (67%) and white (69%) students claimed that drugs were available at school, these students were significantly more likely than persons belonging to other racial groups to say drugs could be obtained (58%).
- Generally, the older the student (from ages 12 to 15), the more likely he or she was to say that drugs were available at school. However, among those who knew whether a person could obtain drugs at their school, students for each age between 15 and 19 were about equally likely (58%) to have said drugs were available.
- · Students' reporting of the availability of drugs in school did not vary significantly by ethnicity or levels of family income.
- Among students who knew whether a person could obtain drugs at their school, no measurable differences distinguished reports of drug availability by central city (84%), suburban (86%), and nonmetropolitan area (86%) students. Central city and suburban students were more likely than nonmetropolitan area students to say that they did not know about the availability of drugs.
- Public school students were more likely than private school students to say drugs were available (70% versus 52%) (table 5).
- About half of the sixth graders reported that drugs were available, compared with three-fourths or more of the students in grades 10 to 12.

know the types of drugs were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

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 Students who said a person would find drugs easy to obtain were generally more likely to have been victims than students who said someone would find drugs either hard or impossible to obtain (table 6).

Table 6. Victimization of students, by availability of alcohol or drugs at school				
Alcohol or	Total	Perce	ent	
drugand	number-	ofstu	dents vio	ctimized
availability	of students	Total	Violent	Property
Alcohol				
Easy	6,637,706	11%	2%	9%
Hard	6,712,646	9	2	7
Impossible	3,407,854	8	2	7
Notknown	4,673,642	8	2	6
Marijuana				
Easy	6,568,766	11%	3%	9%
Hard	5,918,567	8	1	7
Impossible		8	2	7
Notknown	5,396,256	8	2	6
Cocaine				
Easy	2,297,249	11%	4%	9%
Hard	7,034,616	10	2	8
Impossible		9	2	7
Notknown	6,655,588	8	2	6
Crack				
Easy	1.862,226	12%	4%	9%
Hard	6,338,322	9	2	7
Impossible		10	2	8
Notknown		8	2	6
Uppers/dow	ners			
Easy	4,399,177	12%	3%	10%
Hard	5,555,802	8	1	7
	3,723,187	8	2	6
Notknown		8	2	6
Other drugs				

Note: The category "drug not known" has been excluded.

2,992,401

5.895.744

Impossible 4.019.868 Notknown 8.029,741

Easy

Hard

Table 7. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of drugs at school

13%

10%

		Percent of students ever fearing an attack			
Drugs at school	Total number of students	At school	Going to and from school		
Available	13,846,874	25%	16%		
Notavailable Notknown	2,363,931	13	10		
ifavailable	4,158,980	17	12		

Note: Cases in which the types of drugs were not known to the respondent were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

 Comparing students who said someone could obtain drugs at their school with those in schools where drugs were impossible to obtain, the students in schools with drugs available were twice as likely to fear an attack at school (25% versus 13%) and 1.5 times as likely to fear an attack going to or from school (16% versus 10%) (table 7).

## Drug prevention

 Students attending schools in which drugs were available were more likely than students in schools without drugs to

indicate that their schools were taking some action to prevent drug use (91% versus 74%) (table 8).

- Nearly a fourth of students in schools where they said drugs were not available reported that their schools had taken no preventative measures.
- Students most frequently said hall patrols were used as a drug prevention measure at school (71%). Other common strategies to prevent drug use included locker searches (46%) and restroom checks (43%) (table 9).

Table 8. Drug prevention measures, by availability of drugs at school

			nts reportion			
Drugs at school	Total number of students	Total	No action	Some action taken	Not known	
Available	13,846,874	100%	9%	91%	1%	
Not available Not known	2,363,931	100	24	74	1	
if available	4,158,980	100	11	86	3	

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

١	Table 9. Types of drug
	prevention measures taken at schools

Drug prevention measures	Percent of students reporting
Locker searches	46%
Security guards	25
Hall patrols	71
Restroom checks	43
Other	10
No action taken	11

Note: Detail will not total 100% because respondents may report more than one measure.

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## Drug education classes

- White students (40%) were more likely than black students (36%) to have attended drug education classes (table 10).
- Forty-four percent of students in nonmetropolitan areas said that in the previous 6 months they had attended drug education classes at school. These students were more likely than students from suburban areas (40%) to have attended such classes, and central city students were the least likely to have attended drug education classes (35%).
- About the same proportions of public and private school students had attended drug education classes, although a larger proportion of those in public schools said that a person could obtain drugs at their school.
- Sixth graders, while the least likely to feel that someone could obtain drugs at their schools, were the most likely to have attended drug education classes (56%). Ninth through twelfth graders were the least likely to have attended drug education classes but claimed, in the largest proportions, that drugs were obtainable at school (see tables 5 and 10).

 Students saying drugs were not available in their school were more likely to have attended drug education classes than students in schools where a person could obtain drugs (44% versus 40%).

### Alcohol

- Roughly equal proportions of students said that alcohol was easy or hard to obtain at school (31%) (table 3).
- Students who reported that alcohol was easy to obtain were more likely to have been victims of property crimes than students who claimed that alcohol was hard or impossible to obtain (table 6).

Table 10. Attendance at drug education classes during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics

Student and school	Total number	attended	of students d drug educ e previous	cation classes	
characteristic	ofstudents	Total	Yes	No	
Sex					
Male	11.067.277	100%	39%	61%	
Female	10,288,418	100%	40	60	
remaie	10,200,410	100	40	60	
Race					
White	17,148,439	100%	40%	60%	
Black	3,416,622	100	36	64	
Other	790,634	100	39	61	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	2,014,518	100%	38%	62%	
Non-Hispanic	19,268,603	100	40	60	
Notascertained	72,575	100	45	55	
Location of residence					
Central city	5,775,761	100%	35%	65%	
Suburbs	9,979,126	100	40	60	
Nonmetropolitan area	5,600,808	100	44	56	
Troilliou opolitair area	5,000,000	100		00	
Type of school					
Public	19,104,156	100%	39%	61%	
Private	1,852,175	100	41	59	
Notknown	399,364	100	42	58	
Grade level					
6th	1,797,134	100%	56%	44%	
7th	3,144,651	100	48	52	
8th	3,213,531	100	47	53	
9th	3,374,698	100	36	64	
10th	3,061,084	100	35	65	
11th	3,188,797	100	33	67	
12th	3,154,843	100	27	73	
Other	420,956	100	43	57	
Drug availability					
Available	13,751,166	100%	40%	60%	
Notavailable	2,343,943	100%	44	56	
			35		
Notknown	4,095,275	100	35	65	

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs or whether he or she had attended drug education classes were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."



	Total	Pe	rcent of stude	ents reporting	galcohol	
Student	number			Not	Notknown	
characteristic	ofstudents	Total	Available	available	ifavailable	
Sex						
Male	11,101,022	100%	63%	16%	20%	
Female	10,330,826	100	61	15	23	
Race						
White	17,212,097	100%	63%	16%	21%	
Black	3,421,773	100	60	15	26	
Other	797,978	100	54	21	25	
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	2.007,971	100%	56%	18%	26%	
Non-Hispanic	19,349,450	100	63	16	21	
Not ascertained	74,428	100	46	31	23	
Age '						
12	3,191,908	100%	45%	28%	27%	
13	3,292,209	100	54	21	25	
14	3,232,719	100	59	15	25	
15	3,203,049	100	65	11	24	
16	3,270,114	100	70	11	19	
17	3,262,485	100	74	11	15	
18	1,749,721	100	74	12	14	
19	229,644	100	66	11	24	
Family Income						
Less than \$15,000	4,615,648	100%	58%	18%	24%	
\$15,000-\$29,999	5,594,006	100	63	15	22	
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,774,766	100	64	15	22	
\$50,000 or more	3,486,562	100	65	17	18	
Not ascertained	1,960,866	100	62	16	23	
Location of residence						
Central city	5,770,121	100%	58%	18%	24%	
Suburbs	10,046,860	100	62	15	23	
Nonmetropolitan are	a 5,614,868	100	67	15	18	

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which alcohol was not known to the respondent were excluded. "Available" includes students who said alcohol was easy or hard to get at school; "not available" includes those saying alcohol was impossible to get at school.

	Total	Per	rcent of stude	ents reporting	galcohol
School characteristic	number of students	Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Type of school					
Public	19,151,251	100%	63%	14%	23%
Private	1,866,688	100	52	36	12
Notknown	413,910	100	61	10	29
Grade level					
6th	1,803,734	100%	42%	30%	28%
7th	3,143,322	100	54	20	26
8th	3,242,654	100	54	22	24
9th	3,369,959	100	65	10	25
10th	3,066,172	100	68	12	20
11th	3,208,228	100	73	10	17

75

12

32

100

100

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which alcohol was not known

3,171,819

425,960

to the respondent were excluded. See table 11 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

13

32

Findings on the availability of alcohol in school resemble the findings on drug availability with a few exceptions:

- Non-Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics to report that a person could obtain alcohol at school (63% versus 56%) (table 11).
- Students whose families earned under \$15,000 a year were less likely than students in families with higher incomes to say that a person could obtain alcohol at school.
- · Among students who knew whether or not a person could obtain alcohol in their school, suburban (80%) and nonmetropolitan area (82%) students were more likely than urban (76%) students to have claimed that alcohol was available in their schools.
- The higher their grade level, the more likely the students were to report that alcohol was available at their school (table 12).
- Students who reported alcohol to be available at school were more likely to fear attack than students who reported alcohol as being unavailable (table 13).

Table 13. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of alcohol at school

			of students ing an attack
Alcohol atschool	Total number of students	At school	Going to and from school
Available	13,350,352	24%	16%
Notavailable Notknown	3,407,854	17	12
ifavailable	4,673,642	19	14

Note: Cases in which alcohol was not known to the respondent were excluded. See table 11 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

12th

Other

## Gangs

 Seventy-nine percent of students said no gangs existed at their schools; 15% reported gangs, while another 5% were not sure whether gangs existed at their schools (table 14).  Of those students who said there were or could be gangs at their school, 37% reported that the gang members never fought at school. An additional 19% claimed that gang members fought once or twice a year, while 12% said that members fought once or twice a week or even every day.

 Sixteen percent of respondents claimed that a student had attacked or threatened a teacher at their school in the 6 months before the interview. Nearly three-fourths said no attacks or threats against teachers had occurred at their schools, and an additional 11% did not know.

- An estimated 17 million students said no street gangs existed at their school; 3.3 million reported gangs (table 15). Of all students, the 15% who reported the presence of gangs were more likely than students from schools without gangs to be victims of some type of crime (12% being victimized versus 8%).
- A higher percentage of black students (20%) than white students (14%) said their school had gangs (table 16). A relatively high proportion of Hispanics (32%), compared to non-Hispanics (14%), attended schools with gangs.
- Overall, about the same percentage of students of different ages reported gangs at school, except that the schools of students age 12 were somewhat less likely to have gangs than the schools of students ages 14 to 17.
- Students in households with an income below \$30,000 a year were more likely to attend a school that had gangs than were students in families with higher annual incomes.
- Students in central cities were the most likely to report gangs at their schools (25%); nonmetropolitan area students the least (8%).
- Students at schools with gangs were about twice as likely as students from schools without gangs to be afraid of attack, both at school and on the way to or from school (table 17).
- Students at schools with gangs were more likely to avoid areas inside the school, such as rest rooms or hallways, than areas outside the school building.
- Seventy-eight percent of students at schools with gangs reported that a person could obtain drugs at school, compared to 66% of students at schools without gangs (table 5).

## Table 14. Students reporting gangs at school and attacks on teachers

	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting
Street gangs at school		
Present	3,300,826	15%
Not present Not known or not	17,041,519	79
ascertained	1,211,747	5
Frequency of fights between gang members	•	
Never	1,678,041	37%
Once or twice a year	843,607	19
One or twice a month	743,649	16
Once or twice a week	337,868	7
Almost every day	219,516	5
Notascertained	689,894	15
Attacks or threats on teachers		
Yes	3,468,631	16%
No	15,639,976	73
Not known or not		
ascertained	2,445,485	11

Note: Percentage distributions may not total 100%, because of rounding.

\*Excludes cases in which the student indicated that there were no gangs at school.

## Table 15. Victimization of students, by gang presence at school

Total number			rcent of students orting victimization	
Gangs	of students	Total	Violent	Property
Present	3,300,826	12%	3%	9%
<b>Not present</b>	17,041,519	8	2	7
Notknown	1,211,747	8	2	-

School Crime

# Table 16. Students reporting gang presence at school, by selected student characteristics

Student	Total number of students	Percent of students re- porting gangs
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	16%
Female	10,387,776	15
Race		
White	17,306,626	14%
Black	3,449,488	20
Other	797,978	25
Hispanic origin		
Yes	2,026,968	32%
No	19,452,697	14
Notascertained	74,428	12 *
Age		
12	3,220,891	12%
13	3,318,714	15
14	3,264,574	18
15	3,214,109	16
16	3,275,002	16
17	3,273,628	15
18	1,755,825	14
19	231,348	17
Family income		
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	17%
\$7,500-\$9,999	791,086	21
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,150	21
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	18
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,845,313	16
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	13
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11
Notascertained	1,983,849	16
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	25%
Suburbs	10,089,207	14
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases; see Methodology.

Table 17. Students fearing an attack or avoiding areas inside or outside of school, by gang presence at school

			Percent	t of students		
	Total number	Everfear	ing an attack Going to and	Avoidin	a areas	
Gangs	ofstudents	Atschool	from school		Outside school	
Present	3,300,826	35%	24%	13%	8%	
Notpresent	17,041,519	18	12	3	2	
Notknown	1,211,747	34	31	. 8	4	

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## Fear of crime at school

 Victims of violent crimes were about 3 times as likely as nonvictims to report they were afraid of being attacked at school (53% versus 19%) (table 18). The overwhelming majority of students who had not been victimized reported no fear of attack, either at school (81%) or on the way to and from school (87%).

 Seventy-four percent of violent crime victims said that they never feared attack on the way to and from school; 47% never feared attack at school.

- Students who had been robbed or assaulted during the previous 6 months were more likely to avoid certain places at school out of fear of attack or harm (25%) than those who had experienced a theft or attempted theft (10%). About 5% of those who had not been victimized reported staying away from places at school to avoid attacks (table 19).
- Six percent of students indicated they avoided some place in or around their school because they thought someone might attack or harm them there (table 20). School restrooms (3%) were most often mentioned as a place students avoided, followed by school hallways (2%).

Location of feared	Total	Pe	rcent of stu	udents fearing an attack		
attack and whether victim of violent crime	number of students	Total	Never	Almost never	Some- times	Most times
Atschool						
Violent crime victims	400 040	100%	47%	28%	18%	7%
Nonvictims	430,819		81	15		
Nonvicums	16,672,027	100	01	15	4	-
Intravel						
to and from school						
Violent crime						
victims	430,819	100%	74%	15%	8%	3%*
Nonvictims	16,643,909	100	87	10	3	-

Note: Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding. The category "not ascertained" has been excluded on each fear variable.

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see *Methodology*.

—Less than .5%.

Table 19.	Students	avoiding	places	at
school o	ut of fear,	by victin	nization	
during p	revious 6	months		

Type of victim- ization at school	Total number of students	Percent of students ever avoiding places at school out of fear
Any victimization		
Yes	1,927,162	12%
No	19,626,931	5
Any violent victimization		
Yes	430,819	25%
No	21,123,273	5
Any property victimization		
Yes	1,574,354	10%
No	19,979,738	

## Table 20. Students avoiding places inside or outside school out of fear of crime

Place avoided	Percent of students avoiding places out of fear of crime
avoided	Of real of cliffle
Shortcut	1.5%
Inside school	
Entrance	1.3%
Hallways	2.1
Cafeteria	1.6
Restroom	2.7
Other places	1.1
Outside school	
Parking lot	1.3%
Other places	1.7

- About the same percentage of male and female students feared an attack at school and avoided certain places because of that fear (table 21). However, female students expressed more fear of attack going to and from school than did male students.
- About the same percentage of black students, white students, and students of other races such as Asians and American Indians reported being afraid of attack at school and avoiding a place out of fear. However, more black students (21%) and students of other races (18%) feared

attack going to and from school than did white students (13%).

- Hispanic students were more likely than non-Hispanics to indicate fear of attack both at school and going to and from school. Compared to non-Hispanic students, Hispanics were more likely to have avoided at least one place at school out of fear of being hurt.
- Younger students were more likely than older students to fear attack at school or going to and from school. Also, younger students were more likely to avoid certain places than were older students, 12-yearolds being twice as likely to report such action as 18-year-olds.
- Students whose families had moved twice or more during the previous 5 years were more likely to report being afraid of attack at school than were students who had moved less frequently.
- Generally, students from families with low incomes were the most likely to be afraid of attacks at school and to avoid places because of that fear.
- Students in central cities were more likely than suburban students to indicate that they at least occasionally feared attack at school and that they avoided certain places out of fear. Central city students were also more likely to fear attack going to and from school than were either suburban or nonmetropolitan area students.

Table 21. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by selected student characteristics

			ercent of stude		
	Total	Avoiding	Ever fearing	g an attack	
Student	number	places at		Going to and	
characteristic	ofstudents	school	Atschool	from school	
Sex					
Male	44 400 040	6%	22%	14%	
	11,166,316				
Female	10,387,776	6	21	16	
Race					
White	17,306,626	6%	22%	13%	
Black	3,449,488	7	22	21	
Other	797,978	6	22	18	
Ulanania ariain					
Hispanic origin	0.000.000	00/	26%	22%	
Yes	2,026,968	8%			
No	19,452,697	6	21	14	
Notascertained	74,428	14*	23*	19*	
Age					
12	3,220,891	8%	27%	18%	
13	3,318,714	7	27	17	
14	3,264,574	7	24	15	
15	3,214,109	6	21	13	
16	3,275,002	5	20	14	
17	3,273,628	4	17	12	
18	1,755,825	4 8*	13	10	
19	231,348	8-	20	15	
Number of times					
family moved					
in last 5 years					
None	18,905,538	6%	21%	15%	
Once	845,345	5	18	11	
Twice	610,312	8	27	16	
3 or more	1,141,555	6	26	16	
Notascertained	51,343	7	24*	14*	
Family Income					
Less than \$7,500	2 041 410	8%	24%	18%	
	2,041,418		25		
\$7,500-\$9,999	791,086	9		18	
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,150	8	25	19	
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	6	23	15	
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,845,313	6	21	15	
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	5	21	13	
\$50,000 or more	3,498,382	4	19	11	
Notascertained	1,983,849	5	18	16	
Place of residence					
Central city	5,816,321	8%	24%	19%	
Suburbs	10,089,207	5	20	12	
Nonmetroplitan area	5,648,564	6	22	13	
Hommenophianarea	0,040,004	0	22	10	

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology.

Table 22. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by location, race, and Hispanic origin

			ercent of stud		
Location,	Total	Avoiding	Evertearin	gan attack	
race, and Hispanic origin	number of students	places at school	Atschool	Going to and from school	
Thopanio origin	0.0.0001110	55.,001	711.0011001		
Central city					
Race					
White	3,769,413	7%	25%	18%	
Black	1,766,798	8	22	24	
Other	280,111	11	20	18	
Hispanic origin					
Yes	964,145	10%	28%	26%	
No	4,826,185	7	23	18	
Notascertained	25,992	11*	7*	7*	
Suburbs					
Race					
White	8,776,228	5%	20%	12%	
Black	919,265	4	21	15	
Other	393,714	4	20	19	
Hispanic origin					
Yes	783,655	6%	23%	21%	
No	9,278,865	5	20	12	
Notascertained	26,687	21	38*	33*	
Nonmetropolitan are	eas				
Race					
White	4,760,985	6%	21%	12%	
Black	763,425	9	24	20	
Other	124,154	4	32	13*	
Hispanic origin					
Yes	279,168	6%	24%	13%	
No	5,347,647	6	22	14	
Notascertained	21,749	9.	23*	16*	

\*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology.

- Black students in the central city were more likely to harbor fear of attack going to and from school (24%) than were suburban blacks (15%) (table 22). Similarly, white students in the central city were more likely to fear such an attack (18%) than were suburban whites (12%).
- · Among students in the central city, blacks (24%) were more likely than whites (18%) to fear an attack going to and from school. Suburban students of different races reported about the same level of fear.
- Public school students (22%) were substantially more likely than students in private schools (13%) to indicate some level of fear of attack at school (table 23). Students in public schools were also twice as likely as private school students to avoid certain places at school out of
- Students going to and from school by car were the least likely of all students and those using public transit the most likely — to claim they had feared attack going to and from school (table 24). Students who walked were more likely to fear attack going to and from school, to avoid the shortest route to school, and to stay away from places outside the school building out of fear than were students using the other modes of transportation except public transit.

Table 23. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by school characteristics

			Percent of stud	ents	
	Total	Avoiding	Everfear	ing an attack	
School characteristic	number of students	places at school	Atschool	Going to and from school	18/19
Type of school					
Public	19,264,643	6%	22%	15%	
Private	1,873,077	3	13	14	
Notascertained	416,372	7	30	16	
Grade in school					
6th	1,817,511	8%	25%	18%	
7th	3,170,126	9	29	18	
8th	3,258,506	6	25	17	
9th	3,390,701	7	22	13	
10th	3,082,441	5	22	14	
11th	3,223,624	4	16	13	
12th	3,171,819	4	15	11	
Other	439,364	7	21	15	

## Objects for protection

 An estimated 430,000 students (2% of all students) had at least once during a 6-

month period taken something to school to protect themselves from attack or harm (table 25). They could have taken a weapon like a gun, knife, or brass knuckles,

or they could have taken things to be used as weapons - razor blades, spiked jewelry, and other objects capable of hurting an assailant.

 Students in central cities (3%) were more likely than those in the suburbs (2%) to report taking to school something that could be used as a weapon; students in nonmetropolitan areas (1%) were the least likely to arm themselves with objects for protection. Males (3%) were slightly more likely than females (1%) to take such objects to school.

## by mode of transportation to and from school

		Per	cent of stude	ents	
	Total	Ever fearing an	Avoidi	ng out of fear	
Transportation to and from school	number of students	attack going to and from school	Shortest route	Places outside school building	
Walking	2,725,213	25%	4%	6%	
School bus	7,965,766	13	1	3	
Public transportation	808,325	31	4	6	
Car	7,257,804	8	1	2	
Other, including					
combined modes	2,757,608	20	2	3	
Not ascertained	39,376	<u>-</u>	-	-	
Less than 0.5%.					

Table 24. Students ever fearing crime or avoiding areas outside school,

## School security measures

 The SCS asked students whether teachers stood in doorways and monitored hallways during class changes, whether anyone patrolled hallways, and

Table 25. Students reporting that they

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students who had taken a weapon or object to school
Characteristic	OI Students	for protection
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	3%
Female	10,387,776	1
Race		
White	17,306,626	2%
Black	3,449,488	2
Other	797,978	2
Hispanic origin		
Yes	2,026,968	2%
No	19,452,697	2
Notascertained	74,428	-
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	3%
Suburbs	10,089,207	2
Nonmetroplitan ar	ea 5,648,564	1

	Total number of students	Percent of stu- dents reporting	Total	Percent of reporting	students
Student	who changed	teachers monitor	number	Hall patrols	Visitor
characteristic c	classrooms*	class changes	ofstudents	during day	sign-in
Sex	40 470 574	700/	44 400 040	000/	91%
	10,179,574	70%	11,166,316	65%	
Female	9,629,228	72	10,387,776	65	92
Race					
White	15,926,642	70%	17,306,626	63%	91%
Black	3,161,172	79	3,449,488	74	95
Other	720,988	51	797,978	66	90
Hispanic origin					
Yes	1,827,924	68%	2,026,968	72%	92%
	17,916,970	71	19,452,697	64	91
Notascertained	63,907	64	74,428	66	100
Age					
12	2,372,119	74%	3.220.891	51%	88%
13	3,007,975	79	3,318,714	60	91
14	3,101,059	74	3,264,574	64	92
15	3,113,560	69	3,214,109	70	93
16	3,166,217	67	3,275,002	71	93
17	3,198,295	67	3,273,628	70	92
18	1,647,956	66	1,755,825	69	92
19	201,619	68	231,348	71	90
Family Income					
Less than \$7,500	1,824,165	76%	2,041,418	67%	93%
\$7,500-\$9,999	702,516	77	791,086	69	95
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,615,366	75	1,823,150	63	92
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,463,960	72	3,772,445	66	91
\$25.000-\$29,999	1,714,809	73	1,845,313	64	91
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,352,099	72	5,798,448	64	91
\$50,000 and over	3,306,509	60	3,498,382	62	90
Notascertained	1,829,377	70	1,983,849	66	93
Place of residence					
Central city	5,217,390	71%	5,816,321	69%	91%
Suburbs	9,380,062	68	10,089,207	63	91
Nonmetropolitan area		77	5,648,564	62	92

\*Excludes students who remained in the same classroom all day.

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whether visitors were required to report to the school office. Schools of black students were reported to be more likely to take each of these security measures than were schools of students of other racial groups (table 26).

 Hispanic students were more likely than non-Hispanics to attend schools where halls were patrolled.

School security measure	Total number	Percent of students reporting victimization Total Violent Prope		
IIIoasulo	OI Studellts	TOTAL V	IOIOITE F	Toper
Teacher				
hall monito	ore			
Yes	14,034,906	9%	2%	8%
No	5,676,190	10	2	8
Other hall monitors				
Yes	13,937,237	10%	2%	8%
No	7,456,759	7	2	6
Visitors				
sign-in				
Yes	19,707,768	9%	2%	7%
No	765.387	9	2*	7

Note: The category "not ascertained" on each security measure has been excluded. \*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases;

811,087

Only certain

see Methodology.

grades

- Teacher monitors were less common in schools attended by students age 15 or older. However, these older students were more likely than other students to indicate that nonteachers patrolled their halls.
- Students whose family income was less than \$15,000 were the most likely to attend schools where teachers monitored class changes and visitors had to sign in. Students whose families earned less than \$30,000 reported school hall patrols more frequently than other students.
- Students from nonmetropolitan areas were the most likely to attend schools

Table 28. Students ever fearing attack at school, by school security measures

School security measure	Total number of students	Percent of students ever fearing an attack at school	
Teacher monitors			
Yes	14.034.906	23%	
No	5,676,190	20	
Other hall monitors			
Yes	13,937,237	24%	
No	7,456,759	18	
Visitors sign-in			
Yes	19,707,768	22%	
No	765,387	20	

Note: The category "not ascertained" on each security measure has been excluded.

- using teacher monitors, and suburban students the least likely. Students from urban centers were more likely to have their halls patrolled than students from other areas.
- Violent crime occurred about as frequently in schools using security measures like hall monitors as in schools without such measures, according to student reports (table 27).
- Students in schools using hall monitors or patrols as a security measure were more likely to fear an attack than those attending schools without monitors or patrols (table 28).
- Two-thirds of all students reported that those caught fighting or drunk at school could be suspended (table 29). Approximately 38% indicated that students who cut class could also be suspended and/or given detention. By comparison, a fourth of the survey participants said students who were disrespectful to teachers could be suspended. Students were most likely to be sent to the principal's office and/or given detention for being disrespectful.

Table 29. Disciplinary actions that students reported, by infractions

	Percent of students reporting what happens to a student caught			
Disciplinary action	Not respect- ing a teacher	Fighting	Drunk at school	Cutting class
Nothing	2%	-	_	1%
Disciplined by a teacher	19	5	2	5
Sent to the principal's office	52	44	28	30
Parents are notified	21	26	27	25
Detention	38	20	5	39
Suspension	25	66	67	38
Other	10	9	17	11
Not known	3	2	15	8

Note: Detail will not total to 100% because respondents may have reported more than one action for each infraction. The number of students represented was 21,554,092. --Less than .5%.

## Methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data on crime from a nationally representative sample of households (47,000 in 1990). When a household is selected for inclusion in the sample, household members age 12 or older are interviewed every 6 months for 3 years. During each interview information is obtained about the personal victimizations, if any, experienced by the interviewee in the 6 months preceding the interview. One member, generally over age 18, is also designated the household respondent, from whom information is obtained about all crimes committed against the household during the preceding 6 months.

The NCVS measures both attempted and completed incidents of the violent crimes of rape, robbery and aggravated and simple assault; personal thefts with and without contact; and the household crimes of burglary, household larceny and motor vehicle theft.

This report presents data collected in interviews conducted from January through June of 1989 as a supplement to the regular NCVS data collection program. It focuses on personal crimes of violence and theft that were committed inside a school building or on school property only.

The eligible respondents for this School Crime Supplement (SCS) were those household members who were between the ages of 12 and 19, had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview and were enrolled in a school which would advance them towards the eventual receipt of a high school diploma. The number of valid respondents for the supplement was 10,449.

The tables that deal with crime measure victimization in terms of prevalence rather than incidence. Thus, victimization is measured in terms of how widespread it is among survey respondents rather than in terms of how frequently all victims had been victimized during the measurement period. Each individual who has been the victim of a violent crime, for example, is counted once in the violent crime index even if he or she has been victimized multiple times, each in separate violent incidents.

Unweighted counts of crimes occurring at school, from the NCVS survey instrument. reveal a slight underreporting of these crimes in the SCS. The supplement is administered to eligible respondents only after completion of their entire NCS interview. Thus, some students may forget to report to the supplement all victimizations occurring at school which were previously noted in the NCVS interview. In order to obtain the most complete count of crimes occurring at school and their characteristics, the authors chose to tally crimes committed against eligible SCS respondents by using NCVS victimizations of these respondents which were reported to have occurred at school.

In this report, nonvictims are those valid respondents who did not report any victimizations on either the NCVS questionnaire or the SCS.

## Estimation procedures

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims, while a victimization refers to the criminal act as it affects a single victim. Therefore, because personal crimes may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of the crime. This number is calculated by the application of a victim-weight, using standard NCVS weighting procedures, which results in a national estimate of victimization.

The data in this report have been weighted by a special "school crime" weight. This weight differs from the victim-weight in that incoming (first interview) as well as continuing household rotation groups are used in its computation. For a detailed description of NCVS estimation procedures, see appendix III of Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989 (NCJ-129391).

## Reliability of comparisons

All comparisons made in this report were tested to determine whether the differences between groups were statistically significant. The comparisons presented are significant at the 95% confidence level or above, except where qualified by phrases such as, "somewhat"or "some evidence", which indicate significance at the 90%

confidence level only. Statistical significance at the 95% confidence level requires that the estimated difference between the values being compared is greater than twice the standard error of this difference.

Tables also note when estimates are based on 10 or fewer sample cases; standard errors cannot be computed accurately for such estimates. It is particularly inadvisable to compare these with other estimates based on a small sample size.

### Definition of terms

Hall monitors: Hall monitors other than teachers such as security guards, principals, or other students.

Inside areas: Inside areas include hallways, stairs, cafeterias, rest rooms, and any other areas inside of the school building.

Metropolitan Statistical Area: A county or group of counties containing at least one city or combined cities, of 50,000 or more inhabitants and adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character, and economically and socially integrated with the central city. The MSA is named after the central city (or cities) contained in it. Boundaries are drawn by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

**Open school:** A school in which students are permitted to leave the school grounds during lunch.

Other drugs: Other illegal drugs such as heroine, LSD, PCP, and unspecified drugs which may be available at school.

Outside areas: Outside areas include entrances into the school, parking lots, and any other areas on school grounds.

Property crime: In this report, this crime category comprises personal larceny, with and without contact, and motor vehicle theft.

Violent crime: Includes the crimes of rape, robbery, simple, and aggravated assault.



	OMB No. 11210139 Approval Expires 12731 / 89
We estimate that it will take from 5 to 15 minutes to complete this interview, with 10 minutes being the average time. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send mem to the Associate Director for Management Services, Room	NOTICE — Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U. Code 42, Sections 3789g and 3735). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.
send them to the Associate Director in Management to the Office of 2027, Sureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; or to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.	FORM SCS-1  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMER  11-22-88)  ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR T BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTI  15 ACEN TO A SCALE AGENT AG
Sample Control number	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTI
J PSU   Segment   CK   Serial	NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SCHOOL CRIME SUPPLEMENT
A STATE OF THE STA	
A. Field representative code  B. Respondent  1000 Line No. 1002 Age	Name
C. Type of interview	D. Reason for noninterview
	1004 1 NCS noninterview
1 Personal — Self 2 Telephone — Self SKIP TO ITEM 1,	SCS noninterview
3 ☐ Personal — Proxy   SECTION E	2  Refused
4 ☐ Telephone — Proxy)	3 ☐ Not available 4 ☐ Physically or mentally unable and
s ☐ Noninterview — FILL ITEM D	no proxy available
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE — Read introduction —	tions about your school activities.
	ns For Supplement
1. Were you attending school at any time PGM 3	
during the last six months?	2 No - END INTERVIEW
2. In what month did your current	1006 1 August
school year begin?	2 September
	3 Other - Specify
3. Did you attend school for all of the last	1007 1 Yes - SKIP to question 5
six months?	1 1007 1 Yes - SKIP to question 5
4. How many months were you in school	1 One month
during the last six months?	2 Two months
	a ☐ Three months
	4 D Four months
	i 5 ☐ Five months
5. What grade are you in school?	1009 1 Sixth
	2 Seventh
	3 ☐ Eighth 4 ☐ Ninth
	s Tenth
	e ☐ Eleventh
	7 Twelfth
	■ Other — Specify
F.FI	s ☐ College level — END INTERVIEW
6a. What is the name of your school?	ntal Questions
	1010
b. In what city, county, and state is your school located?	c
	1011
	Cour
	1012 Ste
7. Is your school public or private?	1013 1 Public
	1 2 Private
8. What grades are taught in your school?	1014
	Grades: to
	1016
9. How far away from your home is the school you	1016 1 Less than 1 mile
attend?	2 □ 1 – 5 miles
READ THE CATEGORIES.	3 □ 6-10 miles
	4 □ 11 – 25 miles
	5 ☐ More than 25 miles 6 ☐ Don't know how far
FOIA # 60048 HIRTS 164E31 Ball	7010CC22 D
FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld:	70106632 Page 76 NARA-18-1003-A-00131 School Crime

F. Environmental C	luestions	- Continued
10. How do you get to school most of the time?	1017	1 ☐ Walk 2 ☐ School bus 3 ☐ Public bus, subway, train 4 ☐ Car 5 ☐ Bicycle, motorbike, or motorcycle 6 ☐ Some other way — Specify →
11. How do you get home from school most of the time?	1018	1  Walk 2  School bus 3  Public bus, subway, train 4  Car 6  Bicycle, motorbike, or motorcycle 6  Some other way — Specify 7
Are most students at your school allowed to leave the school grounds to eat lunch?	1019	1  Yes 2 No 3 Only certain grades 4 Don't know
13. In the past six months, have you participated in o attended any extra-curricular school activities?	1020	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
14. Do you spend most of the schoolday in the same classroom?	1021	1 ☐ Yes — SKIP to question 16 2 ☐ No
15. During class changes, do teachers stand in the doorways and monitor the halls?	1022	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
16. Does anyone (else) patrol the hallways during school hours?	1023	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
17. Are visitors to your school required to report to the school office?	1024	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
18. Is it safe to store money or valuables in your locker at school?	1025	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't have lockers 4 ☐ Don't know
<ol> <li>What happens to a student who gets caught doing the following things in your school?         READ THE ANSWER CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY.         Mark (X) all that apply.         <ol> <li>Being disrespectful to teachers?</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	1026	1 ☐ Nothing 2 ☐ Student disciplined by teacher 3 ☐ Student sent to the principal's office 4 ☐ Student's parents are notified 5 ☐ Detention 6 ☐ Suspension 7 ☐ Other — Specify →
h Fishelin with only and and	-	s Don't know
b. Fighting with other students?  Mark (X) all that apply.	1027	Nothing  Student disciplined by teacher  Student sent to the principal's office  Student's parents are notified  Detention  Suspension  Other - Specify
		■ Don't know
C. Drinking or being drunk at school?  Mark (X) all that apply.	1028	1 ☐ Nothing 2 ☐ Student disciplined by teacher 3 ☐ Student sent to the principal's office 4 ☐ Student's parents are notified 5 ☐ Detention 6 ☐ Suspension 7 ☐ Other — Specify
	-	■ Don't know
d. Cutting classes?  Mark (X) all that apply.	1029	1 ☐ Nothing 2 ☐ Student disciplined by teacher 3 ☐ Student sent to the principal's office 4 ☐ Student's parents are notified 5 ☐ Detention 6 ☐ Suspension 7 ☐ Other — Specify ⊋
4,44		■ □ Don't know

F. Environmental Q	uestions	- Co	ntinued			
Have you attended any drug education classes in your school during the last six months?	1030	200				
21. Does your school try to prevent students from having drugs or alcohol in school in any of the following ways?  READ THE CATEGORIES.  Mark (X) all that apply.	1031		nalls and so Surprise rea Other — <i>Sp</i>	ards r principal p hool ground stroom chec	is ks	etion
22. The following question refers to the availability of drugs and alcohol in school.  Tell me if you don't know what any of these items are.  How easy or hard is it for someone to get the following things at your school?  READ THE CATEGORIES.  a. Alcoholic beverages  b. Marijuana  c. Cocaine  d. Crack  e. Uppers/downers  f. Other illegal drugs	1034		No - SKIP	Impossible  3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	DK 40 40 40 40	Don't know drug  5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5
24. How often do street gang members fight with each other at school?	1039	300	Don't know Never or alm Once or twic Once or twic Once or twic Almost ever	ce a year ce a month ce a week		
25. In the last six months, did a student attack or threaten to attack a teacher in your school?	1040	200	and the same of th			
G. Vict	imizatio	n				
READ THE FOLLOWING —  The following questions are about crimes that ma have happened to you at school. By "at school" we mean in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Be sure to include crimes you have told me about earlier in this interview.  26a. During the past six months, did anyone take money or things DIRECTLY FROM YOU by force, weapons, or threats at school?	PGM 4	101		to question 2	78	
b. How many times did this happen during the last six months?	1042		Nun	nber of times		
C. How many of these times was your total loss worth more than \$10?	1043		Nur	nber of times		
27a. During the last six months, did anyone steal something from your desk, locker, or some other place at school, (other than any incidents just mentioned)?	1044	10		to question 2	88	
b. How many times did this happen during the last six months?	1045		Nur	nber of times		
6. How many of these times was your total loss worth more than \$10?	1048		Nur	nber of times		

G. Victimizatio	on — Continued
28a. (Other than the incidents just mentioned), did anyone physically attack you at school during the last six months?	1 1047 1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to question 29
b. How many times did this happen?	Number of times
6. Did you go to a doctor as a result of (this/any of these) attacks?	1 1049 1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to question 28e
CHECK ITEM A  If attacked only once, SKIP to question 28e.	
d. How many times did you receive injuries in any of these attacks at school that led to a visit to the doctor?	Number of times
e.(1) If 28b is one time, ASK — Was that incident an attack or just a fight?	
(2) If 28b is more than one, ASK — How many of these (fill in number from 28b) attacks were just fights?	0 ☐ Incident was an attack
H. Av	oidance
29a. Did you stay at home any time during the last six months because you thought someone might attack or harm you at school?	1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to question 30
b. How many times did you stay at home because you thought someone might attack or harm you at school?	Number of times
<ol> <li>Did you STAY AWAY from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you there? READ THE CATEGORIES.</li> </ol>	
8. The shortest route to school?	1064 1 Yes 2 No
b. The entrances into the school?	1055 1 Yes 2 No
C. Any hallways or stairs in school?	1056 1 Yes 2 No
d. Parts of the school cafeteria?	1067 1 Yes 2 No
Any school restrooms?	1058 1 Yes 2 No
f. Other places inside the school building?	1059 1 Yes 2 No
g. School parking lot?	1060 1 Yes 2 No
h. Other places on school grounds?	1061 1 Yes 2 No
i. Extra-curricular school activities?	1062 1 Yes 2 No
31. How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you at school?	1 Never 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time
32. How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you on the way to and from achool?	1 Never 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time
33. During the last six months how often did you bring something to school to protect yourself from being attacked or harmed?	1 Never — SKIP to question 35 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time  ASK question 34
34. What did you bring to school to protect yourself from being attacked or harmed?	1 Gun 2 Knife
Mark (X) all that apply.	Brass knuckles Razor blade Spiked jewelry Mace Nunchucks Something else - Specify
35. Did bringing the weapon to school make you feel any safer?	1 1067 1 Yes 2 No
Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	1 Yes — END SUPPLEMENT 2 No — Interview next household member

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NARA-18-1003-A-001314

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DEWITT, CHARLES B., DIRECTOR, NIJ

To: AG. (THRU OJP/GURULE) ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-04-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91090415935

Subject & Date

09-03-91 MEMO ATTACHING A COPY OF A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ) NEWS RELEASE FOR SEPTEMBER 8, 1991, THAT SAYS PRIVATE SECURITY FIRMS CURRENTLY SPEND 73% MORE ANNUALLY THAN PUBLIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND EMPLOY 2.5 TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	09-04-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: No	ONE		Date Release	d:	CYN

Remarks
CC INDICATED FOR OLS, PAO.
INFO CC: DAG.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/5/91

FILE: PRESS RELEASES (NON-PAO)





#### U.S. Department of Justice

#### National Institute of Justice

#### RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTILE

'91 SEP -4 P3:31

Washington, D.C. 20531

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

SEP 3 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR:

WILLIAM P. BARR

Acting Attorney General

THROUGH:

Jimmy Gurule

Assistant Attorney General Office of Justice Programs

FROM:

Charles B. DeWitt

Director

SUBJECT:

National Institute of Justice News Release

Attached for your information is a copy of a National Institute of Justice news release for September 8 that says private security firms currently spend 73 percent more annually than do public law enforcement agencies and employ 2.5 times as many people. Private security companies spend \$52 billion annually and employ 1.5 million men and women, whereas public law enforcement agencies spend \$30 billion and employ about 600,000 people. The private sector share of total law enforcement activity continues to increase, according to the Institute report. A decade ago private firms spent 57 percent more annually than did public agencies on law enforcement activities.

Private security firms now investigate property crimes against businesses as a matter of course, the report noted. These offenses include computer crimes, copyright and trademark infringements, industrial espionage, fraud and embezzlement. On the other hand, serious and violent crimes against people remain the responsibility of public agencies and subject to public policy.

The study estimated that public law enforcement expenditures will reach \$44 billion annually by the end of the century, whereas private security expenditures will total \$104 billion. The projection is based on the study's assumption that the average rate of private security growth will be 8 percent annually, double that of the public sector. By the year 2000 there will be an estimated 750,000 contract guards working in the private sector and an additional 410,000 other proprietary security personnel.

"Crime-related services provided by public law enforcement are rooted in constitutional responsibilities and perhaps should never

be contracted away," the study commented. "Law enforcement officials, however, might welcome a more formal partnership with private security if contracting out some support services would free up their officers for basic crimefighting."

The study identified a number of quasi-public responsibilities as prime candidates for contracting to the private sector, such as public building security, parking enforcement, patrolling of public parks, animal control, special event security, prisoner transport and public housing patrol.

The report pointed out that private firms already perform some of these police-support services. Furthermore, although the private provision of these activities is proceeding slowly, at least 18 states have some services that are privately provided.

A copy of the release has been transmitted to the Department's Office of Public Affairs, where it is under review.

A copy of the release has also been sent to the Director of the Office of Liaison Services for his information.

Attachment

cc: William Lucas, Director, Office of Liaison Services





# Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EDT SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1991

NIJ 202-307-0784

#### Private Security Sector is Large and Growing

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Private security firms currently spend 73 percent more annually than do public law enforcement agencies and employ 2.5 times as many people, the National Institute of Justice announced today. The Institute, which conducts criminal justice research and development within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, said private security companies spend \$52 billion annually and employ 1.5 million men and women, whereas public law enforcement agencies spend \$30 billion and employ about 600,000 people.

"The private sector share of total law enforcement activity continues to increase," noted Institute Director Charles B.

DeWitt. "A decade ago private firms spent 57 percent more annually for security than did public agencies on law enforcement activities."

"Private security firms now investigate a wide variety of crimes against businesses as a matter of course," DeWitt noted.

"These offenses include computer crimes, copyright and trademark infringements, industrial espionage, fraud, employee theft and drug abuse."



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"On the other hand," he said, "serious and violent crimes against people remain the responsibility of public agencies and subject to public policy."

DeWitt said an Institute study estimated that public law enforcement expenditures will reach \$44 billion annually by the end of the century, whereas private security expenditures will total \$104 billion. The projection is based on the study's assumption that the average rate of private security growth will be 8 percent annually, double that of the public sector. By the year 2000 there will be an estimated 750,000 contract guards working in the private sector and an additional 410,000 other proprietary security personnel.

The study identified a number of quasi-public responsibilities as candidates for contracting to the private sector, such as public building security, parking enforcement, patrolling of public parks, animal control, special event security, prisoner transport and public housing patrol.

The report pointed out that private firms already perform some of these police-support services. Furthermore, although the private provision of these activities is proceeding slowly, at least 18 states have some of them.

The study pointed out that much economic crime, especially at business establishments, is disposed of privately instead of through the public criminal justice system. Although arson,



burglary and robbery at business firms are reported to police relatively frequently, employee crimes, such as fraud, theft and computer offenses typically are resolved internally by firing the employee, obtaining restitution or simply absorbing the loss.

Copies of the study findings, which appear in an Institute Research in Brief entitled "Private Security: Patterns and Trends," (NCJ-127594) by William C. Cunningham, John J. Strauchs and Clifford M. Van Meter, of Hallcrest Systems, Inc., as well as other information about the National Institute of Justice in general, may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-301-251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-851-3420. To obtain copies of the full reports on which the study was based, "The Hallcrest Report I: Private Security and Police in America" (1985), and "The Hallcrest Report II: Private Security Trends 1970-2000" (1990), contact Butterworth-Heinemann, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, Massachusetts 02180.

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# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

# Research in Brief

Charles B. DeWitt, Director

July 1991

# **Private Security: Patterns and Trends**

by William C. Cunningham, John J. Strauchs, and Clifford W. Van Meter

In 1980, the National Institute of Justice commissioned Halicrest Systems, Inc., to conduct a comprehensive study of the private security industry in the United States. This Research In Brief is based on Halicrest's update and review of private security in 1990.

Private security is now clearly the Nation's primary protective resource, outspending public law enforcement by 73 percent and employing 2½ times the workforce, according to a new National Institute of Justice (NIJ) study of the private security industry. Currently, annual spending for

private security is \$52 billion, and private security agencies employ 1.5 million persons. Public law enforcement spends \$30 billion a year and has a workforce of approximately 600,000.

In 1980, NIJ research revealed that the private security industry had annual expenditures 57 percent larger than public law enforcement. In 1990, a new NIJ-sponsored descriptive study of 1970 through 2000 confirmed the trends noted earlier and forecast that the trends would continue at least another decade.<sup>2</sup>

Private security executives perceive their industry's role as a supplementary one, protecting property and assets in ways that exceed the resources of public law enforce-

ment. Crimes against business that are commonly investigated by private security personnel, but seldom by law enforcement, include many computer crimes, fraud, and industrial espionage.

According to one definition, private security includes "those individuals, organizations, and services other than public law enforcement and regulatory agencies that are engaged primarily in the prevention and investigation of crime, loss, or harm to specific individuals, organizations, or facilities." That definition, however, excludes the fastest growing segment of private security—the manufacture, distribution, and installation of security equipment and technology.

#### From the Director

Public safety demands that the police concentrate on crime prevention and criminal apprehension. While priorities compel State and local agencies to focus on enforcing the law, they must also provide other public services that do not necessarily warrant the attention of sworn law enforcement personnel.

Because of this gap in public services delivery, private security forces have evolved to the point that they now routinely perform some of the tasks traditionally performed by law enforcement, such as guard, patrol, and investigative services. Indeed, the private security industry has grown to where it now dwarfs public law enforcement; it employs 2 ½ times the personnel of public agencies and outspends them by 73 percent.

But where is the line to be drawn between the responsibilities of law enforcement and the opportunities for private security agencies? Will private security and public law enforcement work together effectively for the public good?

This Research In Brief provides some answers to these and other questions about the emerging role of the private security industry. It is the result of a new (1990) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) study, which reviewed and updated earlier NIJ-sponsored research. The new results show private security growth continuing at a more rapid pace than that of public law enforcement.

NIJ commissioned a study in 1980 to examine the growth and development of the private security industry across the Nation. Some of the results were startling; for instance, research revealed that private security had outstripped public law enforcement in annual spending and was growing far faster than public enforcement.

Private security agencies now investigate crimes against business as a matter of course. These crimes include computer offenses, copyright and trademark infringements, industrial espionage, and even fraud and embezzlement.

Serious and violent crime, on the other hand, is undeniably within the purview of the public sector. Rape, murder, drug trafficking must be dealt with by public law enforcement agencies. Consequently, NIJ's research is intended to explore areas in which private security can assume some of the burden now borne by overworked public law enforcement agencies, thereby freeing them to concentrate their efforts in areas where their involvement is essential.

Charles B. DeWitt Director National Institute of Justice

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For the purposes of the 1990 study, researchers identified nine categories as part of the private security industry:

- Proprietary (in-house) security.
- Guard and patrol services.
- Alarm services.
- Private investigations.
- Armored car services.
- Manufacturers of security equipment.
- Locksmiths.
- Security consultants and engineers.

# How market and employment statistics were derived

Little has changed about private secunity data since the original study in 1980; there still is a paucity of information based on rigorous empirical research.

To determine what data would be used in the 1990 study, researchers first asked whether the information was corroborated by a reliable source (preferably two) and whether those sources appeared to be independent of each other. Next, did the data fall within an acceptable cluster range?

When presented information about gross revenues, number of employees, and number of companies, the research staff applied such logical tests as calculating revenues per company, revenues per employee, and the ratio of payroll to gross revenues. (These analyses did not necessarily confirm the data, but readily identified flawed data.)

As a final step in their analyses, researchers asked industry experts whether the resulting data seemed reasonable.

In addition to the market analysis described, research included a literature review, interviews with security and law enforcement personnel in 12 metropolitan areas, focus group discussions, and interviews with representatives of appropriate national associations.

 "Other," which includes categories such as guard dogs, drug testing, forensic analysis, and honesty testing.

The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1981<sup>4</sup> estimated the cost of police protection—Federal State, and local—at \$13.8 billion for 1979. The Key Market Coverage, 1981, for Security World magazine listed private protection costs for 1980 at \$21.7 billion.

Conservative methods of extrapolation from the current (1990) figures yield the growth pattern shown in exhibit 1.

While public expenditures for law enforcement will reach \$44 billion by the year 2000, they will be dwarfed by private security expenditures, which will reach \$104 billion. The average annual rate of growth in private security will be 8 percent, or double that of public law enforcement.

#### Security/police cooperation

NIJ-sponsored research in the early 1980's revealed few collaborative efforts between police and private security groups, with the exception of crime prevention programs. Public law enforcement officials described their relationship with private security managers as fair to good at best. Few police chiefs and sheriffs even had lists of the names of security managers at area companies or contract security firms. Security personnel, on the other hand, said they had excellent working relations with police.

In the 1980's, however, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, and the American Society for Industrial Security began joint meetings to foster better cooperation between the public and private sectors. In 1986, with funding from the National Institute of Justice, these organizations set up the Joint Council of Law Enforcement and Private Security Associations. A number of local and regional groups also set up cooperative programs involving the police and private security.

#### Police/private security issues

Many in both law enforcement and private security consider privatization, false alarms, police moonlighting, and "private justice" to be the key issues that must be

addressed in building improved relationships between the two sectors.

#### **Privatization**

As an indication of the growing interdependence of the public and private sectors, State and local government spending for a wide variety of private sector services has increased dramatically over the past 15 years, from \$27 billion in 1975 to \$81 billion in 1982 and an estimated \$100 billion by 1988. Federal expenditures for all types of private sector services were \$197 billion in 1987.

Crime-related services provided by public law enforcement are rooted in constitutional responsibilities and perhaps should never be contracted away. Law enforcement officials, however, might welcome a fuller partnership with private security if contracting out some support services would free up their officers for basic crimefighting.

Services frequently identified as candidates for privatization are public building security, parking enforcement, patrolling of public parks, animal control, special event security, funeral escorts, court security, prisoner transport, and public housing development patrol. Private security executives report they already perform a number of these police support activities. And while such privatization is occurring slowly, at least 18 States practice some form of it.

False alarms. The smaller the law enforcement department, the greater its interest in transferring authority to private security for all tasks except responding to burglar alarms. Large police departments, nearly 70 percent of them, were most interested in transferring responsibility for responding to burglar alarms to private security.

Residential use of burglar alarms, already found at most businesses, is on the rise. False alarms from security systems are a common police complaint. Police studies consistently show that 95 to 99 percent of alarm calls are false, and that alarm responses account for 10 to 30 percent of all calls for police service.

In the early 1980's only 2 to 5 percent of residences had alarm systems. By the end

of the decade, this figure was up to 10 percent. As alarm systems become less expensive and more readily available, residential alarm systems could double in number by the year 2000. Can the police, the alarm industry, and the public tolerate twice the number of false and nuisance alarms?

Interviews reveal that some law enforcement officials view alarm response, especially at residential sites, as a special consideration for the few citizens who can afford alarm systems rather than as a communitywide police function. Others see alarm response as a free service for the alarm companies, who profit at police expense. Meanwhile, 8 out of 10 local managers of guard and patrol services reported they would be willing to take over alarm response on a contract basis.

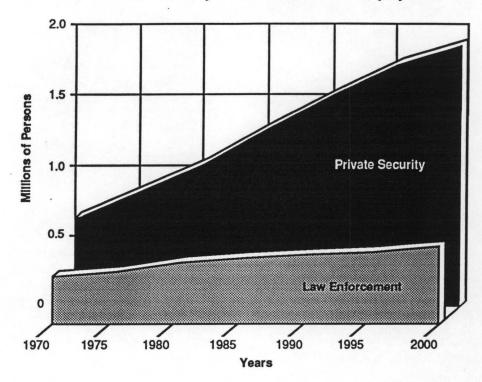
The National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association estimates that more than 2,000 communities have alarm ordinances. These typically involve alarm system permits, allow three to five false alarms per system per year, and levy fines for excessive false alarms. Under some ordinances, police can refuse to respond to alarms at problem locations. Some manufacturers and vendors have taken significant steps to reduce the number of false alarms through improved design and user training for customers.

Moonlighting. Businesses frequently hire offduty law enforcement officers for guard and patrol duties, traffic direction, crowd control, and other security functions. For more than 15 years, contract security company owners have objected to this as unfair competition.<sup>6</sup> Although 15 to 20 percent of U.S. police departments prohibit or severely restrict such activity,<sup>7</sup> law enforcement administrators estimate that about 20 percent of their personnel supplement their police salaries with regular outside security employment. This means that some 150,000 local police officers perform regular offduty private security work.

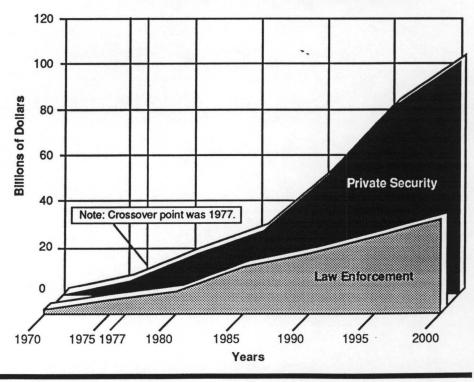
Three-quarters of the police departments that permit the practice allow officers to wear their uniforms while employed outside. Many also permit offduty use of other department equipment, including radios and vehicles.

#### Exhibit 1

#### **Private Security and Law Enforcement Employment**



#### **Private Security and Law Enforcement Spending**





Opponents of police moonlighting say that despite putting more police on the street at no additional public cost, such private financial arrangements with employees of public agencies raise questions of liability and conflict of interest. And, they maintain, in the long run the practice undermines the notion of equal protection for all. However, proponents of the practice argue that police officers are better trained than private security personnel and possess greater inherent authority.

Private justice. Interviews both in 1980 and 1990 confirmed that much economic crime is disposed of privately instead of through the public criminal justice system. As the Task Force on Private Security<sup>8</sup> observed in 1976:

It would appear that a large percentage of criminal violators known to private security personnel are not referred to the criminal justice system. A logical conclusion would be that there is a "private" criminal justice system where employer reprimands, restrictions, suspensions, demotions, job transfers, or employment terminations take the place of censure by the public system.

Both the 1980 and the 1990 NIJ studies indicated that the workplace crimes most frequently reported to law enforcement are Uniform Crime Report "index crimes" such as arson, burglary, and robbery.

Employee crimes such as fraud, employee theft, and computer crime typically are resolved internally by firing the employee, obtaining restitution, or absorbing the loss. Businesses may report employee crime directly to the prosecutor, not to the police first. Both security executives and business officials may be unwilling to report employee crimes out of concern for the negative publicity that such events might generate.

Of course, little is known about the fairness, structure, or dynamics of these practices. But when the offenders are not publicly identified or prosecuted, there may be no record of their criminal activity to which others should be alerted.

#### Standards and training

The five-volume 1971 RAND Corporation study of the security industry<sup>9</sup> described "the typical private guard" in terms recalling the negative stereotype of the night watchman that still exists among some segments of the law enforcement community and the public:

... an aging white male who is poorly educated and poorly paid ... between 40 [and] 55; he has little education beyond the ninth grade; he has had a few years of experience in private security; he earns a marginal wage ... some have retired from a low-level civil service or military career ...

By 1989, however, the first issue of *Security Journal* could report the education and experience characteristics for one proprietary security organization that approached those of the public police. The private security organization also employed more female officers, and the staff had a greater diversity of ethnic backgrounds than found in the local police department.<sup>10</sup>

The 1980 NIJ survey found the turnover rate for contract guards ranged between 100 percent and 300 percent. (Proprietary guard turnover is lower, although no figures are available.) However, it is believed that until significant advances are made in training, salary, promotional opportunities, and personnel supervision, this high attrition rate will continue, undermining efforts to upgrade private security.

#### Firearms/training

A study conducted 20 years ago<sup>11</sup> found that 50 percent of both contract and proprietary guards carried firearms at least a quarter of the time. The 1980 NIJ study found that only 10 percent of the guards were armed, and the rise in insurance premiums and liability litigation suggests that by the year 2000 perhaps only 5 percent will be armed.

In 1976 the Task Force on Private Security recommended that private security personnel receive 24 hours of firearms training, including 3 hours' instruction on legal and policy restraints, before assignment. Fewer

than 10 States have such stringent requirements. However, 23 States mandate some firearms training for armed guards; only 14 require training for unarmed guards. Surveys and interviews indicate that the typical uniformed guard receives an estimated 4 to 6 hours of training before assignment.

In 1976 the Task Force found that five colleges offered a bachelor's degree and no master's programs were available. By 1990, according to the *Journal of Security Administration*, 46 institutions offered bachelor's degrees in private security; 14 offered a master's.

#### Forecasts and recommendations

The 1990 NIJ study recommended that all security employers have access to criminal history records to screen applicants for guard jobs. The study also recommended more effective licensing through State, not local, regulation and licensing reciprocity between States.

As a step toward upgrading security training and advancement opportunity, the 1990 report recommended that the private security industry consider setting its own national standards, similar to those adopted by the British Security Industry Association. The report also suggested that the industry promote professional accreditation as does the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

Economic crime. More sophisticated and technical white-collar crimes will emerge in the 1990's, with higher dollar losses than before. Computer crime will rise, but by the mid-1990's most networks and systems should be protected, making computer threats a diminishing concern by the year 2000.

Size of industry. The rapid growth of closed-circuit television, sophisticated alarm systems, access control, and other technology will not necessarily mean a reduction in the number of security personnel, but may change the functions they perform. By the year 2000, there will be an estimated 750,000 contract guards and 410,000 proprietary security personnel, of which 280,000 will be guards.



#### **Notes**

- 1. William C. Cunningham and Todd H. Taylor, "The Growing Role of Private Security," National Institute of Justice Research in Brief, 1984, NCJ 94703; Cunningham and Taylor, Private Security and Police in America, Chancellor Press, 1985. (Also called Hallcrest I.)
- 2. Cunningham, Strauchs, and Van Meter, *Private Security Trends 1970 to 2000*, final report of National Institute of Justice, grant number 89–IJ–CX–0002, July 1990; and *Private Security Trends (1970 to 2000)*. *The Hallcrest Report II*, Stoneham, Massachusetts, Butterworth-Heinemann, 1990.
- 3. Gion Green, *Introduction to Security*, third edition, Stoneham, Massachusetts, Butterworth, 1981: 25.
- 4. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1982.
- 5. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, second edition, Washington, D.C., 1988: 118. Promotion material for Partnership Focus 1, 1 (1990). "Private Delivery of Public Services," The Lipman Report, 1989.
- 6. Albert J. Reiss., Jr., generally favors the practice in *Private Employment of Public Police*, Washington, D.C., *Issues and Practices*, National Institute of Justice, February 1988 (a *Research in Brief* with the same title appeared in December 1988).

- For an opposite view, see Private Security Advisory Council, Law Enforcement and Private Security Sources and Areas of Conflict and Strategies for Conflict Resolution, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1977; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Report of the Task Force on Private Security, 1976; and "Private Delivery of Public Service," The Lipman Report, 1989: 1-4.
- 7. Reiss (in no. 6 above) notes that the largest department, New York, permits no uniformed outside employment.
- 8. No. 6 above.
- 9. James Kakalik and Sorrell Wildhorn, *Private Police in the United States*, five volumes, Washington, D.C., National Institute of Justice, 1971. Specifically, Vol. 2, *The Private Police Industry: Its Nature and Extent*: 133, 135, 137.
- 10. William Walsh, "Private/Public Police Stereotypes: A Different Perspective," Security Journal 1(1989): 21–27. Dr. Walsh's colleague, Edwin Donovan (with William White) reported the survey more fully in An Evaluation of Starrett City Security Services, Pennsylvania State University, 1986.
- 11. Kakalik and Wildhorn (in no. 9 above).

To obtain copies of the full reports of the studies on which this Research In Brief is based (The Hallcrest Report I: Private Security and Police in America [1985], and The Hallcrest Report II: Private Security Trends 1970–2000 [1990]), contact Butterworth-Heinemann, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180, 1–800–366–BOOK. Copies are available for review in the library of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1600 Research Boulevard, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, 301–251–5500.

Agin.

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

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To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-02-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91120219935

Subject & Date

11-27-91 LETTER, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS, ENCLOSING A COPY OF THEIR RECENTLY RELEASED PUBLICATION, "1991 NATIONAL ROSTER OF HISPANIC ELECTED OFFICIALS."

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)OAG; 12-02-91 (5)W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8)12 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: AG. Date Released: 12-24-91 MAU

Remarks
INFO CC WITHOUT ENCLOSURE: DAG, OLS.
(1) ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE TO OAG FOR INFORMATION.
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Other Remarks:

KMM 12-02-91

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# THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON

December 23, 1991

Harry P. Pachon, Ph.D.
National Director
National Association of Latino
Elected and Appointed Officials
708 G Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Dr. Pachon:

Thank you for your recent letter and for sending me a copy of the 1991 National Roster of Hispanic Elected Officials.

I appreciate your taking the time to pass the roster along to me.

Best wishes for a prosperous new year.

Sincerely,

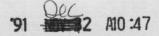
William P. Barr





...and the people who support them

# RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



#### EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAS

November 27, 1991

The Hon. William P. Barr Attorney General Department of Justice Constitution Ave. & 10th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Barr:

I am pleased to enclose a complimentary copy of our recently released 1991 National Roster of Hispanic Elected Officials. As you can see, it lists over 4,200 Hispanics holding public office at all levels of government.

NALEO is a non-profit, non-partisan national organization that carries out civic research and civic action projects of relevance to the Hispanic community. Please be aware that the names in the *Roster* are available in label format for your information dissemination efforts.

I look forward to working with you on issues of common concern.

Sincerely,

Harry Pachon, Ph.D. National Director

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> U.S. Citizenship Hotline (800) 44-NALEO California: (800) 34-NALEO

# 1991

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO ELECTED
AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS



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# 5 AUGUST 91

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From: MOOS, JAMES P., NO ABUSE, INC., PHOENIX, AZ

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 08-14-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91081514994

Subject & Date

08-05-91 LETTER ENCLOSING A COPY OF THEIR NEW BOOKLET, "IMPACT II," AND REQUESTING THE AG'S OPINION OF IT.

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Remarks

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### Office of the Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

August 30, 1991

Mr. James P. Moos President NO ABUSE, Inc. 13201 N. 35th Avenue Suite B-20 Phoenix, AZ 85029-1222

Dear Mr. Moos:

Acting Attorney General Bill Barr asked me, as his assistant for drug policy matters, to review your new booklet. I am impressed with the straight-forward presentation and informative content of the publication and believe it will contribute to substance abuse prevention activities in Phoenix.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter and the booklet to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). As the office responsible for developing The Administration's National Drug Control Strategy, ONDCP will be in the best position to provide a technical evaluation, as well as to promote your efforts nationwide.

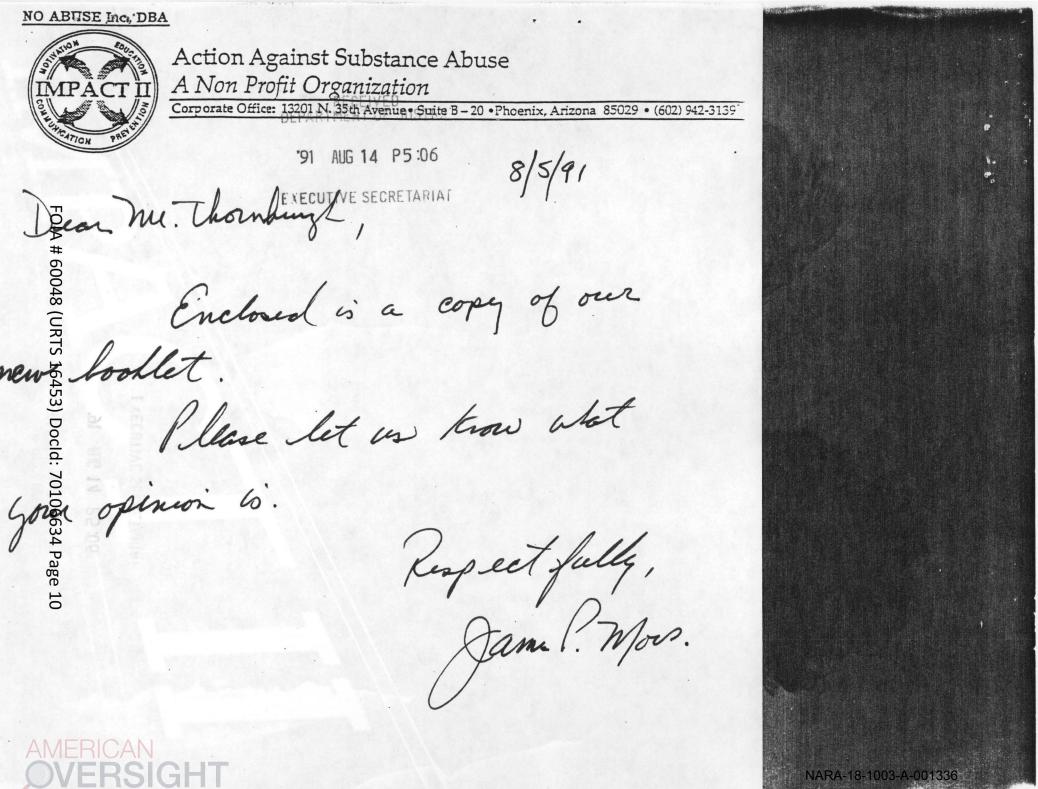
In closing, I would like to thank you for your continuing efforts in our fight against the drug menace.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Weatherbee

Assistant to the Attorney General





NATIONAL DRUG WHEEL FOR A **DRUG FREE AMERICA** 

LAW ENFORCE. an active, PREVENTION assertive process of creating conditions and/or attributes that promote the well-being of people. It utilizes strategies that include the development and enhancement of life skills, prevention and intervention activities, as well as current information on drugs, alcohol, and other substances. However, prevention research tells us there is no "quick fix"; multiple strategies for multiple target groups

must be devised and utilized. Prevention is a long-term effort and must impact all segments of the population. Prevention programs should be tailored to the unique needs of each school, grade level, and community; no one pre-packaged approach will work at all schools or in all communities.

GOVERN-

MENT

MENT

Prevention research also indicates that people tend to support what they help to create. Therefore, school personnel, parents, and community members should actively participate in cooperatively building their prevention strategies. School district personnel cannot do it alone; parental and community involvement is essential to positively influence children after school, on weekends, and during vacations. In addition, positive reinforcement of prevention efforts must come from law enforcement, treatment groups, and the community as a whole.

THE 9 COMPONENTS THAT SHOULD BE MET WHEN ESTABLISHING A DRUG PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

- 1. "Establish policies and procedures pursuant to standards adopted by your community or state
- 2. Establish a school/community advisory committee with membership representative of the composition of the community."
- 3. "Adopt a comprehensive sequential chemical abuse prevention curriculum taking into consideration state-mandated comprehensive health essential skills. (a) - Include in the prevention curriculum accurate information about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, problem solving, decision making, communication and refusal skills, self-awareness and selfesteem enhancement.
- (b) Instruction on the nature and harmful effects of alcohol, tobacco, narcotic drugs, marijuana and other dangerous drugs on the human system and instruction on the laws related to the control of these substances and nonuse and prevention of use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, narcotic drugs, marijuana and other dangerous drugs, shall be included

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DRUG-FREE

FAMILY

PEE CON

MEDIA

SCHOOLS

in the courses of study in common and high schools, with emphasis on grades four through nine. Instruction on the nature and harmful effects of alcohol, tobacco, narcotic drugs, marijuana and other dangerous drugs on a human fetus shall be included in the courses of study in grades six through twelve.

(c) - Integrate the prevention curricula into a K-12 program."

4. Provide training for all faculty and staff in chemical abuse awareness and prevention at least annually."

5. "Establish an identification and referral process to assist students in utilizing school and community support programs and resources; and inform faculty staff, students, and parents of the referral process."

6. Promote parental and community involvement in chemical abuse prevention education pursuant to standards adopted by your community or state."

7. Encourage the provision of ongoing planned and supervised activites, in addition to classroom instruction, that promote physical and mental health, and provide opportunities for students to practice citizenship and life skills."

8. Promote a positive school environment where learning and the development

of healthy behaviors are actively supported."

9. "Assess annually the extent and character of chemical abuse using both process and outcome data and submit the results in a format specified by the department of education."

NOTE: Although the term "chemical abuse" is used in both Arizona law and in the ADE's Rule, the term "substance abuse" is interchangeable with chemical abuse.

# **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

# NO ABUSE, INCORPORATED A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

**ACKNOWLEDGES:** 

THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ARIZONANS FOR DRUG FREE YOUTH AND
COMMUNITIES, INCORPORATED
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IN OUR JOINT EFFORT TO COMBAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

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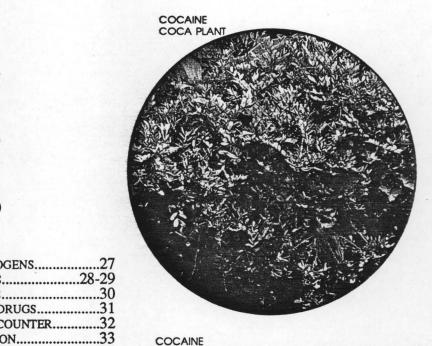
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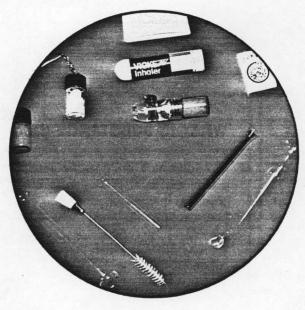
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PHOTOGRAPHY Many photos in this book provided by Drug and Law enforcement. COVER PHOTO courtesy of Photo Resource, Hawaii. PRINTING by Sun World Printing Phoenix Az.

No Abuse Inc. Photographic Arts 60048 (42875) 16453) Docid 701066



COCAINE PARAPHERNALIA



SMUGGLING



NO ABUSE, Inc., A Non-Profit Organization dba

#### **IMPACT II**

Action Against Substance Abuse James P. Moos

President (602) 942-3139 Fax (602) 375-5145



13201 N. 35th Ave., Suite B-20 • Phoenix, AZ 85029-1222



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106634 Page 14

NARA-18-1003-A-001340

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: STEPHENS, DARREL W., POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM, DC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-31-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91123121201

Subject & Date

12-31-91 CARD THANKING THE AG FOR MEETING WITH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE (LESC) ON DECEMBER 30, 1991. ENCLOSES A BOOK THAT THE POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM (PERF) PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN PRODUCING.

NOTE: SEE EXEC. SEC. 91112619699 & 91121320582 CONTROL SHEETS ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)OAG: 12-31-91 (5)W/IN: (2)(6)(3)(7)PRTY: (4)(8) 1P INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: AG. Date Released: 01-28-92 EHZ

Remarks

INFO CC WITHOUT ENCLOSURE: OLS.

01-28-92 AG SIGNED LETTER DATED 01-27-92. ORIGINAL HANDLED BY OAG. OAG PROVIDED EX. SEC. A COPY FOR THE AG FILES. (TJ)

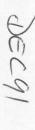
Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/BOOKS, AG CHRON

CROSS REFERENCES:

1. AG MEETINGS/Requests-Citizens



# THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON

January 27, 1992

Mr. Darrel W. Stephens
Executive Director
Police Executive Research Forum
2300 M Street, N.W.
Suite 910
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Thank you for the note and book entitled, Tribute: A Day on the Beat with America's
Finest.

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee is an invaluable resource of professionals for myself and others at the Department of Justice. Serving the LESC, which represents over 400,000 practitioners, is indeed an honor.

I am counting on expertise from all walks of our profession to pull together and uphold our common goal of protecting the nation's citizens. Therefore, comprehensive support for a genuinely tough crime bill, unlike the currently pending conference report, is imperative. I appreciate your time and consideration in this matter.

I, too, look forward to a productive and safe future. Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr



# December 31,1991

(202) 466-7820 FAX: (202) 466-7826

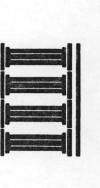


# POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM

DARREL W. STEPHENS Executive Director 2300 M Street, N.W. Suite 910 Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Borr-Thank you for taking the time to meet with the LESC yestrolog efternoon. I thought thus a very productive medeng & I em optimistic I have endosed a copy of a book that (over)

POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM



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# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: GASSON, KAREN F., JUSTICE RESEARCH & STATISTICS ASSN., DC

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-27-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91123021149

Subject & Date

12-23-91 LETTER ENCLOSING THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF "CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN THE STATES, 1991 DIRECTORY," WHICH IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC) ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE, AND WAS PUBLISHED WITH SUPPORT FROM DOJ'S BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (1) 12-30-91 OAG; (5)W/IN: (2)(6)(7)PRTY: (3)(8) 12 (4)DATE: OPR: INTERIM BY: Date Released: EHZ Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC LETTER ONLY: OJP, OLS.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/BOOKS





DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL

'91 DEC 27 P3:36

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAS

December 23, 1991

William Barr
Acting U.S. Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

I am pleased to provide you with the eighth volume of *Criminal Justice Issues in the States, 1991 Directory*. This volume is the most comprehensive listing of SAC activities available and includes information on 447 different activities from 50 states and territories. These activities are listed by state and indexed by 38 major issue areas in criminal justice including sentencing, substance abuse, police, and homicide. Also included in this publication is a section which lists recent publications of each Statistical Analysis Center to inform criminal justice professionals and other interested parties about the kinds of material available from the SACs.

This year's *Directory* will serve as a concise and easy reference to state-level policy and statistical activities covering the criminal justice system. Please give me a call if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

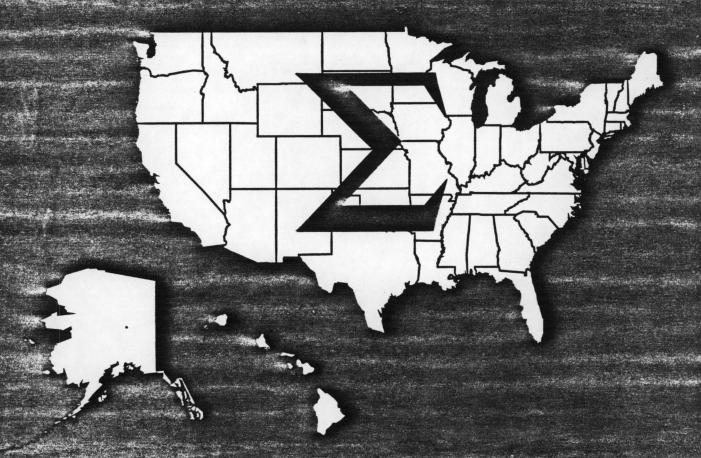
Karen F. Gasson

Assistant Director

for Information Services

Encl.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN THE STATES



1991 DIRECTORY VOLUME VIII

JUSTICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

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NADA 18 1003 A 00134

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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ROBSON, JOHN E., DEPUTY SECRETARY, DEPT. OF THE TREASURY
TO: AG. ODD: NONE
Date Received: 12-26-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91122721098
Subject & Date
12-21-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER ENCLOSING TWO BOOKS WRITTEN BY
EDWIN J. DELATTRE ENTITLED, "CHARACTER AND COPS" AND
"AGAINST BRUTALITY AND CORRUPTION: INTEGRITY, WISDOM, AND
PROFESSIONALISM" WHICH RELATE TO ETHICS IN LAW INVESTMENT,
PARTICULARLY TO POLICE PROFESSIONALS.

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 12-27-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: (	OAG		DATE: Date Released		OPR: MAU

Remarks

(1) TO OAG FOR ACTION W/ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/BOOKS



21 Dec



#### THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 21, 1991 '91 DEC 26 P3:47

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Honorable William Barr The Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Bill:

An old friend of mine has written a number of books on ethics in law investment, particularly relating to police professionals. I saw him the other day and he sent me a couple of his books which I thought you might be interested in.

Sincerely

John E. Robson

Enclosures

# CHARACTER AND COPS Ethics in Policing

Edwin J. Delattre

with a foreword by Patrick V. Murphy

Former Commissioner
Jew York City Police Department



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106636 Page 11

# CHARACTER AND COPS Ethics in Policing

**Edwin J. Delattre** 

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research Washington, D.C.

#### AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BEARD, RONALD S., ESQ., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-24-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91122621050

Subject & Date

12-12-91 LETTER, ON BEHALF OF GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER AND MRS. WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH, ENCLOSING A COPY OF BILL SMITH'S MEMOIRS OF HIS DAYS AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HE COMPLETED SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH LAST YEAR. "LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION" OFFERS AN INSIDE LOOK AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND IS AN INTIMATE AND OFTEN HUMOROUS PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 12-26-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: A	G.		Date Released	: 02-19-92	HBR

Remarks

(1) TO OAG FOR ACTION, W/BOOK.
02-19-92 AG SIGNED LETTER DATED 02-17-92. ORIGINAL MAILED BY EXEC. SEC. ON 02-19-92.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/BOOKS, AG CHRON

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12 Dec c

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON

February 17, 1992

Ronald S. Beard, Esq.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197

Dear Mr. Beard:

Thank you for the copy of William French Smith's memoirs, <u>Law and Justice in the Reagan</u> Administration.

Attorney General Smith is very fondly remembered here. I look forward to reading his memoirs and appreciate your thoughtful gesture.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr



GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER

LAWYERS

333 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071-3197

(213) 229-7000

TELEX: 674930 GIBTRASK LSA

FACSIMILE: (213) 229-7520

December 12, 1991

JAS. A. GIBSON, 1852-1922 W. E. DUNN, 1861-1925 ALBERT CRUTCHER. 1860-1931

NEW YORK

200 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10166-0193

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-5306

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LONDON SWIY 5LP

HONG KONG 8 CONNAUGT PLACE HONG KONG

TOKYO

I-I-3 MARUNOUCHI, CHIYODA-KU TOKYO 100, JAPAN

AFFILIATED SAUDI ARABIA OFFICE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING P.O. BOX 15870 RIYADH 11454, SAUDI ARABIA

OUR FILE NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICA

91 DEC 24 P2:49

EXECUTIVE SÉCRETARIA

The Honorable William Barr
Attorney General of the United States
U. S. Department of Justice
Tenth and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On behalf of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and Amrs. William French Smith, I am pleased to enclose a copy of Bill Smith's memoirs of his days as Attorney General of the United States, which he completed shortly before his death last year.

Law and Justice in the Reagan Administration offers an inside look at the Department of Justice and is an intimate and often humorous portrait of Washington as "the hub of the most effective (though possibly also the least efficient) system of government yet devised by mankind."

We thought you might like to have a copy of Bill's book and hope you will enjoy reading it.

With best wishes for the holiday season.

Very truly yours

Ronald S. Beard

Chairman, Executive Committee

RSB:ck

CENTURY CITY

2029 CENTURY PARK EAST

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067-3026

ORANGE COUNTY

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NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92660-6395

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-0826

SAN DIEGO

750 B STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-4605

SAN FRANCISCO

ONE MONTGOMERY STREET, TELESIS TOWER

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104-4505 SAN JOSE

50 WEST SAN FERNANDO STREET

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95113

DALLAS

1717 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4605

DENVER

ISOI CALIFORNIA STREET DENVER, COLORADO 80202-2694

SEATTLE

999 THIRD AVENUE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

(213) 229-7789

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106636 Page 16

# LAW& WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH SMITH THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

MEMOIRS OF AN ATTORNEY GENERAL



FOREWORD BY RONALD REAGAN

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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: TYLER, DONALD E., J.D., M.D., ONTARIO, OR

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 12-10-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91121120483

Subject & Date

12-08-91 LETTER ENCLOSING A COPY OF HIS BOOK ENTITLED,
"CROOKED JUDGES, LAWYERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES," WHICH
DETAILS CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY
JUDGES, THE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON,
AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBI.
REQUESTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTE THE CRIMINALS.
(SEE EXEC. SEC. 90120620072 AND 91020602047 - CONTROL
SHEETS ATTACHED.)

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) CRM; MUELLER 12-11-91 (5) W/IN: (2)

(2) (3) (4) (7) (8) 1Z INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR:

INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: CRM Date Released: MAU

Remarks
ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE TO CRM.
INFO CC LETTER ONLY: OAG, EOA.
(1) FOR ANY ACTION DEEMED APPROPRIATE. ADVISE EXEC. SEC.
OF ANY ACTION TAKEN.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/BOOKS



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DO NOT REMOVE THIS SLIP FROM
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OF THE RECORD.

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INSURED	

\*U.S. GPO: 1990-262-206/15109

FORM OBD-171 JUL. 82

1092 SW 2nd Ave Ontario, OR 97914 December 8, 1991

XECUTIVE SECRE

William Barr
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave between 9th and 10th
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

Enclosed is a book I wrote entitled "Crooked "Judges, Lawyers and Insurance Companies." It details crimes committed "against the United States" of which I am the victim.

At the minimum, the book details conspiracy to commit perjury and 4 counts of perjury committed in federal court by lawyers. Proof of falseness of statements are unequivocal in court records. The inference is plain and clear that lawyers who were codefendants of the perjurers and the lawyers representing them conspired to commit those perjuries. The conspiracy to obstruct justice continues, aided and abetted by federal judges who knowingly acted without jurisdiction and pursuant to a criminal conspiracy. The continuing conspiracy to commit theft is totally disgusting and reveals a morality of government officials lower than that of sneak thieves and pimps.

I again request that this government prosecute the criminals.

Yours truly,

Donald E. Tyler, J.D., M.D.



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Judges, Lawyers and Insurance Companies

by Donald E. Tyler, J.D., M.D.



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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DANNETTEL, GINA M., PAUL H. BROOKES PUBLISHING CO., MD ODD: 12-03-91 To: AG. Date Received: 11-15-91 Date Due: 12-03-91 Control #: X91111819266 Subject & Date 10-13-91 LETTER ENCLOSING A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF "THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND MENTAL RETARDATION: DEFENDANTS AND VICTIMS." WELCOMES ANY COMMENTS THE AG MAY HAVE ON THIS BOOK.

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Referred To: OJP;GURULE		Referred To: 5) 6) 7)	Date:	W/IN: PRTY: 1Z	
(4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: OJ		DATE: Date Released:	12-03-91	OPR: MAU	3
(1) ORIG	CC WITHOUT ENC RETURN THIS CON INAL ENCLOSURE	LOSURE: OAG, DAG. TROL SHEET WITH CO TO EXEC. SEC., ROO D BY LETTER DATED	OM 4400-AA.	ND		OCT 9

Other Remarks:

AGM 11-18-91

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106636 Page 25



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

DEC 2 1991

Ms. Gina M. Dannettel Editorial Assistant Paul H. Brookes Publishing Company P.O. Box 10624 Baltimore, Maryland 21285-0624

fecter

Dear Ms. Dannettel:

Thank you for your letter to Attorney General Barr with its enclosed copy of the book titled <u>The Criminal Justice System and Mental Retardation: Defendants and Victims</u>. Your letter has been referred to the Office for Victims of Crime, as we are the office primarily concerned about the criminal justice system's response to the needs of crime victims.

We appreciate the donation of the book to our professional library and will be more than happy to share any comments from our program specialists which arise from the book's use in their future assignments.

Sincerely,

Brenda G. Meister Acting Director



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106636 Page 26



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 NOV 15 P3:37

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA** 

October 31, 1991

William P. Barr Acting Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

I am pleased to enclose, at the request of our editorial department, a complimentary copy of The Criminal Justice System and Mental Retardation: Defendants and Victims, edited by Ronald W. Conley, Ruth Luckasson, and George N. Bouthilet.

We hope you find the book a helpful reference on this important subject. Your comments about the book would be most appreciated and can be directed to my attention at the address below. I will be sure to share your remarks with our editors and with the volume editors. Thank you for your input.

Sincerely yours,

Gira M. Marrettel

Gina M. Dannettel Editorial Assistant

Enclosure





The **Criminal** Justice System Mental Retardation **Defendants** and Victims Ronald W. Conley, Ruth Luckasson, and **George N. Bouthilet** Foreword by Dick Thornburgh

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#### FOREWORD

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE on Mental Retardation (PCMR) has long been an excellent sounding board and source of advice for the Department of Justice and other federal agencies, offering support when needed . . . and leveling criticism when necessary. Generally, this criticism has been related to civil rights issues such as deinstitutionalization, implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112), and enforcement of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980 (CRIPA, PL 96-247). Although criticism is often difficult to take, it is precisely because we have heard it and have taken it to heart that the Justice Department's relationship with PCMR has grown stronger in recent years.

The people who participated in the Presidential Forum on Offenders with Mental Retardation and the Criminal Justice System did so because of their concern for individuals with mental retardation and because of their interest in ensuring that those who work with defendants with mental retardation perform their duties and meet their responsibilities competently. These two groups constitute the two sides of the coin the Forum participants examined—those who deserve special attention, and those charged with providing it. Individuals who deserve special attention include, for example:

The person who is found incompetent to stand trial because of mental retardation, and who will be committed to a state institution because there are no openings in community-based residential or vocational programs

The man who has confessed to something he did not do because he did not understand his Miranda rights and because he wanted to please those questioning him

The woman who is not even considered for programs offering alternatives to incarceration, such as pretrial diversion or probation, because those making the decision do not think she can benefit from them

The victim of a crime who cannot clearly explain what happened to him

The first-time offenders, guilty mostly of poor control, who have been given no special consideration—despite disabilities that increase their vulnerability to verbal or physical abuse within a jail or prison

On the other side of the coin are individuals who are in positions to provide special attention to defendants with mental retardation, such as public defenders, prosecutors, police officers, and judges, many of whom too often simply do not know how to deal with a person with mental retardation.

No official endorsement by the U.S. Department of Justice of the views presented in this book is intended by, or should be inferred from, Attorney General Thornburgh's remarks as presented in this foreword.

XV



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We have a unique opportunity to consider the challenge posed by the interaction of these two groups, and to consider some creative approaches that have been introduced by various programs, and perhaps, as a consequence, to develop some new approaches of our own.

One such program is managed by David L. White and Hubert R. Wood (see Chapter 8), founders and co-directors of the Lancaster County (PA) Office of Special Offenders Services—a program with which I was associated as governor of Pennsylvania, and one with much to offer to those interested in learning about successful efforts at drastically reducing recidivism.

Through astute recognition of the problems of those with mental retardation who run afoul of the law, Special Offenders Services has developed a program whose purpose is to teach students with mental retardation about laws and about the consequences of breaking those laws. But beyond simple teaching, this program works with those students and provides them with the information to help them improve their decision-making and problem-solving abilities so that they can avoid future problems with the law, and, just as important, so that they can avoid being manipulated by others who would tempt them to break the law.

There is much to be learned from the Lancaster County program, just as there is much to be learned from other innovative programs in states across the nation. Ultimately, that is what will be required—that we learn from each other's experiences and work together to create the correct balance between rights and responsibilities, as well as between the need for "special" treatment or protection and the need for equal opportunity. It is vital to consider how we can achieve this balance within the criminal justice system and from a civil rights standpoint within society as a whole.

As the nation's chief law enforcement officer, I have made my position clear concerning those who violate the laws of our states or our nation—they must be held accountable for their actions, whether they are drug kingpins or drug couriers, white collar criminals or shoplifters, or individuals who commit crimes against people or property. But as we strive to preserve order in our society and protect our citizens from crime, we must also seek methods of ensuring accountability that will preserve the right of due process, provide for support services, and promote rehabilitation.

In some situations, long-term incarceration may be the only method not only of punishing a lawbreaker and protecting society, but also of rehabilitating an offender. However, that should in no way preclude our efforts to find means—outside, or in addition to, incarceration—to prevent and control unacceptable behavior, methods such as counseling, community service, and restitution. This suggestion raises perhaps the most difficult dilemma we must confront: although we must make every effort to integrate people with disabilities into the mainstream of society, we cannot always do so by treating them exactly like people without disabilities. As is true in most areas of disability rights law, equality does not necessarily mean equal treatment. In other words, persons with disabilities must at times be treated differently from others to ensure protection of their rights and to ensure an equal opportunity to benefit from services. People with mental retardation cannot be "processed" exactly like others who come into contact with our criminal justice system because, for them, it may be a system they do not understand or a system that does not understand them. Thus, we must take care to ensure that our criminal justice system does not compound the challenges that individuals with disabilities face in other aspects of their lives.

Although the Justice Department's role as enforcer of federal laws leads me to emphasize accountability, rehabilitation, and concern for victims of crime, the Department's responsibility for federal implementation of civil rights law brings me to the second half of our complicated equation: to guarantee that, outside the criminal justice system, our communities do not create conditions that increase the chances that a person with mental retardation will become a criminal defendant. In short, the criminal justice system does not exist in a vacuum and cannot be isolated from the actions of society in general.

The phrase society in general naturally brings to mind the principle of normalization. This principle holds that all individuals with mental retardation must have every possible opportunity to participate in the activities of everyday life, including work, play, travel, learning, shopping, and all the other activities we take for granted. It is a principle that has driven this nation's deinstitutionalization efforts. Beyond deinstitutionalization, however, it is undeniable that individuals who are least likely to become defendants regardless of disabilities are those who have had full opportunities to be productive members of society—those who have enjoyed the benefits of a meaningful education, fruitful employment, strong bonds with family and friends, and spiritual, recreational, and social activities. That, I know, is only a minor variation on the theme of normalization. But it sums up the strongly held convictions behind the Administration's efforts to achieve the goal of maximum opportunity for Americans with disabilities. As an example of this commitment, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (PL 101-336) holds promise of being the vehicle that brings all citizens with disabilities into the mainstream of American life, enabling us finally to realize the goal of full rights for this long-neglected segment of society. It is my hope that through our collective efforts, with laws such as the Americans with Disabilities Act as a mandate, we can eliminate or compensate for many of those factors in the areas of education, employment, housing, and public accommodations, among others, that may contribute to the criminal involvement of people with mental retardation.

The Department of Justice has had significant responsibilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act with respect to rule-making, technical assistance, compliance efforts, and enforcement. We have pursued our mandate promptly and vigorously, and we will also continue our efforts to ensure compliance by the federal government and by recipients of federal aid with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and to pursue violations of CRIPA and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (PL 100-430).

Since the Fair Housing Amendments Act took effect, the Justice Department has used that legislation to challenge denials of special use permits for group homes and evictions we believe were based on disability. We are continuing to pursue legal action under CRIPA against those who would violate the rights of persons with disabilities in institutions.

In conclusion, thousands of persons have been released from large state institutions in the last several years, many of whom 20 years ago would have been in "out-of-sight-out-of-mind" institutions. Now, most of these persons are with their families, living independently, or in group homes—and that is a blessing. But with that blessing have come the inevitable predictions by those who say that as people with mental retardation face the temptations that exist outside structured institutions, their involvement in criminal activity is destined to increase. We must prove such predictions

#### xviii / FOREWORD

wrong. We cannot free a significant number of persons with mental retardation from one institution only to see them sent into another—this nation's prison system.

Our final task, then, is to use the criminal justice and social service systems to reach out and respond fully and fairly to the challenge of normalization, rather than leave people with mental retardation to cope alone with a bewildering world. If we can do that, those dire predictions will never come true, and eventually the fears and misunderstandings upon which they are based will evaporate in the warmth of a nation that has used fairness, decency, love, and human kindness to bring its citizens with disabilities and mental retardation into the mainstream of our great and good society.

Dick Thornburgh Attorney General of the United States Washington, D.C. July 1991





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Subject & Date

12-19-91 LETTER ENCLOSING A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF A REPRINT OF THE 40-PAGE SUPPLEMENT WHICH APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER 28 ISSUE OF "BUSINESSWEEK" ENTITLED "WILLING AND ABLE: AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE NEW WORK FORCE."

SEE E.S. 91052409576 CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

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910 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006

December 19, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice 10th Street & Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20530

Dear Attorney General Barr:

As you know, N.O.D. has carried out many initiatives furthering the full participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of life. None has been more important than this year's cooperative project with BusinessWeek focusing on employment in the 1990s. We have just received reprints of the magazine's 40-page supplement, "Willing and Able: Americans with Disabilities in the New Work Force," which appeared in the October 28 issue. I am pleased to enclose a complimentary copy for you.

Surveys have shown repeatedly that the opportunity to earn a living is the greatest concern of people with disabilities. Yet, twothirds of them are out of the work force. The supplement describes the potential contribution of workers with disabilities to our economy, the attitudinal barriers they face, the opportunities presented by new technology, and case examples of companies that are setting the pace in employment. This landmark document will acquaint you further with the Americans with Disabilities Act, signed into law by President Bush in 1990, and with N.O.D.'s Disability 2000-CEO Council.

N.O.D. is committed to closing the gap between the levels of employment of people with disabilities and the general population by the year 2000. We thank you, Attorney General Barr, for your continuing confidence and support, which will enable us to meet this goal.

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich President

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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

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11-21-91 LETTER ATTACHING A COPY OF EBON'S WESTERN REGIONAL NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTING AN ASSET FORFEITURE SEMINAR, THE "SOUTHWESTERN ASSET GRABBERS" CONFERENCE HELD IN LAUGHLIN, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1991.

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#### **EBON RESEARCH SYSTEMS**

Florence J. Hicks Alexander, Ph.D. - President

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**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT** 

November 21, 1991

The Honorable William P. Barr Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice Main Justice Building 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

As part of its commitment to providing the highest level of service to the U.S. Department of Justice on the Ebon Asset Forfeiture Contract, Ebon Research Systems places a high priority on staying abreast of new techniques in asset forfeiture. Staff are encouraged to attend training seminars in the field, provided the appropriate DOJ Agency representative approves.

I thought you would find informative this copy of Ebon's Western Regional Newsletter highlighting one such seminar, the "Southwestern Asset Grabbers" Conference held in Laughlin, Nevada, September 17-19, 1991. Ebon appreciates the privilege of taking part in this effective gathering hosted by Drug Enforcement Administration Group Supervisor John Albano of the Phoenix Division. We look forward to providing enhanced service through training received at this and other asset forfeiture seminars.

Sincerely,

Dr. Flowere Viel Clepander

Florence Hicks Alexander, Ph.D. President

Enclosure: Ebon Research Systems Western Regional Newsletter

#### EBON RESEARCH SYSTEMS

#### Western Regional Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 2 October 1991

#### **SWAG II Conference Proves A Huge Success**

By Rick Romito

he second annual "Southwestern Asset Grabbers" Conference was held in Laughlin, Nevada on September 17 through September 19, 1991. This three day conference was sponsored by the DEA Phoenix Division and proved to be a very informative and highly successful conference. The conference was hosted by Group Supervisor John Albano who did an outstanding job. Mr. Albano along with the Ebon Phoenix Division are to be commended for the conference and speakers that they put together.

Presentations were given by DEA divisions from Phoenix, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver and San Diego. Each DEA division discussed leading cases in their areas. Representatives from the U.S. Attorney's Office, the I.R.S. and the U.S. Marshal's office were also present and gave informative presentations. DEA headquarters was represented by Mark Kaczynski and Ebon Research Systems headquarters was well represented by Western Field Operations Project Manager Richard Romito and his assistant Lisa Madison.

Several interesting presentations were given by representatives from the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Independent Commission Against Corruption is an independent agency from the British civil service that is concerned with investigating police



Pictured are Ebon employees at the SWAG II Conference in Laughlin, Nevada.

corruption, business and industry corruption and fraud, and surveillance of drug trafficking. The ICAC works very closely with the DEA and other foreign agencies in combating drug trafficking. The Commission was well represented by the outstanding presentation given by Senior Investigator Terry Valiant.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were represented by the exceptional presentation given by Sergeant Larry Silzer of the Anti-Drug Profiteering Vancouver Drug Section. Sergeant Silzer spoke on the asset forfeiture work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The RCMP works very closely with the DEA in arresting drug trafficking especially in those border ports. It is very comforting to know that there are foreign agencies such as the Independent

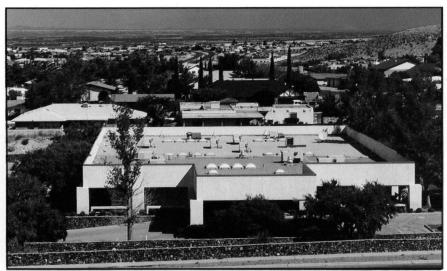
and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the worldwide battle to combat drugs and drug traffickers.

Other speakers taking part in the conference were University of Miami Professor Robert E. Gross, a leading expert in drug trafficking in Central and South America and a representative from the State of Nevada Gaming Control Board, Senior Agent James B. McGarry.

Perhaps the most gratifying aspect of the conference was to hear the many accolades spoken about the fine work of Ebon Research Systems throughout the country. It was also particularly gratifying to see how well the Ebon personnel present conducted themselves and interacted with the many law enforcement officials and agencies represented. Everyone at SWAG II can be proud of putting on one of the best conferences to date!

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#### For Your Information. . . El Paso Ebon Center Is Breathtaking!!!



The new El Paso Ebon Center is open for business!

he El Paso Ebon Center located in Texas is breathtaking!! Ebon's newest facility purchased this summer follows in the tradition of excellence that Ebon has become synonymous with. The El Paso Ebon Center opened on July 8, 1991. It contains approximately 32 beautiful and spacious offices encompassing over 28,000 square feet. The El Paso Ebon Center has several reception areas and conference rooms, a library, various atriums, two dining rooms, two kitchens, and a workout room equipped with a universal machine, bike and stairmaster. The decor is very modern, elegant and professional.

Ebon's "International" Headquarters is currently being utilized as a state-of-the-art computer training center. It is equipped with 20 computer stations to date. Courses are presently being taught in asset forfeiture computer databases such as DBase III and IV, Word Perfect, Lotus 123, Symphony, Harvard Graphics, Oracle and Lexis/Nexis and other courses on IBM compatible and Macintosh computers.

The Center will also be providing courses relating to the asset forfeiture work of each agency such as the U.S. Marshal's SAMS (Seized Assets Maintenance System).

Ebon is currently drafting asset forfeiture manuals for each individual agency to use in training Ebon staff. There will also be videotapes available on asset forfeiture laws and related subjects to be utilized in training.

The Center's Library and Information Service has an up-to-date collection of Asset Forfeiture and drug related that features a materials computerized index. All major U.S. and international newspapers are received at the Center. This includes 25 major domestic publications such as the Los Angeles Times, the Washington Post, the Boston Globe, the Pittsburgh Press, the Miami Herald, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times. There are 12 foreign publications including the Bangkok Post, the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Mexico City News, the London Times and the South China

Morning Post from Hong Kong and the Singapore Straits Times. Each of these newspapers is culled daily for information regarding asset forfeiture. These asset forfeiture articles are then clipped daily, made into hard copies and then placed in a binder where information is easily retrieved through a computerized index. There will also be a comprehensive Asset Forfeiture Database Search available to find specific information that is requested. Lexis/Nexis is also available at the Center.

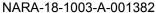
In addition to training, the El Paso Ebon Center is presently being utilized for recruitment in the southeast and western regions, security clearance processing and to host conferences. Ebon's annual management conference will be held there from December 5 to December 8, 1991. More than 200 Ebon management personnel will be attending.

The most exciting news for the El Paso Ebon Center concerns the future. The Center will serve as the headquarters for all international operations. This will entail recruitment, security clearance processing and training of all international staff. All international staff will be brought to the El Paso Ebon Center for one to two weeks. They will be given a thorough orientation enabling them to return to their countries prepared to perform their duties effectively.

Finally, the El Paso Ebon Center will be utilized for developing an effective program to translate and transcribe foreign documents into English.

The Ebon staff in El Paso is headed by Director Alicia Maldonado. All staff at the center speak Spanish and other languages will be added as necessary to meet the needs of the international clientele.

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## **Ted Hunter's Activity Report**

Region included 38 site visits since June for Ted Hunter, Western Regional Project Director. These were divided among 12 D.E.A. offices, 9 U.S. Marshal's Services, 8 U.S. Attorney's offices, and 4 I.N.S. offices, in a total of 9 states.

While attending a DOJ Asset Forfeiture Support Staff Conference in Albuquerque, Ted met several Ebon employees. He took the opportunity to visit the D.E.A. Ebon Albuquerque staff, Abelardo Suniga and Elizabeth Espinosa, comprising a knowledgeable team well-received in the office. Shannon Ramsey is an energetic force in the U.S. Marshal's Service here.

Tom Pumphrey heads a team of Ebon people performing very well in the Denver D.E.A. office. The U.S. Attorney's, F.B.I, and U.S. Marshal's offices in Denver are complimentary of their smooth running, competent Ebon staff.

U.S. Marshal's Services in Eugene and Portland, Oregon were just two offices where Ted met positive and well-motivated Ebon employees. Angela Rice, a data entry operator in Portland is very knowledgeable and qualified on the SAMS program. She developed a SAMS basic operational manual on her own and finds herself answering phone calls assisting Ebon employees nationwide with their questions and problems. Ted had further opportunity in Portland to meet with Ebon people in the D.E.A., F.B.I., and U.S. Attorney's offices. One of these employees, Linda Williams, has been recently promoted from data entry to data analyst trainee. Mindy Rolla is an asset to the office of the F.B.I. They have requested recognition for her fine contributions. New employee Deborah Collard has received high praise from the U.S. Attorney's office.

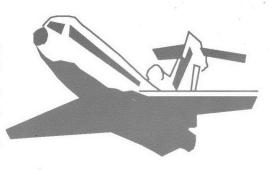
Ted enjoyed his first time site visit to friendly and enthusiastic Ebon staff in offices in Boise, Idaho. Jacqueline Shelton is a highly motivated, former marine, who received well-deserved a outstanding rating upon completion of her 90 day probation period. Three Ebon employees in the U.S. Attorney's office, Leslie Bills, Marion Seibel and Kaye Hawker exemplify the professional quality of so many Ebon employees. Tom Page, new to the DEA office in Boise, has been well trained by Carol Garrett, project supervisor in Seattle, D.E.A. and in a short time has made a favorable impression.

New employee orientation was the format of a site visit at the U.S. Marshal's Service in San Diego. Here, as in all the offices, Ted met with the government supervisors. If they are less than enthusiastic with any aspect of Ebon or Ebon employees, Ted makes every effort to communicate and change that attitude. He finds most government supervisory personnel highly complimentary of Ebon people and confidant that any problems can be resolved.

Ebon is proud of the diversity of backgrounds and nationalities of its talented staff. One such person is Bea Ann Smith, a soft spoken Navajo Indian who is doing a fine job in the U.S. Marshal's Office in Phoenix, Arizona. The F.B.I. and D.E.A. offices in Phoenix also have excellent Ebon staff, that they rely on to do an outstanding job.

In Los Angeles, Ebon welcomed on board Ivan Warren as the third project supervisor for that office. In continuing to establish an effective and credible program in L.A., Warren's reporting to duty represents a key element in Ebon's law enforcement knowledge because of his career experience in D.E.A.

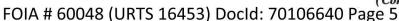
Continuing Ebon's policy of promoting from within, a new

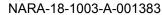


project supervisor position was filled at the I.N.S. in San Ysidro, California by Paul Smith, an outstanding Ebon employee at the D.E.A. in San Diego. Ted, along with Sharon Summers, a fine recruiter from the El Paso center, interviewed applicants for this position. Ted had an opportunity to tour the new facilities at the Port of Entry here. It is very satisfying to note that the I.N.S. Headquarters has approved upgrades for the very hard-working and dedicated Ebon staff at the Port of Entry and Border Patrol San Ysidro offices.

Along with the very important and satisfying task of keeping in touch with the field offices, Ted has been traveling internationally for Ebon. As Ebon is always stretching to new challenges, Dr. Alexander has initiated an International Program centered in El Paso, Texas. Ted, along with Mr. Lloyd Sinclair, International Project Director, flew to Bangkok, Thailand and Hong Kong, China to confer with appropriate officials regarding development of this program. The importance of the international program was dramatically underscored by members of the Economic Summit Conference in London where they pledged to attack international money laundering. During the D.E.A. meeting in Bangkok, Deputy Administrator Stephen Greene held a press conference in which he stressed the importance of implementing a drug asset forfeiture law in Thailand.

(Continued on Page 4)





Ted attended Management conferences in both Boston, Massachusetts and El Paso, Texas. In Boston, the conference was graciously and efficiently hosted by Joe Maloney, Eastern Regional Project Director. The management staff held very productive meetings with Dr. Alexander and their respective Field Operations Project Managers. As always, Dr. Alexander was dynamic and motivating.

It is always interesting to meet with Joe Maloney and Jack Lloyd, Southern Regional Project Director, and share notes on the accomplishments and challenges of each respective region. Across the board, Ebon has outstanding employees in the majority! In El

Paso, Ted was again impressed with the potential for this great facility. Plans are already in the works and it is fully operational in areas of training, recruiting and marketing. The staff headed by Alicia Maldonado is outstanding.

Ted is in daily communication with Western Field Operations Project Manager and Assistant General Counsel Rick Romito. Rick does a tremendous job and puts in long hours on a variety of tasks. Together with the staff in Washington, D.C., Altamonte Springs, FL and now El Paso, TX every effort will be made to meet all the Western region and throughout the Company.

# Inspirational Message Of The Month

The greatest wisdom of all is kindness.....

#### Just A Reminder

Please do not forget to turn in your weekly status reports and to report in advance any annual or sick leave to Ebon headquarters in Washington, D.C.!!!



# **Employee Spotlight**



**Carol Murphy** 

By Lisa Madison

arol Murphy is the Western Region's Spotlight Employee for this quarter. On September 18, 1989, she started with Ebon as a Legal Technician at the U.S. Attorney's Office in Phoenix, Arizona. From that point on she hasn't looked back!

She started her legal career as a legal secretary at Cahill, Sutton and Thomas in Phoenix, Arizona. She then moved on to the firm of North and Barron as a paralegal. This previous legal experience helped Carol to quickly become an invaluable asset to the Phoenix Ebon team. In the past three years, Carol has consistently received Outstanding ratings on her performance appraisals. Due to her dedication and excellent performance on October 1, 1990 she was promoted to Project Supervisor. In December of 1990, she received a Merit Award for Outstanding Performance and currently, she supervises 3 employees (1 in Phoenix and 2 in Tucson).

In addition to her job responsibilities, Carol attends Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona. She is working on a Bachelor degree in Liberal Arts with an emphasis in Latin American Studies.

She is also, as President Bush would say, "A Point of Light", or volunteer. She donates her free time to the Special Olympics. Carol has a special interest in this organization because her sister, Brenda, competes. In June, 1991, the International Special Olympics were held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Carol's sister's relay team won a Gold Medal! Because of Carol's involvement, she was there to cheer them on to victory!

Carol constantly searches for ways to improve both her own and her employees' performance. In this way as well as many others, Ms. Murphy exemplifies Ebon's mission of excellence. Congratulations Carol! Keep Up the Good Work!

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106640 Page 6

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: BENNETT, RICHARD D., U.S. ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-01-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110118597

Subject & Date

10-29-91 LETTER ENCLOSING A COPY OF THE INAUGURAL ISSUE OF THE "LECC NEWS" FOR THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND. THIS NEWSLETTER IS PART OF A CONTINUING EFFORT TO INCREASE AND IMPROVE COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL OFFICIALS THROUGH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (LECC).

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	11-01-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released	1:	MAII

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG, EOA, OLS. (1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

MWC 11-01-91

FILE: PRINTED MATERIALS/PERIODICALS





#### U.S. Department of Justice

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIAL

United States Attorney
District of Maryland

'91 NOV -1 A10:15

United States Courthouse, Eighth Floor

301/539-2940

101 West Lombard Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2692

FTS/922-4822

EXECUTIVE STA

October 29, 1991

The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General of the United States U.S. Department of Justice 10th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: <u>LECC Newsletter</u>

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Please find enclosed a copy of the inaugural issue of the "LECC NEWS" for the federal District of Maryland. This newsletter is part of my continuing efforts to increase and improve coordination between federal, state, and local officials through the Law Enforcement Coordination Committee (LECC).

Thus far our efforts have resulted in expanded participation in narcotics coordination, actively involving law enforcement from around the state; the formation of a joint federal, state and local environmental group designed to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes; and opening the lines of communication with all of Maryland's State's Attorneys, Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

In the months ahead, we plan to play an increasing role in specialized and advanced training for law enforcement, as well as devoting resources to assist local police and educators in drug demand reduction. We further hope to develop a law enforcement awards to recognize outstanding efforts in Maryland law enforcement.

I hope you will find this newsletter informative and interesting. Furthermore, if you have any suggestions for future issues, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully yours,

Richard D. Bennett

United States Attorney



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106640 Page 8

NARA-18-1003-A-001386

Richard D. Bennett United States Attorney District of Maryland



# Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee

Fall, 1991

# LECC NEWS

Volume 1, No. 1

# MARYLAND'S LECC PROGRAM: A NEW BEGINNING

by: Richard D. Bennett
United States Attorney

It is with great pleasure that I extend my greetings on behalf of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in this inaugural issue of the "LECC NEWS". This publication is another step by my office to insure better communication and coordination with state and local law enforcement.

Within the last few months, supervisory personnel from this office have attended the annual convention of the Maryland States' Attorney's Association, and I have personally attended two meetings of the Maryland Chiefs of Police Association.

My administration has specifically addressed itself to expanding the scope and activity of the LECC Narcotics Coordinating Group. While meetings of that committee have traditionally been held in Baltimore, we lately have taken the "show on the road" to a very positive response. In September, our group met in Howard County, and Frederick County will host our November meeting. In January, we plan to meet in Annapolis while the Maryland General Assembly is in session.

We are also establishing an Environmental Subcommittee within LECC. This group will coordinate the enforcement of federal, state, and local environmental laws. An initial meeting has been scheduled for November 18, 1991 (see specific details on page 8). Assistant U.S. Attorney Jane F. Barrett of this office has been nationally recognized for her efforts in this area and is coordinating the first meeting.

During my first few months in office as the United States Attorney in Maryland, I have greatly enjoyed meeting with many State's Attorneys and law enforcement executives throughout the state. In the months ahead, I look forward to an ever increasing spirit of cooperation and assistance and an active and productive LECC program.

#### IN THIS ISSUE

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#### TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES:

#### National College of District Attorneys: Fall Programs

Prosecuting Drug Cases

Reno, Nevada

Nov. 3-7

Special Prosecutions

San Francisco, CA

Nov. 10-14

Child Abuse

New Orleans, LA

Nov. 17-20

Forensic Evidence

Orlando, FLA

Dec. 1-5

For more information contact NCDA's Registrar's Office at 713-749-1571

#### Maryland Crime Prevention Association

Serial Killers\* State Fair Grounds Nov. 6
MCPA Annual Conference Hagerstown, MD Dec. 10-11

\*Open to criminal justice personnel only. \$10.00 fee for non-members.

For more information or questions, contact MCPA at 301-377-1414 or

# Victim Assistance to the second of the secon

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The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses of Crime will sponsor their Ninth Annual Conference entitled "Victims of Crime: Improving the Criminal Justice System's Response".

Charlottsville, VA. Nov. 20-22

For more information contact John Mahoney, Tim Gladis or Kathryn Malbon at 804-786-4000

ACCOCAT'S Association, Fund T 1800

Maryland Victim Assistance Network Annual Conference
Crownsville, MD February 14, 1992

SETTIMENT BACKET

For more information contact Debbie Tall at 301-222-8567

The LECC Newsletter will be published quarterly in October, January, April, and July. Any agency that wishes to publicize training events, agency accomplishments or any information relative to the law enforcement community in Maryland is encouraged to send their materials to:

Steven Hess, Law Enforcement Coordinator
U.S. Attorney's Office

101 W. Lombard Street, Room 820

Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2692

301-539-2940



#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES NEW VICTIM-WITNESS GUIDELINES

by: Steven Hess

LECC/Victim-Witness Coord.

On August 9, 1991 former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh issued guidelines for the fair and equitable treatment of victims and witnesses by the Justice Department.

The guidelines set forth the Department's policies for the implementation of the Victim-Witness Protection Act of 1982 as amended and the victim-witness provisions of the Crime Control Act of 1990.

Specific duties are outlined for each component of the department: investigation, prosecution, and corrections. Among the more significant changes and additions are the following.

- 1) The new guidelines require a yearly report of each component's "best efforts" submitted to the Attorney General summarizing activities and accomplishments relevant to victim-witness programs.
- 2) It is strongly recommended that annual performance appraisals include, as a required activity, the implementation of and compliance with the guidelines.
- 3) The guidelines require coordination of victim-witness assistance efforts between the investigative, prosecutorial and corrections components of the system.

Previously, responsibility for victim-witness services rested almost solely with the U.S. Attorney. Now all federal law enforcement agencies are required to provide information and referral services to victims and to keep them informed until the case is indicted and/or taken over by the USAO.

Thus, each DOJ investigative field office must designate one person to carry out the victimwitness duties of that office.

- 4) Investigative agencies must now pay for exams of sexual assault victims, either directly, by reimbursement, or through State Compensation programs.
- 5) Article IV A of the guidelines require prosecutors to resist defense attempts to obtain discovery of the names, addresses and phone numbers of victims and witnesses. Generally, DOJ employees should avoid such disclosure to anyone outside the department.
- 6) Per the guidelines, prosecutors shall advocate fully to the court on behalf of victims to obtain restitution in all appropriate cases.

In addition, the Crime Control Act of 1990 amends 18 U.S.C. 3663(a) to enable the court to order restitution to "any person harmed directly by the defendant's criminal conduct in the course of the scheme, conduct, or pattern."

Another new provision allows the court to order restitution in any criminal case to the extent agreed upon in a plea agreement.

Finally, the 1990 Crime Control Act also amends the Bankruptcy Code, making a defendant's debt to pay court-ordered restitution nondischargeable under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code, as well as the current Chapter 7.

(cont. p. 4)

#### Guidelines (cont.)

7) The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (VCAA) codifies specific "rights" for child abuse victims never before recognized in Federal court.

These rights include:

- the right to have an adult
attendant accompany the child during
court testimony, and allowing the
use of closed circuit television and
videotaped depositions of children
rather than live in-court testimony;
- specific privacy protection for
children; and
- disallowing routine competency
examinations of children without a
written motion that cites a
compelling reason, and ruling out
age as a compelling reason.

8) Under the guidelines, the U.S. Attorney and the appropriate SAC are responsible to provide training to all their current and new employees on the responsibilities required under the relevant victim provisions of federal law.

#### OPERATION TRIGGERLOCK

by Jack Geise, Assistant U.S. Attorney

Project <u>Triggerlock</u> is a joint effort between federal, state and local law enforcement and prosecutors to target certain violent offenders and imprison them for as long as possible.

In certain cases, federal penalties provide greater jail time than state statutes. The object is not to supplant state laws, but to provide an alternative for particularly deserving offenders. Summarized below are the main provisions of federal law relevant to Triggerlock.

#### -18 U.S.C. § 924(e)

This is the "three-time loser" provision of the federal gun law. It carries a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years without parole. The U.S. Attorney's Office will prosecute most offenders who fit under this provision.

However, if they already face lengthy state sentence, for murder or as career offenders, it may be pointless to expend effort to obtain what will likely be concurrent time.

The following statutory criteria must be met for § 924(e) to apply:

1) the defendant must have 3 prior felony convictions for crimes of violence (includes most burglaries) and/or narcotics violations.

State misdemeanors may qualify if the potential sentence was more than one year and the facts support the conclusion that it was essentially a felony offense.

The defendant possesses a firearm, bullets or ammunition.

#### 18 U.S.C. \$ 924(c)

This is a mandatory sentence of 5 years consecutive to any other sentence, state or federal, where the defendant used a firearm in conjunction with a narcotics felony or a federally prosecutable crime of violence.

Initially, the following statutory requirements must be met in drug cases:

- The defendant was engaged in a drug felony. This includes a narcotics conspiracy.
- 2) The defendant possessed a firearm in conjunction with the felony. This need not be waiving or brandishing the weapon.

(cont. p. 5)

2

#### Triggerlock (cont.)

-sading The mere presence of the weapon addition based based based based by may be enough if the evidence shows EQUITABLE SHARING it was intended for protecting the drug business.

Where Maryland's own minimum mandatory gun law applies or where the defendant faces a significant state sentence, a § 924(c) prosecution will generally not be pursued.

The U.S. Attorney's Office will ordinarily handle these cases where the amount of CDS would justify a federal minimum mandatory sentence of 10 years for the drugs and the drug case will be pursued federally.

Cases not meeting these guidelines will be considered on an individual basis. For instance, if the defendant is a notorious offender, or his/her prior record suggests that the defendant is particularly dangerous.

\$924(c) can be applied must be an offense which can be prosecuted in federal court. Generally, most state violent crimes will not meet this requirement.

#### Other Offenses

There are a number of other federal gun offenses, including false statements on applications for firearms and felon in possession which may be prosecuted under Tiggerlock depending on potential sentences.

> Final determination whether to pursue depends on whether the defendant involved is particularly dangerous as well as the potential state sentences.

For additional information or questions about Triggerlock, contact AUSA Jack Geise or Ira Oring at 301- figures cited above. 539-2940.

# ASSET FORFEITURE

by: Robert Sims, Assistant U.S. Attorney Steve Hess, LECC/VW

> During the 1991 fiscal year, October 1, 1990 through September 30, 1991, over \$4.6 million was received from forfeited assets as a result of joint state, local, and federal investigations in Maryland.

Of this total, over \$3.5 million was shared with local and state agencies to assist law enforcement efforts.

Additionally, as of September 30, 1991, there is over \$1.3 million in seized assets in escrow pending forfeiture and ultimate transfer to the Asset Forfeiture Fund.

Only \$337,830.00 was spent to A crime of violence to which cover operating expenses for management and seizure expenses for maintaining seized property thanks to the outstanding efforts of the U.S. Marshal's Service.

> Forfeited funds that go to the federal treasury are used primarily for the construction of federal prisons.

It is estimated that nationwide in 1991 over \$230 million will be shared with state and local law enforcement.

Asset forfeiture dates back to the Admiralty Laws of the Revolutionary War. Today, it has proven to be a potent weapon designed to reduce the profit in drug trafficking in the present war on drugs.

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Special thanks to Karen Wolford, USMS-MD, and the Dept. of Justice Asset Forfeiture Office for the



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drug business.

#### SPECIAL NOTE

A public debate will be held on the proposed Maryland Constitutional Amendment for Victim's Rights. The debate, entitled "A New Balance -For Victims, For Justice" will be followed by a question and answer session.

> Monday, November 18, 1991 at 7 PM University of Maryland College Park LeFrack Hall, Room 2205

Debate Panelists include:

Pro: Dr. Marlene Young, Phd., Executive Director, National Organization for Russell Canan, Esq., Attorney at Law and Professor of Law at American University Chart

Con: Candace McCoy, Esq., Professor of Law at George Washington University

Gary Christopher, Esq., Maryland Public Defender's Office

A constitutional amendment for victim's rights will be introduced into the Maryland legislature during the next regular session in 1992. This issue has a profound effect on law enforcement and prosecutors. The debate described above provides an excellent opportunity to learn more about this important area of criminal justice responsibility. AN Ser Benny Statistic Ser Albert Physical

#### RECORD NUMBER VICTIMIZED end of op sets at IN 1990

According to the FBI's 1990 Uniform Crime Reports, a record 732 people per 100,000 were victimized by violent crime last year.

were violent crime victims. Overall in 1990, the crime rate rose to 5,280 people victimized per 100,000.

A new record 23,438 people were murdered in 1990, an eight percent increase over 1989. Washington, D.C. again led the nation in murders per capita; Miami was first in violent crime rate; and Atlanta had the highest overall crime rate.

Source: Network News, U.S. number of interviews of child Department of Justice, Sept., 1991 victims.

#### SUGGESTIBILITY IN CHILDREN: NEW CONSIDERATIONS

Studies recently published in a book by the American Psychiatric Association suggest that interview techniques need to be reconsidered, In 1989, 664 people per 100,000 due to the apparent "suggestibility" of children.

> Children who are interviewed in sexual abuse cases are more likely to give inaccurate reports if questioned by assertive interviewers asking leading questions, according to the studies.

Law enforcement investigators and child advocates have long known the importance of the demeanor of the interviewer and of limiting the

(cont. p. 7)

#### Child Suggestibility (cont.)

One study, however, indicates that a neutral interviewer may get inaccurate information. Another suggests that aggressive interviewing increases the likelihood that the child will not tell the truth.

Though more research is needed, several suggestions do emerge.

- \* Don't ask leading questions
- \* Don't repeat yes-or-no questions.

  If the child thinks the first answer was not right, he/she may alter it the second time.
  - \* Don't interrupt the child.
  - \* Be open-minded about what happened; don't presume.

The APA's book, The Suggestibility of Children's Re-Collections is available at \$40.00 copy. The U.S. Attorney's Office has a copy for loan. Contact Steve Hess at 301-539-2940.

Source: <u>The Suggestibility of</u> Children's Recollections

#### LECC Newsletter

Published quarterly: October, January, April and July by the U.S. Attorney's Office District Maryland.

Richard D. Bennett
United States Attorney
District of Maryland
820 U.S. Courthouse
101 W. Lombard Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-2692

# "DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU" DEPARTMENT

Word processing provides many advantages to the writer/editor. But some of these modern features can be embarrassing. Take note:

Be careful when using the "find and replace" function to edit your material. One periodical had to run this correction.

"An item in Thursday's edition about the budget crisis referred to new taxes that will help put the state 'back in the Afro-American.'

"The item should have said 'back in the black"

No, it was not The Sunpapers!

Source: "Columbia Journalism Review" & "Communications Briefings", Jan., 1991.

#### THINK ABOUT IT

Whenever possible, photocopy on both sides of the paper. It reduces paper costs and postage. More importantly, it increases the chance your material will be read. Most people decide by weight or volume whether or not they'll invest the time to read any material.

Smaller packages are more likely to be reviewed.

Source: "Communications Briefings", January, 1991.

#### RESOURCES:

#### National Victims Resource Center:

The center is part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) and has recently compiled the "Domestic Violence Resource List". This list cites 16 different reports and articles that discuss domestic violence, police response to the crime, and the effect of domestic violence on its victims.

To obtain a free copy of the resource list, contact the National Victims Resource Center at 1-800-627-6872 or 301-251-5500. Ask for publication number LT000073.

#### National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information: (NCDAI)

NCDAI is the information arm of the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The clearing-house maintains an extensive collection of drug and alcohol prevention materials. NCDAI can also connect you to the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource Network (RADAR), a network of prevention information centers in every state.

Other services offered by NCDAI:

- \* Free videotape loan program
  - \* Bimonthly newsletter, "Prevention Pipeline"
  - \* Grant announcements and application kits
  - \* Free, personalized database searches on alcohol and drug related topics

Call toll free: 1-800-729-6686

#### REMINDERS:

#### Meetings:

- \* 11/08/91 10 am <u>LECC Narcotics Coordinating Group</u> Hood College- Avalon Suite, Tatem Bldg.
- \* 11/18/91 10 am <u>LECC Environmental Subcommittee</u> People's Resource Center, Crownsville, MD.

Contact Steve Hess at 301-539-2940 for additional information.



# 16 10 08091

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: SAXTON, CONG. JIM

To: AG. ODD: 01-13-92

Date Received: 12-12-91 Date Due: 01-13-92 Control #: X91121320604

Subject & Date

12-10-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF JOSEPH D. BOYLE, MOUNT HOLLY, NJ, WHO IS DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF UNICOR'S PLANS TO USE FEDERAL PRISON INMATES AS A LABOR FORCE IN REMANUFACTURING TONER CARTRIDGES FOR SALE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. ALLEGES RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:		
(1)	BOP; QUINLAN	12-13-91	(5)			W/IN:	
(2)			(6)				
(3)			(7)			PRTY:	
(4)			(8)			2	
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:	-
	Sig. For: Bo	OP		Date Released	: 01-28-92	MLN	

#### Remarks

CC: ATR. ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE TO EXEC SEC, ROOM 4400AA.

01-17-92. BOP (PETERSON) REQUESTED FAX COPY. FAX NO.

4-6878.MLN

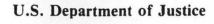
01-28-92. BOP RESPONDED ON 01-23-92. COPY TO LEGIS. & AG FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES







Federal Bureau of Prisons

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20534

January 23, 1992

Honorable Jim Saxton
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3013

Dear Congressman Saxton:

This is in response to correspondence you have received from Joseph D. Boyle of Laser Services, located in Mount Holly, New Jersey. Mr. Boyle raises some concerns about UNICOR's proposal to remanufacture laser cartridges for sale to the Federal government.

By law, there is a public involvement process that must be completed before FPI can add a new product line or significantly expand a current line. FPI is required to announce its intent, conduct a detailed market share impact study, carefully consider any comments received from the private sector, and present a formal request for expansion to the Presidentially appointed, Board of Directors. The Board reviews the impact study and all private sector comments and makes the final decision on any proposed expansion. These procedures ensure that the interests of the private sector are balanced with the need to keep Federal inmates constructively occupied. We have received comments from the private sector and have responded to each of them. A copy of the procedures is enclosed, along with the market share impact study and FPI's response to comments.

A copy of our response was also provided on December 13, to Robert Falcone, President, International Cartridge Recycling Association and John B. Conlan, President, Cartridge Technology Network Inc., who appeared before the Board to present the views of the cartridge recycling industry. The issues raised in Mr. Boyle letter and many others as well were raised by the comments and at the hearing. The Board took all comments under advisement. A decision was reached and notification of that decision published in the Commerce Business Daily on January 17, 1992. The Board gave FPI conditional authority to begin production of re-manufactured laser cartridges, requiring FPI to initiate its activity in this area in cooperation with a private sector firm, and stipulating that sales to the Federal government could not begin until fiscal year 1993. A copy of that decision is attached.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docide 70106642 Page 2

NARA-18-1003-A-001396

H. JAMES SAXTON

COMMITTEES:
HOUSE ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RANKING REPUBLICAN—
ENVIRONMENTAL PANEL
PROCUREMENT
READINESS
MILITARY PERSONNEL
AND COMPENSATION

# Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, **DC** 20515-3013

December 10, 1991

Hon. William Barr Attorney General U.S. Department Of Justice 10th St. & Constitution Ave, NW Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr

Please find enclosed a letter I have received from Joseph D. Boyle of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Mr. Boyle is concerned with prison labor. Specifically, he mentions that Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) plans to use federal prison inmates as a labor force in remanufacturing toner cartridges for sale to Federal government agencies. He argues that this action is the equivalent of a Federally supported monopoly.

Please provide Mr. Boyle with any information that may address his concerns. Should you have any questions, please contact my staff assistant, Dave, at my Washington office at (202) 225-4765.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jim Saxton Member of Congress

HJS/djm

REPLY TO:

324 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3013

(202) 225-4765

VERSIGHT

115 HIGH STREET MT. HOLLY, NJ 08060 23 CRESTWOOD VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106642 Page 3

1 MAINE AVENUE CHERRY HILL, NJ 08002 (609) 428-0520

COMMITTEES:

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

SUBCOMMITTEES:

RANKING REPUBLICAN

OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT

OCEANOGRAPHY, GREAT LAKES AND OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMUTEES:

HALTH AND LONG TERM GARE

HUMAN SERVICES
TASK FORCE ON SOCIAL
SECURITY AND WOMEN

*NECUTIVE SECRETARIA* 

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS NARA-18-1003-A-001397





September 5, 1991

The Honorable James Saxton US House of Representatives Washington DC 20515

Received

SEP 2 3 199

ioghina

Dear Mr. Saxton,

I was distressed to learn of the Federal Prison Industries' (UNICOR) plans to use federal prison inmates as a labor force in remanufacturing toner cartridges for sale to Federal government agencies.

It appears that my taxes and those of other small business remanufacturers will be used to purchase the equipment and materials necessary for cartridge remanufacturing and to train prisoners in the remanufacturing process. I purchased my equipment and materials out of start up and operating capital: I acquired my technical knowledge as a result of paying a licensing fee, from research and experimentation, and through empirical trials.

I have to factor in the cost of labor along with local, Federal, and State taxes, FICA, and employee benefits, overhead expenses, and the cost of materials and equipment to arrive at a cost per cartridge figure. I then price my product to be competitive within the remanufacturing field. With the UNICOR product, the cost of overhead has been virtually eliminated, there are no employee benefits or state and federal taxes, and their market is assured, eliminating advertising and sales costs. They will be able to set the price of their product at a level which eliminates competition.

This is, to my thinking, Federally condoned restraint of trade.

Many Federal agencies are unaware of cartridge recycling or, if they know of a program, are constrained to use a GSA certified vendor (*The Federal GSA Catalog lists remanufactured cartridges under "Chemicals"!*). With the advent of the UNICOR product, competition for participation as a GSA vendor among the Small Business community will be a thing of the past. UNICOR will be the de facto lowest bidder.

Competition among existing cartridge remanufacturing companies results in production of the best quality product at a reasonable price. The UNICOR product eliminates competition at the Federal, and possibly the State, level and is, therefore, a Federally supported monopoly.

If a group of cartridge remanufacturers conspired to fix the price of their product to drive competitors out of the field, or if they became sole source vendors through manipulation of Government contracts, the Department of Justice could apply Anti-Trust statutes or institute restraint of trade action against them. Is a Federal government department exempt from these Anti-Trust statutes?

I am bringing this matter to your attention, Mr. Saxton, in the hope that you will be able to influence the Justice Department's Federal Prison Industries to stop this unfair incursion into the remanufacturing field. We welcome open competition as a way of improving our processes and materials. UNICOR with its government subsidy and protected customer base does not represent equitable business practices. What they intend to do would be deemed illegal if done by the private sector.

I am proud to be contributing to the eccnomy of our nation and to the resolution of the environmental problem. Thanking you in advance for your time and consideration, I remain,



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106642 Page 4

NARA-18-1003-A-001398

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: INOUYE, SENATOR DANIEL K. CHMN, SUBCOMTE ON DEFENSE
To: AG. ODD: 10-17-91
Date Received: 10-02-91 Date Due: 10-28-91 Control #: X911002171629
Subject & Date
09-27-91 LETTER (RECEIVED FROM DAG) FROM THE CHAIRMAN,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
REQUESTING A COPY OF THE WRITTEN ANALYSIS PRESENTED TO THE
FEDERAL PRISONS INDUSTRIES BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRIOR TO FPI'S
SEEKING TO EXPAND ITS PRODUCTION TO INCLUDE THE "ALARM
CONTROL UNIT," A PRODUCT THAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY MINORITY

AND SMALL BUSINESSES FOR THE PAST DECADE. THE ARMY'S
INTERPRETATION OF THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS \*\*
Referred To: Date:

(1)	OLA; RAWLS	10-07-91	(5)	W/IN:
(2)	BOP; QUINLAN	10-17-91	(6)	
(3)	OLA; RAWLS	10-21-91	(7)	PRTY:
(4)			(8)	1
	INTERIM BY:	AG.	DATE: 10-07-91	OPR:
	Sig. For:	OLA	Date Released: 10-29	9-91 MLN

Remarks

10-07-91 AG SIGNED INTERIM RESPONSE LETTER DATED 10-07-91. ORIGINAL HANDCARRIED TO OLA FOR DELIVERY ON 10-07-91. (TJ)

- (2) BOP LETTER RETURNED FOR FORMAT CORRECTIONS. YEW
- (3) BOP LETTER FOR REVIEW AND SIGNATURE. YEW OLA SIGNED LETTER WHICH WAS DATED 10-30-91 IN EXEC SEC AND MAILED FROM EXEC SEC. COPIES TO BOP, AG FILES, AND LEGISLATIVE FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT: DAVID WOLF (514-2078)

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (FPI), AG CHRON



#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: INOUYE, SENATOR DANIEL K. CHMN, SUBCOMTE ON DEFENSE To: AG. ODD: 10-17-91 Control #: X91100217162 Date Received: 10-02-91 Date Due: 10-04-91 Subject & Date 09-27-91 LETTER (RECEIVED FROM DAG) FROM THE CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, REQUESTING A COPY OF THE WRITTEN ANALYSIS PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL PRISONS INDUSTRIES BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRIOR TO FPI's SEEKING TO EXPAND ITS PRODUCTION TO INCLUDE THE "ALARM CONTROL UNIT," A PRODUCT THAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY MINORITY AND SMALL BUSINESSES FOR THE PAST DECADE. THE ARMY'S INTERPRETATION OF THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: 10-02-91 (1)BOP; QUINLAN (5)W/IN: (2) DAG; BARR 10-04-91 (6)(7)(3)PRTY: (4)(8) OLA; RAWLS 10-07-91 INTERIM BY: AG. DATE: 10-07-91 OPR: Sig. For: OLA Date Released: MLN

#### Remarks

APPEARS TO BE THAT THEY ARE REQUIRED TO AWARD THE CONTROL UNIT TO FPI. ASKS IF THIS CONFORMS TO THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS ESTABLISHING FPI. EXEC SEC SENT COPIES TO OAG, DAG, ODAG (STEVENS), CIV, OPD, OLA (WOLF). ORIGINAL TO LEGISLATIVE FILES. PREPARE RESPONSE FOR THE SIGNATURE OF AAG RAWLS.

RETURN TO EXEC SEC FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OLA. INCLUDE A COPY

#### Other Remarks:

OF RESPONSE AND INCOMING LETTER FOR OPD COORDINATION. (2) OLA PREPARED INTERIM RESPONSE FOR DELIVERY TO THE HILL TODAY. PLEASE CALL EXEC SEC FOR PICK UP WHEN SIGNED.MLN

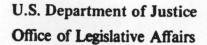
OLA ATTORNEY: DAVID WOLF

KMM/MFS 10/3/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (FPI), AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*







Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

OCT 3 0 1991

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye Chairman Subcommittee on Defense Committee on Appropriations United States Senate Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Attorney General (Acting) William Barr has asked me to respond to your letter of September 27, 1991 regarding Federal Prison Industries (FPI), the Federal Bureau of Prisons' self-supporting work and training program, employing approximately a quarter of the Bureau's inmates and helping to ensure the safe and orderly operation of the overcrowded Federal prisons. To remain self-supporting, FPI is authorized to sell its products to Federal agencies, but only when those products meet the agency's requirements; these sales represent less than two percent of the total Federal market for those product classes in which FPI manufactures.

West Electronics, a small business owned by the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, is concerned that they are prevented from bidding on a U.S. Army Troop Support Command (TROSCOM) contract for a "control unit" component of the Army's Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection System (JSIIDS) because of FPI's Federal procurement preference. Congress provided FPI with this preference to ensure a continuous flow of work to FPI prison factories, where sudden "layoffs" and resulting idleness might seriously jeopardize the security of the prison and endanger staff and inmates.

Because of the concerns you expressed in your letter, our staff has been talking with West Electronics' attorney and with TROSCOM, searching for a solution that will keep FPI factories busy and give West Electronics the opportunity to obtain the work they need. I believe we have found that solution, as I will describe in this letter. However, first, I would like to provide you with some background on this particular Government procurement and explain why the project appears to fit FPI's inmate employment needs and conforms to the statutory requirement that FPI's operations not have an undue impact on the private sector.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106642 Page 7

TROSCOM approached FPI with a request that we assist them in salvaging control unit components supplied to TROSCOM over the past several years by private sector suppliers no longer able to produce these items. The components, in various stages of completion, have been stored in Defense Department warehouses, and FPI was asked to count, test, rebuild, and where necessary, manufacture the items to meet TROSCOM's needs. The goal was to save as much of the stock as possible and incorporate it into the finished products, thereby producing considerable savings for the Government, as well as provide work and training for Federal prisoners.

West Electronics has provided other components of the JSIIDS system, but has not made the control unit component. There appears to be an assumption on West Electronics' part that manufacture of this item would represent a new product for FPI as well, requiring an analysis of the impact such production will have on the private sector and approval by FPI's independent, Presidentially appointed Board of Directors, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 4122.

Please be assured that this is not a new product for FPI, nor is it a significant expansion of an existing product. FPI has considerable experience in manufacturing sophisticated components for security and alarm systems, including control units such as the one needed for the JSIIDS system. FPI has manufactured and sold this type of product for several years and its customers have included the Army's Combat Engineering Directorate at Ft. Belvoir and Hanscom Air Force Base's Physical Security Systems Directorate. In addition, FPI has extensive experience in the repair and rebuilding of materials and equipment for Federal agencies.

FPI is always looking for ways to work with small businesses. In fact, FPI returns over sixty percent of its sales to the private sector through the purchase of raw materials and component parts, and most of these purchases are from small businesses. To avoid direct competition with small business and keep pace with the increase in the Bureau's inmate population, currently growing at the astonishing net rate of over 500 inmates a month, FPI seeks opportunities to provide work for inmates in areas where no private firm is currently meeting the need. That is the situation in this case.

However, FPI fully realizes that there are small businesses that would like the opportunity to make new products and sell these products to the Federal Government. Therefore, FPI is proposing the It is FPI's understanding that the original following solution. requirement from the Army was for about 2500 units, most of which could be assembled or rebuilt from the various parts stored by the Army over the past year. This would require extensive (and labor intensive) counting, testing, assembling and rebuilding -- precisely the kind of work needed in FPI's prison factories. The Army has recently increased the requirement to about 5000 units, and these additional units will have to be manufactured without any existing parts to use as a base. Therefore, FPI is proposing to the Army that the order be split, with the "salvage" part of the requirement going to FPI, and the "new manufacture" part waived by FPI, permitting West Electronics to bid on what now amounts to an order similar in size to the original requirement.



FPI staff plan to discuss this suggestion with West and TROSCOM. In addition, the staff of FPI's Electronics Division will be working closely with West Electronics to ensure West is aware of the Federal market opportunities in the electronics area. This is in keeping with FPI's long tradition of helping small businesses through technical assistance, joint ventures and other partnerships. In fact, FPI is proposing that a way be found for FPI's very experienced and knowledgeable staff to work with the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, helping Indian-owned firms locate and enhance their capabilities to obtain Federal contracts.

I sincerely hope that the solution we are proposing will be satisfactory to all parties involved. Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

W. Lee Rawls

W Tee Kals

Assistant Attorney General



### Office of the Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

October 7, 1991

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense Committee on Appropriations United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of September 27, 1991, concerning the work of West Electronics as a defense contractor. You express concern that their business may be in jeopardy, based on your understanding the contracts for the U.S. Army's Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection System will now be awarded to Federal Prison Industries or "UNICOR."

I appreciate your concern and will write you further as soon as I have a more complete understanding of the situation. In the meantime, please feel free to contact me or Lee Rawls, the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, with any additional information you may have on this matter.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr

Acting Attorney General



# Action Memorandum

ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



Affairs

Subject		Date			
Co	ongressional Letter	October 4, 1991			
TO: William P. Acting Atto	Barr orney General	FROM: W. Lee Rawls Assistant Attorney General Office of Legislative Affa			
	Letter to Senator Inouye concerning	g Federal Prison			
	Industries				
Action Requi	red: Signature of Letter				
Due Date/Act Forcing Even	COD Their days Option of the	hat the Senator will receive			
if other than	tion: Division/Component and n concurrence) tion necessary besides DAG and OLA.				
	Thouga's approps State car avelling on expedited	Mel. We			
are h	and ling on expedited	basis.			
Concurrences Initials Date		PAO JMD			
than concurre	rdination: Agency and Views ence).	(attach comments if other			
110 CO	Ordinactor necessary.				
Contact Point Additional In	_	2078 (OLA)			



ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN

DANIEL K. INOUYE. HAWA!I
ERNEST F. HÜLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON. LOUISIANA
QUENTIN. BURDICK, NORTH DAKOTA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZONA
DALE BUMPERS. ARKANSAS
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J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA

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TED STEVENS, ALASKA
JAKE GARN, UTAH
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR., WISCONSIN
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, NEW YORK
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ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
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SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON

JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

September 27, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General (Acting) Office of the Attorney General Rm. 5111 Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana owns West Electronics (West), a small minority electronics business. I understand that West has been a defense contractor for over 10 years, producing various components in the Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection System (JSIIDS) -- a security system for military depots. I understand that this has been over 80 percent of West's business in the past decade. The Tribes have advised me that West's future is now threatened because the Army is planning to award future contracts on components for the JSIIDSs system to Federal Prison Industries.

The latest component to be produced for the system is referred to as an "Alarm Control Unit." I understand that the Control Unit contract may be worth some \$5,000,000 and would supply 30 jobs on the Fort Peck Reservation, where the unemployment rate is well over 30 percent. I understand that West has considerable experience producing related components, and this Unit has always been privately produced.

The Army apparently believes that Federal Acquisition Regulations require it to award the Control Unit contract to the Federal Prison Industries excluding all other interested vendors. The Act of Congress establishing and governing the Federal Prison Industries program directs the FPI board of directors to "operate the prison shops (so as) . . . to reduce to a minimum competition with private industry or free labor." 18 U.S.C. 4122(b) (1). Under this statute, the decision "to produce a new product or to significantly expand the production of an existing product" is lodged in the FPI board of directors, 18 U.S.C. 4122(b) (4), which must have before it "a detailed written analysis of the probable impact on industry and free labor of the plans for new production or expanded production." Id. at 4122 (b) (4) (a). The Act provides that this analysis must "identify and consider ... the proportion of the Federal Government market for the



product currently served by small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses, or businesses operating in labor surplus areas," <u>id</u>. at 4122 (b) (4) (A) (ii). I am strongly supportive of tribes taking the initiative to develop enterprise on their reservations. This is the only way tribes can hope to become economically self-sufficient.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the written analysis presented to the Federal Prison Industries board of directors prior to FPI's seeking to expand its production to include this Alarm Control Unit, which I understand has been produced by small and minority businesses for at least the past decade. If no written analysis was prepared by FPI or presented to its board of directors, I would appreciate your legal determination as to whether award of the Alarm Control Unit to FPI in these circumstances complies with the statutory provisions set forth above.

Paniel K. Inogye

Chairman

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MORELLA, CONG. CONSTANCE A.

To: AG. ODD: 09-19-91

Date Received: 08-20-91 Date Due: 09-19-91 Control #: X91082115309

Subject & Date

08-14-91 LETTER WRITING FURTHER ON BEHALF OF

MARVIN J. PERRY, KENSINGTON, MD, WHO EXPRESSES HIS CONCERNS

OVER PRISON INDUSTRIES INTRUSION INTO THE GOVERNMENT

FURNITURE BUSINESS, FOR MANY REASONS. LISTS SEVERAL SPECIFIC

QUESTIONS HE WOULD LIKE ADDRESSED.

SEE EXEC. SEC. CONTROL 91031504574 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	BOP; QUINLAN	08-21-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			2
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: B	OP		Date Released	: 09-30-91	MMH

#### Remarks

CC: OLA. ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO

EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA. 09-30-91: BOP RESPONDED ON 09-19-91. COPY TO AG FILES.MLN

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (FPI)

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





#### U.S. Department of Justice

#### Federal Bureau of Prisons

300

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20534

September 19, 1991

Honorable Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Morella:

This is in response to your recent referral of a letter regarding Federal Prison Industries (FPI), the Federal Bureau of Prisons' primary work program, employing approximately a quarter of the Bureau's inmate population. Mr. Marvin J. Perry, President, Marvin J. Perry & Associates, is concerned that FPI's Federal procurement preference status exempts FPI from the need to be competitive in selling its products to Federal Government agencies, FPI's only customer.

Mr. Perry is also concerned that we have not provided him with adequate information in our previous responses to his letters. We believe that our letter to Mr. Perry of June 13, 1991 had not reached him when he wrote to you on June 18, 1991. A copy of that letter is enclosed, along with our response of May 3, 1991 to his request for materials under the Freedom of Information Act. The materials we enclosed with those letters, and our letter to you on this subject on April 11, 1991, appear to be fully responsive to his requests for information. Mr. Perry raises some additional issues in his June 18th letter, and I will respond to his concerns in this letter.

In these earlier letters and their enclosures, we stated that, although Congress has provided FPI with a Federal procurement preference to ensure a continuous flow of work to prison factories, Federal procurement officers who feel that FPI's products do not meet their agencies' needs in terms of price, delivery or other requirements can easily obtain a waiver to purchase from another source. These waivers are routinely granted; over fifty million dollars worth of business was waived by FPI during FY 1990 alone. In terms of the business FPI does accept, its actual sales represent less than two percent of the total Federal market for those product classes in which FPI manufactures and roughly one-tenth of one percent of total U.S. production in these industries.

We pointed out in our earlier letters that FPI receives no appropriations from Congress and must pay all of its operating costs, including marketing expenses, from funds generated by its sales. We also stated that independent studies and surveys have found that the prices and quality of FPI's products are comparable to those of private sector vendors.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106642 Page 15

The Bureau of Prisons' inmate population is expected to increase by half in just the next few years. To keep pace with that growth and ensure the safe and orderly management of Federal prisons, FPI must open a large number of new prison factories and increase its sales to supply work to these factories. To ensure that this expansion is accomplished without placing an undue burden of competition on any segment of private industry, Congress requires FPI to conduct a public involvement process before adding a new product line or significantly expanding a current line. FPI's independent, Presidentally appointed Board of Directors oversees this expansion process, ensuring full and open disclosure of information and careful consideration of any concerns raised by the private sector. Also, FPI produces over 250 different types of products in 83 product classes in 46 different industries. This product diversification, along with the expansion and waiver procedures described above, is designed by Congress to balance the interests of the private sector with the need to keep Federal inmates constructively occupied.

In his most recent letter to you, Mr. Perry raises the issue of FPI's purchase of component parts for its production of systems office furniture, stating that FPI's inmate workers contribute little added value to the product. FPI's manufacturing activities are concentrated in labor-intensive industries, and with untrained or semiskilled inmate labor, the assembly of these parts is, in fact, labor intensive. We should point out that purchasing and assembling component parts is accepted practice throughout the manufacturing community. FPI has been producing systems furniture approximately five years and, as its knowledge of the product has increased, FPI has begun manufacturing the component parts in its own factories to provide even more jobs for inmates. In fact, by the end of FY 1992, it is expected that inmate workers will add fully 75 percent to the value of the systems furniture product.

Lastly, Mr. Perry has stated that FPI does not comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) in its award of contracts. Please be assured that FPI is required to comply with the FAR, and the Department of Justice's Office of Procurement Executive reviews all FPI non-competitively bid contracts of \$50,000 or more and all competitively bid contracts of \$100,000 or more to ensure fair and open competition and adherence to the FAR. FPI is extremely sensitive to the concerns of small businesses. We very much want to work with these companies and, in fact, over half of FPI purchases are from small businesses.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance. I would be happy to provide you with additional information about Federal Prison Industries, including arranging a briefing for you and your staff or a tour of a Federal prison.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Quinlan

Director

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106642 Page 16

NARA-18-1003-A-001410



#### CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

8TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING



# Congress of the United States House of Representatives

August 14, 1991

The Honorable Richard Thornburgh Department of Justice Constitution Ave. & Tenth, NW Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am writing to you on behalf of a constituent who has been experiencing difficulties with the Department of Justice and has turned to me for assistance in having this matter resolved.

Enclosed please find copies of the correspondence and documents that I received from my constituent which should provide sufficient information to locate and discern the problem in question. I would appreciate it if you would review this matter, and ask that you direct your response to my District Office.

If you should require additional information, please contact my District Office. Thank you in advance for your efforts and attention to this issue. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely.

Constance A. Morella Member of Congress

CAM: jlg Enclosures



WASHINGTON OFFICE:

1024 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 225-5341

DISTRICT OFFICE:

11141 GEORGIA AVENUE WHEATON, MD 20902 (301) 946-6801

NECUTIVE SECRETARIA



June 18, 1991

JUN 28 1901

到(# 31 1891

Honorable Constance A. Morella U.S. House of Representatives Washington DC 20515

Dear Congresswoman Morella:

I wish to thank you very much for your effort on my behalf in relation to my problem with the Federal Prison Industries.

I am extremely concerned over Prison Industries intrusion into the government furniture business for many reasons. The primary one is, I see my company going out of business within the next two years.

FPI has already taken away 90% of my drapery business.

We are told on a daily basis "we can't consider your dormitory furniture because we are "arm twisted" into buying from FPI".

The office furniture they produce is truly sub-standard, but it is useless for me to try to compete.

If FPI says it wants something, they take it, regardless of price, regardless of delivery time, and regardless of quality.

I have been going over some FPI answers to Mr. Quinlans letter of 11 April 1991, and I feel that Mr. Quinlan is truly off base on several things.

There are some inaccuracies in his second paragraph that we think go to the root of the problem:

1) Quinlan: "FPI is ... self sufficient,..."

That is not true. They regualrly charge customers more than the customer would have to pay if allowed to buy from a commercial source. That is not being self-sufficient. That is being a gouge. If FPI continues to argue that they are self-sufficient, why do they refuse to compete for their business?

4101 HOWARD AVENUE KENSINGTON, MARYLAND 20895

301-564-1112



FAX 301-564-1076 NARA-18-1003-A-001412



2) As part of the same sentence, Quinlan says FPI was "created" ... to provide Federal inmates with employment and training opportunities."

If that was the purpose of the legistration, how can FPI justify their practice of buying completed furniture or parts kits to which inmates contribute minimal labor? FPI does this all the time and is expanding these programs constantly.

They do it with Krueger; they do it with CPSI; they are reported to do it with Shelby Williams; and now they have gone and given a \$6 million plus contract to a Canadian outfit without even the pretense of competition. "An emergency".

I'll tell you where the emergency exists - it is the rampant injury FPI is doing to the American furniture industry with their subterranean ways of doing business and their disrespect for the public interest and public funds. This is a true injustice within the Justice Department.

Another objection is their ability to spend money like water and to use the force and threats of the Justice Department. I, as a small business man, cannot afford to hire the personnel, print brochures, pay excess travel expenses, etc. We certainly don't have the ability to threaten an audit and use strong arm tactics to obtain orders.

We would like you to ask them why they object to competing their products; what steps they are taking to convert their kits and pre-built furniture buying into real imnate made products; and when they propose to honor the standard processes required by the Federal Acquisition Regulations: sealed bids, workable specs, meaningful competition, honest contracting; and when they are going to respond fairly and fully to FOI's.

FPI's continuing practice of responding to inquiries with half truths or by signifying about expanding Federal Prison presence are unsavory at best. Let's start telling the truth, starting now.

We sincerely need help, but somehow FPI has put us in the position of being againist "apple pie, motherhood. and Camelot". We are only trying to survive. Under the current trend I see us closing our door within two years.

Thank you for your consideration of the above.

Very truly yours,

MJP:bw

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106642 Page 19

NARA-18-1003-A-001413

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: GERSON, STUART, AAG, CIV

To: AG.

ODD: NONE Control #: X91121220555

Date Received: 12-12-91 Date Due: NONE Subject & Date

12-12-91 NOTE ADVISING THE AG THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM BOB ESTRADA ENCLOSING A LETTER HE SENT TO THE AG ON DECEMBER 3, 1991, REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING THE EARLY RELEASE OF MS. AMPARO B. BOUCHEY, CURRENTLY AN INMATE AT THE FEDERAL PRISON CAMP FOR WOMEN IN BRYAN, TX.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91120920322 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)OAG; 12-12-91 (5)W/IN: (2)(6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8) 1P INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL





U.S. Department of Justice Civil Division

Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 12, 1991

TO: The Attorney General

FROM: Stuart Gerson

This is just so you know that I received the attached. I have no position to urge.

Attachment

91 DEC 12 A10:42

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

# ESTRADA SECURITIES, INC.

**Investment Bankers** 

Dear Stu, I am sharing the enclosed copies of letters to Bill Barr with you in hopes you will put in a good word for groupt, favorable action from Bill's office. Kam knows Ampy, and I believe you met her when I was in Washington early last year. We are all desperate to get her home for Christmas - her morale has been incredibly high for months, but the ordeal is starting to take a heavy toll on her - mentally, and d'in really worried about her. Thanks for your help - Warmest regards to you + tam Gob Estrada

12900 Preston Road at LBJ, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75230

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docid: 70106646 Page 3
NARA-18-1003-A-001416



## ESTRADA SECURITIES, INC.

#### Investment Bankers

December 3, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Bill:

I was delighted to see the Senate act so promptly and affirmatively to confirm your nomination last week to the post you have been filling so well. I was honored to be with you and your family when you were sworn in as Assistant Attorney General in 1989. Little did I know then how proud you would make us in so short a time!

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Bill, in all my years of working in politics and government service, I have never asked for any special favors. My appeal to you today is not for me, but for a dear friend and I believe it is a fair, reasonable and justified request, or I would not ask you to consider it.

I beseech you to take a moment to review the enclosed separate letter seeking action on your part in a matter of great urgency.

Regardless of the outcome, I stand ready to be of service to you in Texas if the need should ever arise. Please do not hesitate to call on me. With warmest personal regards, I remain,

Your friend, Bot Straka

12900 Preston Road at LBJ, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75230 (214) 980-0167 • Facsimile (214) 980-7923

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Dockdp 70106646 Page 4

NARA-18-1003-A-001417

## ESTRADA SECURITIES, INC.

Investment Bankers

Estrada Securities, Inc. is a Texas based investment banking firm which is an NASD registered broker/dealer and is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). Mr. Robert A. Estrada, an attorney at law, is the Chairman of the Board and Managing Director of Estrada Securities, Inc. He has extensive experience in the areas of tax exempt securities and investment banking, having participated in over 30 major municipal bond financing projects totalling more than \$2 billion.

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12900 Preston Road at LBJ, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75230

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docid: 70106646 Page 5

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Mr. Buchanan is a graduate of the University of Texas at Arlington with a B.B.A. in finance.



#### ROBERT A. ESTRADA 4074 CEDAR BAYOU DRIVE DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

(214) 980-0167

November 30, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

> Re: Ms. Amparo B. Bouchey, Inmate, Register No. 16157-016 Federal Prison Camp for women, Bryan, Texas (Federal Bureau of Prisons)

#### Dear Bill:

I am writing to seek your attention to a matter of great personal interest to me. The above-referenced Amparo B. ("Ampy") Bouchey is a very dear friend of mine and a long time friend to many people you and I both know and respect in Washington D.C. and across the nation.

Ampy Bouchey is currently due to be released from the Bryan, Texas, Federal Prison Camp for women on January 5, 1992, to the custody of a half-way house in the Dallas, Texas, area. At that time, she will have served six months of an eight month sentence for a conflict of interest conviction and the accompanying conspiracy charge.

Ampy's family in Dallas, including a 13-year-old daughter, mother, brother and many friends here are desperate to have her home for Christmas. It is my understanding that the exact timing of her release from the Bryan facility is entirely at the discretion of the Federal Bureau of Prisons/Department of Justice. While it may be "routine" to release Ampy to a half-way house two months prior to the end of her sentence, there is ample precedent for inmates being released sooner, particularly in the case of someone with Ampy's circumstances. She has a home and family waiting for her; also, a full-time job and the immediate means to immediately support herself and get to and from her job and community service assignment.



The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States November 30, 1991

Page 2

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Many of us who have followed Ampy's case feel she was found guilty of a conflict of interest because of faulty instructions to the jury by the trial judge (she was acquitted outright of three other counts alleging bribery).

Regardless of the merits of her case, however, I implore you to exercise your discretionary authority to accelerate the release of Ampy Bouchey in order to have her home for Christmas, preferably to a home confinement enviornment rather than a half-way house, but in any event, to be in Dallas a mere couple of weeks prior to her already determined release date of the 5th of January.

I can assure you personally your trust in her will not be betrayed by such an action and I urge you to have the system work promptly in her behalf. Thank you in advance for your consideration and God bless you.

Your friend,

Robert A. Estrada



# 3 Decq1

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: ESTRADA, ROBERT A., ESTRADA SECURITIES, INC., DALLAS, TX
TO: AG. ODD: 12-18-91
Date Received: 12-09-91 Date Due: 01-07-92 Control #: X91120920322
Subject & Date
12-03-91 "DEAR BILL" LETTER REQUESTING THAT THE AG EXERCISE
HIS DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO ACCELERATE THE RELEASE OF
MS. AMPARO B. BOUCHEY, INMATE AT THE FEDERAL PRISON CAMP
FOR WOMEN IN BRYAN, TX, IN ORDER TO HAVE HER HOME FOR
CHRISTMAS. ADVISES THAT MS. BOUCHEY HAS A RELEASE DATE OF
JANUARY 5, 1992, TO THE CUSTODY OF A HALF-WAY HOUSE IN
THE DALLAS, TX, AREA.

(1) (2)	Referred To: BOP; QUINLAN DAG; TERWILLIGE	Date: 12-09-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3) (4)	OAG;	12-23-91	(7)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: AG			Date Released	1: 01-07-92	MAU

#### Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG.

- (1) PREPARE RESPONSE FOR AG'S SIGNATURE AND RETURN THRU EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OAG. (SEE EXEC. SEC. 91121220555.)
- (2) FOR DAG CONCURRENCE.
- (3) W/NOTE FROM THE ACTING DAG TO OAG/LEVIN DATED 12-30-91 SUGGESTING THAT NO REPLY BE SENT. ADVISE EXEC. SEC. OF

#### Other Remarks:

ACTION TAKEN. (CYN)

01-07-92: PER OAG/LEVIN, NO RESPONSE NECESSARY. CC CONTROL SHEET TO BOP. (HBR)

#### OLA CONTACT:

KMM SAW; W/NOTE FROM DAG TO ODAG/LEVIN 12-30-91 FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



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#### Action Memorandum



ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject Amparo H	3. Bouche	ey			Date	Decembe	er 17, 3	1991
					/	Jon	0	1
O: Honorable Wil Attorney Gene		Barr			FROM	J. Mic. Federa	hael Qui l Bureau	inlan, I ı of Pri
ummary: Rol	ert Est	rada requ	ests tha	at Amparo	Bouchey	y be rele	eased to	o home
COl	nfinement	t or half	way hous	se before	Christ	mas.		
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Contact Point	for							
Additional Info		n: J.	Michael	Quinlan,	, Direct	or, 307-	6300	



JanSuggest that no reply
be sent, unden their
is one Bill has strong,
personal interest in.



#### Office of the Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

Robert A. Estrada 4074 Cedar Bayou Drive Dallas, Texas 75244

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter and enclosed information on Estrada Securities, Inc., and Amparo B. Bouchey, an inmate confined at the Federal Prison Camp, Bryan, Texas. Your company's treatise is quite impressive. You also request assistance in having Ms. Bouchey released to home confinement or a halfway house in Dallas prior to Christmas.

We are pleased to inform you that Ms. Bouchey has been approved for community correction center placement in Dallas, Texas, on December 23, 1991. Home confinement is limited by law to a period not to exceed six months or ten percent, whichever is less, and restricts a home confinement placement at this time.

It was good hearing from you and I trust this information is responsive to your concern. I appreciate your support and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

William Barr Attorney General



#### ESTRADA SECURITIES, INC.

**Investment Bankers** 

December 3, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20530 91 DEC -9 A11:00

Dear Bill:

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12900 Preston Road at LBJ, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75230

(214) 980-0167 • Facsimile (214) 980-7923

FOIA # 60048 (WRTS 16453); Doch 70106646 Page 14

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

NARA-18-1003-A-001427

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#### ROBERT A. ESTRADA 4074 CEDAR BAYOU DRIVE DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

(214) 980-0167

November 30, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

> Re: Ms. Amparo B. Bouchey, Inmate, Register No. 16157-016 Federal Prison Camp for women, Bryan, Texas (Federal Bureau of Prisons)

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The Honorable William Barr Attorney General of the United States November 30, 1991

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Your friend,

Robert A. Estrada



# DOJ EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CROSS-REFERENCE RECORD



CONTROL NUMBER: 91121920863

OAKES, JAME L JUDGE

THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT PACKET FOR THE CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE INDICATED BY THE ABOVE EX.SEC. CONTROL NUMBER HAS BEEN FILED IN THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY FILE LOCATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT FILES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIMARY	FILE:		
		26 Nov 91	
		20 NOV 91	



# 25 NON 9

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-26-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91112619693

Subject & Date

11-25-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED ON NOVEMBER 24, 1991, AT THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, PA.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1)OAG; 11-26-91 (5) W/IN: (2) (6)(7) (3) PRTY: (4) (8) 15 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-27-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## RECEIVED memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIN

Federal Bureau of Prisons Washington, D.C. 20534-0001

'91 NOV 26 A9:52

Date: November 25, 1991

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Reply to Attn of:

1 4 8 5 .

. Michael Quinlan

nFederal Bureau of Prisons

Subject:

Significant Incident at USP Lewisburg

To:

Honorable William P. Barr Attorney General

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

William T. Ewing, a correctional officer at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on November 24, 1991, at 4:30 PM. Mr. Ewing was charged with Smuggling Marijuana, Steroids and Syringes into a Penal Institution (18 USC 1791).

A reliable inmate informant reported that Ewing was scheduled to meet with Patty Donahue during this past weekend following her visit with inmate Mark R. Conaway. At 2:30 PM on November 24, 1991, FBI special agents followed Donahue from the prison to a local Pizza Hut where she met Ewing. He was scheduled to work the evening shift that day. At 4:30 PM, Ewing was detained and questioned by the FBI. He admitted to smuggling marijuana, steroids and syringes into the prison on four separate occasions. Reportedly, the contraband was given to inmates Conaway and Eugene Gesuale. Ewing admitted to giving Gesuale liquid steroids and syringes. In payment for his efforts, Ewing said he received cash and marijuana.

Ewing consented to a search of his vehicle and home. The FBI discovered an unknown quantity of steroids in liquid and capsule form, two small bags of marijuana and three small bags of amphetamines.

Ewing implicated three other staff members for smoking marijuana and snorting cocaine. However, neither of these staff members were involved in the smuggling of drugs or other dangerous contraband into the prison.

I will keep you informed of any significant development in this matter.



# 19 Nov 91

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-20-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91112019417

Subject & Date

11-19-91 INFO MEMO ADVISING OF AN INMATE ASSAULT ON STAFF AT

THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, ON

NOVEMBER 19, 1991.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1) (2)	OAG;	11-20-91	(5) (6)			W/IN:
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released		EHZ

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-21-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



memorandum

November 19, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF: J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUBJECT:

Inmate Assault on Staff at USP Leavenworth

'91 NOV 20 A9:11

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of an inmate assault on staff at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on November 19, 1991.

At approximately 10:14 a.m., Leavenworth Unicor Foreman Roger Michaud observed inmate William Rue in possession of a substance appearing to be narcotics. Inmate Rue resisted the order to submit to a physical search, then produced a syringe and proceeded to stab Mr. Michaud several times about the upper arms. During the struggle, Unicor Foreman Vaston Sutton and inmate Harold Venable interceded and restrained inmate Rue. Mr. Sutton received various lacerations and contusions to the nose and eye, while inmate Venable was unhurt. Inmate Rue was subsequently examined by medical staff and placed in Administrative Detention.

No narcotics were recovered during the incident. The initial investigation indicates that inmate Venable may have retrieved the narcotics during the struggle. Inmate Venable was taken to the institution hospital for examination, with negative results. He has been placed in detention pending further investigation.

Both Mr. Michaud and Mr. Sutton received emergency first aid in the institution hospital. Mr. Michaud was then transported to a local hospital where he was treated for minor puncture wounds. Mr. Sutton was treated for minor injuries and returned to work.

William Rue is a 38-year old offender serving a 45-year District of Columbia Superior Court sentence for Armed Robbery. He arrived at USP Leavenworth on March 19, 1991 and was on the waiting list for return to the D.C. Department of Corrections.

Harold Venable is a 40-year old offender serving a 147-year District of Columbia Superior Court term for Manslaughter, Armed Robbery, and Burglary While Armed. He arrived at USP Leavenworth on September 13, 1991.

The FBI has been notified and an investigation into the circumstances of the incident continues. I will keep you apprised of further significant development.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91111919354

Subject & Date

11-18-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF THE SHOOTING OF A FEDERAL INMATE ASSIGNED TO THE HOPE VILLAGE COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER IN WASHINGTON, DC.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (5)W/IN: OAG; 11-19-91 (1)(2) (6)(7)PRTY: (3) (4)(8)DATE: OPR: INTERIM BY: MAU Date Released: Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 24

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## memorandum

DATE: November 18, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF: J. Michael Quinlan, Director homas R. Kane for RECEIVED Federal Bureau of Prisons homas R. Kane DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUBJECT:

Shooting of Community Corrrection Center (CCC) Resident

'91 NOV 18 P4:56

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAS

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you of an incident regarding Robert Smith, a federal inmate assigned to the Hope Village Community Correction Center (CCC) in Washington, D.C.

On Saturday, November 16, 1991, at approximately 6:30 pm at the Hope Village CCC, 2912 Langston Place, S.E., inmate Smith was shot by unknown person(s). Reportedly he was in his room with two other residents when 6 shots were fired from outside, through the window. Smith was hit 3 times and was taken to D.C. General Hospital where he was placed under U.S. Marshal's supervision. We have just been advised that he can be released from the hospital and transfer logistics are being coordinated with the Federal Prison Camp, Petersburg, Virginia for convalescence.

Mr. Smith began serving a 60 month sentence for Possession with Intent to Distribute Cocaine on December 29, 1989. He was transferred to the Lewisburg Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) on February 19, 1991, graduated and was transferred to the CCC on August 30, 1991. His movement outside of the CCC facility was limited as he was still in the restrictive component of the program. Reports indicate that on the day of the shooting he was allowed to leave the center for approved recreation and had just returned at 5:45 pm.

Mr. Smith reportedly told CCC staff that a former Federal inmate named Ulysses Wise may have been responsible for the shooting. Wise was paroled on October 11, 1991 from the Federal Correctional Institution, Fairton, New Jersey, and was not in the ICC program at Lewisburg.

The police report will not be available until Tuesday, November 19. I will advise you of any further significant developments.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91111819282

Subject & Date

D .. W

11-15-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT OF ALLEGED STAFF MISCONDUCT INVOLVING FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE, OTISVILLE, NY.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	11-18-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6) (7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	IONE		Date Released	d:	MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-18-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### memorandı

November 15, 1991

Reply to

J. Michael Quinlan, Attn of:

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Significant Incident at FCI Otisville Subject:

Honorable William P. Barr To: Attorney General Designate

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you of possible Bureau of Prisons staff involvement in an incident which allegedly occurred during the arrest of three citizens by New York State Police near Otisville, New York, on November 11, 1991. The arrests were made after the discovery of an escape plot from the Federal Correctional Institution, Otisville, New York by a Federal inmate, German Velez.

On November 11, 1991, staff discovered that the window screen and bars had been cut in inmate Velez' cell. The next day, he was moved to a more secure facility. However, inmate Velez had a history of escape attempts using outside assistance. A supervisory correctional staff member was instructed to drive around the surrounding areas of FCI Otisville to determine if there were any suspicious persons or vehicles in the area. The officer identified one unattended vehicle which contained a weapon, ammunition, and clothing. He notified local authorities, and the New York State Police took three individuals into custody (two for environmental law violations and one for disorderly conduct).

On November 13, 1991, allegations surfaced that unnamed state and federal authorities had abused the citizens during their arrest. The case has been referred to the Bureau of Prisons' Office of Internal Affairs to determine the role played by Bureau staff, if any and whether Bureau staff were involved in any misconduct. The incident did receive some news coverage in a local paper.

I will keep you advised of any significant developments in this matter.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-13-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91111319090

Subject & Date

11-12-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE BY THE FBI ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1991, AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, SHERIDAN, OR.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) OAG; 11-13-91 (5) W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4) (8) 1 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: Date Released: MAU NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-14-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### memorandum

Date: November 12, 1991

Reply to

Attn of: J. Michael Quinlan, Director

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Subject: Significant Incident at FCI Sheridan

To: Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 NOV 13 A9:43

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you of the arrest of Amanda Campos, sister of inmate Raymond Miolano, and three unidentified associates. The arrests were made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Portland, Oregon, on November 8, 1991, based on an investigation, assisted by a Bureau correctional officer, into a conspiracy to distribute and introduce narcotics and alcoholic beverages into the Federal Correctional Institution, Sheridan, Oregon.

In late October, Daniel B. Ritchey, a seasoned correctional officer, was recruited by inmates Raymond Miolano and Lavell Johnson to replace Officer James Green (Green was arrested on 10-18-91 by the Yamhill County Sheriff's Department for attempting to smuggle marijuana and alcoholic beverages into the institution). Officer Ritchey reported the incident to the Warden and the FBI.

On November 8, 1991, Officer Ritchey, who was wearing a body wire, met with Amanda Campos and her associates in a Howard Johnson parking lot in Portland, Oregon. Following a brief meeting with Ms. Campos, he received a kilogram of cocaine from one of her associates. He was also given \$50 to purchase a bottle of Cognac for inmate Miolano. Ms. Campos and her associates were arrested by the FBI as they attempted to leave the area.

Officer Ritchey is currently on annual leave. When he returns, he will be reassigned to the Federal Prison Camp. Inmates Miolano and Johnson are both in special housing undergoing further questioning by the FBI.

I will keep you apprised of any significant developments in this matter.

# (4 non

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-08-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110818937

Subject & Date

11-07-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF AN INMATE FOOD BOYCOTT AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WHICH BEGAN NOVEMBER 6, 1991.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (1)OAG; 11-08-91 (5) W/IN: (2) (6) (7)(3)PRTY: (8)(4)1 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-08-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

NOV -8 A9:26 '91

SUBJECT:

TO:

Inmate Food Boycott at FCI Memphis

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

#### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of a food boycott by inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution, Memphis, Tennessee, which began November 6, 1991.

Slightly less than one-half of the inmates (400) who normally participate in the lunch meal attended that meal on November 6. Through the evening meal and this morning's meal, the percentage of inmates attending has remained consistent. Primarily, those inmates eating the meals have been Black and Hispanic, while the white inmates have been the main participants in the boycott.

Staff were alerted on Tuesday of the possibility of an impending food boycott due to dissatisfaction with the food service operation. The Warden was pro-active in issuing a memorandum to the inmate population stating that staff were aware of the problems associated with food service and were working to find solutions.

Staff are continuing discussions with the inmates in an attempt to resolve this situation. I will keep you informed of further significant developments as they occur.

Please contact me if you require additional information.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: NEAL, CONG. STEPHEN L.

To: AG. ODD: 11-21-91

Date Received: 11-05-91 Date Due: 12-10-91 Control #: X91110618820

Subject & Date

11-01-91 LETTER INQUIRING AS TO WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT CURRENTLY HAS IN PLACE A PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING FEDERALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS, SUCH AS ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, JOB-TRAINING AND COUNSELING SERVICES IN PRISONS, DRUG REHABILITATION, CRIME PREVENTION, ETC., WHICH ARE INTENDED TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATES IN OUR COUNTRY'S PRISONS. IF SO, REQUESTS IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE PROGRAMS WHICH ARE SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM RATES. THE CONGRESSMAN\*\*

	Referred To:	Date:	Referred To: Date:	
(1)	OJP; GURULE	11-06-91	(5)	W/IN:
(2)	OLA; RAWLS	12-03-91	(6)	
(3)			(7)	PRTY:
(4)			(8)	1
	INTERIM BY:		DATE:	OPR:
	Sig. For: C	LA	Date Released: 12-12-9	1 MLH

#### Remarks

\*\*IS CONCERNED THAT TOO MUCH MONEY IS BEING SPENT ON PROGRAMS THAT DO NOT WORK.

EXEC SEC SENT COPIES TO OAG, DAG, ODAG (STEVENS), BOP, OLA (CANNON). ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) PREPARE RESPONSE FOR SIGNATURE OF AAG/RAWLS. RETURN TO EXEC SEC, ALONG WITH COPY OF INCOMING LETTER, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OLA. INCLUDE A COPY OF RESPONSE AND

#### Other Remarks:

INCOMING LETTER FOR OPD COORDINATION.

(1) OJP LTR FOR REVIEW AND SIG. COPY TO OPD. (MLH) 12-12-91: OLA SIGNED RESPONSE WHICH WAS DATED 12-12-91 IN EXEC. SEC. AND MAILED FROM EXEC. SEC. COPIES TO AG FILES, LEGISLATIVE FILES AND OJP. YEW OLA CONTACT: OLA CONTACT: GREG JONES (514-2113) KMM 11-07-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL







Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 12 1991

The Honorable Stephen L. Neal House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515-0544

Dear Congressman Neal:

The following information is in response to your inquiry as to whether the U.S. Department of Justice currently has in place a procedure for evaluating federally-funded programs intended to reduce recidivism rates in our country's prisons.

As a result of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, two agencies within the Office of Justice Programs—the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)—began a cooperative evaluation effort in Fiscal Year 1989 with the award of 14 grants to conduct national level evaluations of drug control programs. BJA awards anti-drug formula and discretionary grants to implement these drug control programs through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. NIJ, the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, then evaluates these grants to determine which approaches are effective in fighting drugs and crime.

The enclosed NIJ report, Searching for Answers, Annual Evaluation Report on Drugs and Crime: 1990, briefs the President, the Attorney General and the Congress on preliminary findings of several Fiscal Year 1989 evaluations and the work in progress on Fiscal Year 1990 evaluations. Several of these programs pertain to reducing recidivism rates such as Boot Camps, Focused Sentencing and Treatment and Therapeutic Drug Communities in Prison.

Since the evaluations usually take between 18 and 24 months to complete, Fiscal Year 1989 evaluation results will not be available until the next annual evaluation report, which will be published in April 1992. It will also contain preliminary findings of the Fiscal Year 1990 evaluations.



Thus, as you can see, we are very concerned as to which programs work, why they work and how we can best replicate and implement them. Our emphasis is on identifying and funding effective programs.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

W. Lee Rawls

Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure





# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

# Searching for Answers

**Annual Evaluation Report** on Drugs and Crime: 1990

A Report to the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress

**April 1991** 



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 35

NARA-18-1003-A-001448



#### Congress of the United States House of Representatives

STEVE NEAL 5th District, North Carolina

> The Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General Department of Justice Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIAL

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIAL

ENCECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

I would like to know whether the Department of Justice currently has in place a procedure for evaluating federally-funded programs intended to reduce the recidivism rates in our country's prisons. I am referring to programs such as alternatives to imprisonment, jobtraining and counseling services in prisons, drug rehabilitation, crime prevention, etc. Do we know which programs are actually successful in reducing recidivism rates?

My concern is that we may be spending too much money on programs that do not work. Scarce federal funds should be spent only on programs that are proven effective. I would appreciate hearing from you on this issue.

Swey Low

wishes,

S. Congressman

SLN/lak

# 31 OCT 91

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 11-01-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91110118573

Subject & Date

10-31-91 INFORMATION MEMO PROVIDING AN UPDATE TO HIS PREVIOUS MEMORANDA OF OCTOBER 16 & 18, 1991, CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, PHOENIX, AZ, WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF TWO INMATES.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91102117976 AND 91101617789 - CONTROL SHEETS ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: OAG; 11-01-91 (5)W/IN: (1)(2) (6)(7)(3) PRTY: (8)(4)INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 11-01-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE:

October 31, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan,

Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Escape Attempt at FCI Phoenix (Follow-up Information)

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is an update concerning the October 15, 1991, attempted escape from the Federal Correctional Institution, Phoenix, Arizona which resulted in the death of two inmates.

As I had indicated in my October 18th update "Information Memorandum," it was suspected that deceased inmate Mickey Clark's son and daughter-in-law were involved in the escape plan. Sunday, October 20th, both Gary Clark and his wife Brenda were arrested by Deputy U.S. Marshals and charged with aiding the escape of a Federal prisoner, assaulting a Federal prison employee and aiding a Federal prisoner in obtaining prohibited items.

The United States Magistrate, Stephen Verkamp found there was sufficient evidence to order the Clarks to stand trial. being held in the Maricopa County jail in lieu of \$10,000 bail each.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 NARA-18-1003-A-001451

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

AG. To: ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-29-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102918339

Subject & Date

10-28-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF STAFF MISCONDUCT AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, THREE RIVERS, TEXAS.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) OAG; 10-29-91 (5) W/IN: (2) (6)(3)(7)PRTY: (4)(8) INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR:

Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-29-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 39

### MEMORANDUM

DATE:

TO:

REPLY TO

ATTN OF:

October 28, 1991

- ---

J. Michael Quirlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT: Staff Misconduct at FCI Three Rivers

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIAL

'91 OCT 29 A9:02

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

#### **INFORMATION MEMORANDUM**

Leuden

This is to advise you that Henry M. Hill, a correctional officer at the Federal Correctional Institution, Three Rivers, Texas, was arrested on October 25, 1991 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and charged with Conspiring to Assist in an Escape or Attempted Escape and Did Assist in an Escape or Attempted Escape (18 USC 371 and 752a).

On October 3, 1991, the FBI received information that Mr. Hill had smuggled a bolt cutter and a pair of walkie-talkies into the institution for inmates Ricky Freeman and Eric Holland to aid in an escape attempt. Mr. Hill was reportedly to receive \$50,000.00 cash in advance and an additional \$500,000.00 in counterfeit securities after the escape. During a search of the inmates' cell, staff found nine forged cashier's checks valued at \$85,050.00, forged Arizona and Nebraska driver's licenses, and paper products used for manufacturing fraudulent documents. In the inmate laundry room located in the housing unit, various items of escape paraphernalia, including wrenches, screwdrivers, a flashlight, and a hand-drawn map to Mr. Hill's apartment, were also discovered.

Officer Henry Hill is currently in custody at the Nueces County Jail in Corpus Christi, Texas awaiting arraignment, tentatively scheduled for today. He has been with the Bureau since 1989 and worked at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas prior to his assignment to FCI Three Rivers in December, 1990. Inmate Eric Holland was sentenced in the Southern District of California on April 29, 1991 to a 32 month sentences for possession of counterfeit securities. He arrived at FCI Three Rivers on June 11. Inmate Ricky Freeman is serving a 20 year sentence imposed in the Eastern District of Texas on December 1, 1989 for possession of a controlled substance. He arrived at FCI Three Rivers on August 12, 1991.

I will advise you of any significant developments in this case. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 40

NARA-18-1003-A-001453

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: GINGRICH, CONG. NEWT

To: AG. ODD: 11-15-91

Date Received: 10-31-91 Date Due: 11-27-91 Control #: X91103118529

Subject & Date

10-24-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF RICHARD MARLAR AND

FRED McWHORTER WHO FORWARD SUGGESTIONS FOR CONVERTING CLOSED MILITARY BASES INTO MINIMUM-SECURITY PRISONS.

(1) (2)	Referred To: BOP; QUINLAN OLA; RAWLS	Date: 10-31-91 11-20-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
(-)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: C	DLA	(0)	DATE: Date Released:	11-26-91	OPR:

Remarks

ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

- (1) PREPARE RESPONSE FOR THE SIGNATURE OF AAG RAWLS.
  RETURN TO EXEC SEC, WITH COPY OF INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE,
  FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OLA.
- (2) BOP LETTER FOR REVIEW AND SIGNATURE.MLN 11-26-91: OLA SIGNED RESPONSE WHICH WAS DATED 11-26-91 IN EXEC SEC AND MAILED FROM EXEC SEC. COPIES TO AG & LEGIS.

Other Remarks: FILES, BOP. (MLH)

OLA CONTACT: OLA ATTORNEY: DAVID WOLF (514-2078)

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL





### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV 26 1991

Honorable Newt Gingrich House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gingrich:

Thank you for your recent letter to the Acting Attorney General concerning suggestions put forth by Richard Marlar and Fred McWhorter related to the conversion of closed military bases into minimum security prisons. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed suggestions.

The Department of Justice certainly agrees that cost effective and appropriate facilities must be used to house the nation's expanding Federal inmate population. For a number of years, Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) staff, with the Department's endorsement, have been working closely with the military to identify military facilities suitable for conversion to correctional use. In the last few years, the BOP has established 19 minimum security facilities on military property. From our perspective, Messrs. Marlar and McWhorter presented a worthwhile idea and we are pleased that, to a great extent, we are doing what they recommend. It certainly has been the BOP's experience that these types of facilities are very cost effective.

The BOP intends to continue working with the Commission on Alternative Utilization of Military Facilities to identify additional facilities suitable for correctional use. They also are working closely with the President's Economic Adjustment Committee (located in the Office of the Secretary of Defense) concerning their interest in certain bases scheduled for closure or re-use.



We appreciate you bringing Messrs. Marlar and McWhorter's suggestions to our attention. Please do not hesitate to contact me, if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

W. Lee Rawls

Assistant Attorney General

NEWT GINGRICH SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

### THE REPUBLICAN WHIP

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2438 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4501



## Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

October 24, 1991

The Honorable William Barr Acting U.S. Attorney General Department of Justice Constitution Avenue & 10th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Bill:

Richard Marlar and Fred McWhorter of my district have been helping me with specific solutions on a number of issues. I'm attaching one of their suggestions for converting closed military bases into minimum-security prisons.

I think that this suggestion has merit and deserves further development. Please let me know what you think.

Sincerely,

Newt Gingrich

NG/jwb Enclosure



6351 JONESBORO ROAD SUITE E MORROW, GA 30260 (404) 968-3219

POST OFFICE BOX 848
GRIFFIN FEDERAL BUILDING
GRIFFIN, GA 30224
(404) 228–0389

CARROLL COUNTY COURTHOUSE CARROLLTON, GA 30117 (404) 834-6398

> 22 EAST BROAD ST. NEWNAN, GA 30263 (404) 253-8355

RECEIVED OF JUSTIC

The PROBLEM SOLVING ADVISORY COMMITTEE offers the following recommendations:

A number of military bases are soon scheduled to be closed. Most of these bases have billeting, messing, recreational, administrative, and maintenance facilities as well as perimeter security.

It is suggested that these bases be used as low-risk incarceration and/or half way houses for prisoners who will be paroled within two years or for those not considered dangerous to the public.

The facility would be staffed by a Warden, an Assistant Warden, four shift supervisors and a Training/Education Officer. other jobs: ground and building maintenance, housekeeping, food service, personnel, training, construction, education, administration and perimeter security would be performed by members of the prison population.

The paid staff should consist of a Professional Warden plus the following whom could be secured from Retired or Reserve Military Officers:

Assistant Warden:

COLONEL

Education/Training Officer: LT. COLONEL

Four Shift Supervisors:

2 MAJORS 2 CAPTAINS

This would not only save money but give the inmate a skill prior to returning to society as well as instill work ethics. Most prisons are over crowded. For every prisoner entering the front door, one must be paroled out the back door.

By moving all the low risk, trustee type inmates out of the high security institutions into this program, we could:

- (1) Save on new construction.
- (2) Help rehabilitate those capable of it.
- Keep the bases in good condition should they be needed again.
- (4) Eliminate over crowding in present prisons.
- Prevent early release of those not yet ready to enter a productive society.
- (6) SAVE TAXPAYER MONEY.



From: LUGAR, SENATOR RICHARD G. COATS, SENATOR DAN

To: AG. ODD: 11-08-91

Date Received: 10-24-91 Date Due: 11-26-91 Control #: X911025182569

Subject & Date

10-23-91 LETTER (FAX COPY RECEIVED FROM OLA) ENCLOSING AN ASSOCIATE PRESS STORY CONCERNING PRISONERS AT A SPECIAL MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY NEAR SOUTH BEND, IN, WHO ARE PROTESTING CONDITIONS THROUGH A HUNGER STRIKE WHICH BEGAN OVER A MONTH AGO. REQUEST THAT THE DEPARTMENT ADVISE OF ITS AUTHORITY IN THIS CASE AND WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, HAS BEEN TAKEN.

(1)	Referred To: OAG; FILES	Date: 12-03-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(2) (3) (4)	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: AG.		(7) (8)	DATE: Date Released:	12-03-01	PRTY: 1 OPR: MLH

Remarks
(1) AG SIGNED LETTERS DATED 11-30-91. ORIGINALS MAILED BY E.S. ON 12-03-91. CC TO CRT, OLA. (TJ) 12-04-91: COPY TO LEGISLATIVE FILES, OLA (WOLF). (MLH)

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL, AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



From: LUGAR, SENATOR RICHARD G. COATS, SENATOR DAN

To: AG. ODD: 11-08-91

Date Received: 10-24-91 Date Due: 11-26-91 Control #: X91102518256

Subject & Date

10-23-91 LETTER (FAX COPY RECEIVED FROM OLA) ENCLOSING AN ASSOCIATE PRESS STORY CONCERNING PRISONERS AT A SPECIAL MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY NEAR SOUTH BEND, IN, WHO ARE PROTESTING CONDITIONS THROUGH A HUNGER STRIKE WHICH BEGAN OVER A MONTH AGO. REQUEST THAT THE DEPARTMENT ADVISE OF ITS AUTHORITY IN THIS CASE AND WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, HAS BEEN TAKEN.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	CRT; DUNNE	10-25-91	(5)	OAG;	11-19-91	W/IN:
(2)	OLA; RAWLS	11-06-91	(6)			
(3)	CRT; DUNNE	11-12-91	(7)			PRTY:
(4)	DAG; TERWILLIGE	11-15-91	(8)	OLA; RAWLS	12-03-91	1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: AG			Date Released:	SEE "9"	MI.H

### Remarks

EXEC SEC SENT COPIES TO OAG, DAG, ODAG (STEVENS), OLA(WOLF). (1) PREPARE RESPONSE FOR SIG. OF AG AND RETURN TO EXEC. SEC. W/COPY OF INCOMING LETTER FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OLA. INCLUDE COPY OF RESPONSE AND INCOMING LETTER FOR OPD COORDINATION. (2) W/MEMO FROM CRT TO THE AG DATED 11-05-91 SUBMITTING TWO LETTERS FOR SIG; TO OLA FOR CONCURRENCE; RETURN TO EXEC.SEC. (3) OLA CONCURRED ON 11-08-91; RTN TO CRT FOR REVISIONS.(CYN

### Other Remarks:

11-14-91: ODAG (BRENZA) REQUESTED COPY.MLN

- (4) REVISED LETTERS FWD TO ODAG FOR CONCURRENCE. (CYN)
- (5) ODAG/TERWILLIGER CONCURRED ON 11-18-91; FOR AG SIG.(CYN)

OLA ATTORNEY: DAVID WOLF (514-2078)

KMM 10-25-91; LJB SAW; GJT CONCURRED 11-18-91; E.S.

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL, AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY





## Office of the Attorney General

Washington, **B**.C. 20530

November 30, 1991

Honorable Dan Coats United States Senator 46 East Ohio Street Room 447 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2964

Dear Senator Coats:

I am writing in response to your letter dated October 23, 1991, enclosing information recently reported by the Associated Press regarding inmates engaging in a hunger strike to protest conditions of confinement at a maximum security prison in Westville, Indiana. The Associated Press reports that the strikers alleged constitutional and human rights violations at the prison. In your letter you request information regarding the Department's authority to act in these circumstances and inquire as to whether any action has yet been taken to investigate these allegations.

The Attorney General has the authority pursuant to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA), 42 U.S.C. et seq., to investigate penal facilities, including state prisons, where it is alleged that prisoners are being subjected to flagrant or egregious conditions that deprive them of their constitutional rights pursuant to a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of those rights. To date, no action has been taken under this statute or otherwise since this matter has only recently come to our attention as a result of your letter.

We acknowledge the potential seriousness of a hunger strike in a state prison facility and will immediately evaluate available information to determine whether an investigation of the allegations made is warranted under CRIPA. We note that the Associated Press article enclosed with your letter indicates that various prison groups have requested an "independent" investigation of these allegations. As well, it is suggested that state officials have already investigated at least one of the charges, that the prison water is contaminated, and found it to be without merit. In these circumstances, a careful review of available facts is necessary before initiating a full federal investigation of conditions at the Westville facility. At such time as we have determined the appropriate course of action to be taken here, I will promptly advise you.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 48

In closing, I wish to thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr Attorney General



# Office of the Attorney General

Washington, B.C. 20530

November 30, 1991

Honorable Richard G. Lugar United States Senator 1180 Market Tower 10 West Market Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2964

Dear Senator Lugar:

I am writing in response to your letter dated October 23, 1991, enclosing information recently reported by the Associated Press regarding inmates engaging in a hunger strike to protest conditions of confinement at a maximum security prison in Westville, Indiana. The Associated Press reports that the strikers alleged constitutional and human rights violations at the prison. In your letter you request information regarding the Department's authority to act in these circumstances and inquire as to whether any action has yet been taken to investigate these allegations.

The Attorney General has the authority pursuant to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA), 42 U.S.C. et seq., to investigate penal facilities, including state prisons, where it is alleged that prisoners are being subjected to flagrant or egregious conditions that deprive them of their constitutional rights pursuant to a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of those rights. To date, no action has been taken under this statute or otherwise since this matter has only recently come to our attention as a result of your letter.

We acknowledge the potential seriousness of a hunger strike in a state prison facility and will immediately evaluate available information to determine whether an investigation of the allegations made is warranted under CRIPA. We note that the Associated Press article enclosed with your letter indicates that various prison groups have requested an "independent" investigation of these allegations. As well, it is suggested that state officials have already investigated at least one of the charges, that the prison water is contaminated, and found it to be without merit. In these circumstances, a careful review of available facts is necessary before initiating a full federal investigation of conditions at the Westville facility. At such time as we have determined the appropriate course of action to be taken here, I will promptly advise you.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 50

In closing, I wish to thank you for bringing this matter to  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{m}} \ensuremath{\mathsf{y}}$  attention.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr Attorney General

### ACTION MEMORANDUM



ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

			- C V	1					
Subject Westville Maximum Security Complex Westville, Indiana					Date				
					NOV 5 1991				
TO: William I Acting At	torney Ge				gres .	John R Assista Civil	ant At Rights	torney	
Summary:	_Inquiry	from Senator	s Richa	rd G. Luga	ar and D	an Coa	ts		
	regardir	ng Westville	inmates	engaging	in a hu	nger s	trike	to	
	_protest	conditions o	of confi	nement.					
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Action Requ	ired:	Signature or	<u>letter</u>	s to Sena	tors Ric	chard G	• Luga	r and	
		Dan Coats							
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Additional	Informa		cial Lit	igation S	Section				





### U.S. Department of Justice

### Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530 NOV 5 1991

### MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Westville Maximum Security Complex,
Westville, Indiana - Request to Sign
Congressional Correspondence, Pursuant
to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized
Persons Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. et seq.

### ACTION MEMORANDUM

I recommend that you sign the attached responses to the inquiry from Senators Richard G. Lugar and Dan Coats regarding (1) the Justice Department's authority to investigate conditions of confinement at Westville Maximum Security Complex where inmates were engaging in a hunger strike to protest those conditions; and (2) whether any action has yet been taken to investigate inmates' allegations of poor conditions at the prison.

The Department of Justice was initially advised by letter dated October 23, 1991, from Senators Lugar and Coats respectively, enclosing information reported by the Associated Press, that certain inmates confined at the Westville Maximum Security Complex had engaged in a hunger strike to protest prison conditions that they alleged to be seriously deficient. This facility houses 35 inmates, who, because of their violent actions while incarcerated, could not be housed in other prisons. The Associated Press report indicated that, although various prison groups have called for an "independent" investigation, state officials had already investigated at least one of the allegations -- that the prison water contains contaminants -- and found that charge to be without merit.

Upon receipt of the letters from the Senators, staff of the Special Litigation Section undertook a review to ascertain whether the inmates' allegations are credible. The Special Litigation Section is responsible pursuant to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA) for investigating alleged unconstitutional prison conditions. We are in the process of contacting various sources with information relevant to the issues raised by the inmates. One source suggests that the hunger strike is over. After we have completed our review --several sources may have further information relevant to our



inquiry, we will promptly determine whether an investigation pursuant to CRIPA is warranted. We will keep you apprised of developments in this matter.

The attached letters addressed the Senators' concerns. I recommend that you sign them.

John R. Dunne

Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division

Attachments

DAN COATS

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
LABOR AND HUMAN
RESOURCES

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1403

RICHARD G. LUGA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN RELATIONS

October 23, 1991

Mr. Bill Barr, Acting Attorney General U. S. Department of Justice Main Justice Building Constitution Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

As you may be aware, 16 prisoners at a special maximum security facility near South Bend, Indiana, are protesting conditions through a hunger strike, which began over a month ago. Enclosed please find the wire story describing the prisoners concerns and the response by state officials.

We would appreciate you advising us of the Department of Justice authority in the case and what if any action has been taken by the agency. Please respond in writing to the attention of Susan Brouillette as soon as possible. Our Indianapolis office address is 1180 Market Tower, 10 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2964, (317) 226-5555.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this concern.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Lugar

United States Senator

Sincerely,

Dan Coats

United States Senator

Enclosure

Enter > in

Reentering interactive mode.

read 21

21 AP 10-18-91 18:43 EDT 61 Lines. Copyright 1991. All rights reserved. AM-IN-Hunger Strike, 1st Id-Writethru,500< Indiana Prison Inmates in 26th Day of Hunger Strike To Protest Conditions< EDs: DELETES redundant 9th graf; FIXES spelling of cumulative in 15th graf< By THOMAS P. WYMAN= Associated Press Writer=

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) Prisoners rights groups continued to pressure Gov. Evan Bayh on Friday to allow independent inspection of a special maximum security prison where five inmates have refused food for 26 days to protest conditions.

"It may be that everything is being done in a decent and logical way. But if that's the case. let us see so,'' said Dr. Candace Corson of South Bend, a member of the Human Rights Coalition of Indiana.

Department of Correction officials have not allowed independent parties to enter the Maximum Control Complex at Westville, which is about 30 miles west of South Bend. They have denied the charges and said they would seek a court order to force-feed the inmates, if necessary.

Bayh is not concerned "at this point" about the inmates' PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER A REQUEST.

action and does not plan to become involved, a spokesman said. "I don't have any concern that the department is mismanaging this at all," said Bob Small, the governor's aide for prison matters.

But Corson and others in the coalition went to be sure. "They lost a lot of rights as citizens, but I don't think they've lost their rights as human beings,'' she said.

The National Council of Churches, which represents about 136,000 U.S. churches, sent a letter to Bayh last week asking that 'an impartial group of persons" be allowed to meet with the inmates. The Indiana Civil Liberties Union has issued a similar request.

Sixteen inmates began the strike Sept. 23 to protest alleged constitutions and human rights violations at the prison. By last Friday, the number had dwindled to five.

The immates have completned of contaminated water, extremely coid colls and bright lights left on all night.

148-26-0



The Indiana Department of Environmental Management said Friday that tests had shown no contaminants in the water.

In Indianapolis, a prisoners rights group said Friday the inmates are granted few visitors, little recreation and only one hour every two days to exercise and shower.

"This at least borders on torture.'' said Gerald Cunningham, a PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR ENTER A REQUEST.

member of the Rethinking Prison Action Council.

Prison officials had no records on cumulative individual weight loss since the strike began, but during the last week one immate had lost 11 pounds and another had lost just one pound, said spokesman Pat Heffernan.

Prison doctors examine consenting inmates once a week and have said they are in good health except for the weight loss, Heffernan said.

Corson said a person who does not eat for more than three weeks has probably begun to lose body protein that regulates the immune system and heartbeat.

"Virtually everyone dies at about day 63 no matter how overweight they were to start with," she said. "And at this point they're already into protein loss that is serious."

There are 35 inmates at the 240-bed facility, which opened earlier this year to house especially violent or incorrigible inmates from other state prisons.

PLEASE ENTER A REQUEST.

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Enter > q

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 57

NARA-18-1003-A-001470

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102117976

Subject & Date

10-18-91 INFORMATION MEMO (FAX COPY) PROVIDING AN UPDATE TO HIS PREVIOUS MEMO OF OCTOBER 16, 1991, CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, PHOENIX, AZ, WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF TWO INMATES.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91101617789 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date:
(1) OAG; 10-21-91 (5) W/IN:
(2) (6) (7) PRTY:

(4) (8) 1 OPR:

Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

10-21-91: ORGINAL MEMO REC'D IN EXEC. SEC. AND FORWARDED

TO AG FILES. (MAU)

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-21-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



memora

DATE:

October 18, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

TO:

Escape Attempt at FCI Phoenix (Follow-up Information) 21 All:23

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTILE

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to update you concerning the October 15, 1991 attempted escape from the Federal Correctional Institution, Phoenix, Arizona which resulted in the deaths of two inmates.

I previously reported that a mobile patrol officer fired at inmate James Martin and that inmate Mickey Clark placed his weapon into his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly. autopsy reveals that Mr. Martin was killed by a shot fired from a 9 millimeter weapon, but it is unknown at this point whether it was from his own weapon, Mr. Clark's weapon, or a staff member's weapon.

The FBI, U.S. Marshals, and Bureau of Prisons continue to investigate this incident, concentrating specifically on discovering the source of the weapons, ammunition, and other items of escape paraphernalia. A preliminary investigation indicates that these items were hidden in a test analyzer, which is a piece of equipment used in Federal Prison Industries (Unicor). This analyzer was recently sent out for calibration and it is suspected that either the address label was not verified by staff or the inmates substituted a new address label. The equipment was not mailed to the calibration company but was delivered to a contract service which accepts and holds mail for the general public.

The items used to effect the attempted escape were apparently placed in the analyzer where the circuit breakers are normally located. The analyzer was delivered to the institution but was not x-rayed to detect contraband as it would damage the equipment. The inmates apparently removed the items and hid them in repaired televisions later returned to the housing units.

We strongly suspect that Mr. Clark's son and daughter-in-law were involved with the escape plan. Evidence includes a taped telephone conversation between them and Mr. Clark linking them to this incident. The FBI hopes to arrest both of them today.

I will keep you informed of this situation. Please contact me if you require additional information.



From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91102117974

Subject & Date

10-17-91 INFORMATION MEMO PROVIDING FOLLOW-UP TO HIS PREVIOUS MEMO DATED OCTOBER 9, 1991, CONCERNING THE HOMICIDE OF AN INMATE AT THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, PA.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91100917539 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (5)(1)OAG; 10-21-91 W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8)1 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: MAU Sig. For: NONE Date Released:

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-21-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 60

NARA-18-1003-A-001473

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# memorandum

DATE:

REPLY TO ATTN OF J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUBJECT:

TO:

Inmate Homicide at USP Lewisburg (Follow-up Memorandum) 18 P4:01

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is a follow-up to my information memorandum dated October 9, 1991 concerning the homicide of inmate Santos Rosario at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Further investigation by the FBI has revealed that the murder may have been drug related. Mr. Rosario's sister, Luz Pachecho, has admitted to introducing narcotics into the institution through her brother's cellmate, Gilberto Contreras-Garcia. When entering the visiting room, she passed the drugs in a balloon from her mouth to his mouth while kissing him hello. Ms. Pachecho turned over crack and cocaine to the FBI which she was to deliver on her next visit to Lewisburg.

Two homemade weapons, believed to have been used for the stabbing, have been recovered. The deceased received 12 wounds, including the fatal wound to his heart.

It is suspected that Mr. Rosario was murdered either for non-delivery or non-payment of the drugs. Another inmate, Tony Jake, is suspected of committing the murder and has been placed in the special housing unit along with seven inmates believed to be involved. Ms. Pacheco's phone number was found in Mr. Jake's wallet, although she states she has never spoken with him. The FBI are continuing to investigate this case with the cooperation of Ms. Pachecho.

I will keep you advised of further significant developments in this matter.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (REV. 1-80) GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 5010-114

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

AG. To: ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-16-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101617789

Subject & Date

10-16-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1991, WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF TWO INMATES.

Date: Referred To: Referred To: Date: 10-16-91 (5)W/IN: (1)OAG; (2) (6)(7)(3) PRTY: (4)(8)DATE: OPR: INTERIM BY:

Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



# MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICAL

DATE:

october 16, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

Director

Director

Escape Attempt at FCI Phoenix

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General '91 OCT 16 P1:12

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

### **INFORMATION MEMORANDUM**

This is to advise you of an escape attempt at the Federal Correctional Institution, Phoenix, Arizona on Tuesday, October 15, 1991 which resulted in the deaths of two inmates.

At approximately 7:40 pm (Phoenix time), outside mobile patrol staff responded to a fence alarm on the perimeter of the facility. As they approached the area of the alarm, they were fired upon by two inmates who had managed to get between the two perimeter security fences. The inmates have been identified as James Martin and Mickey Clark. A lieutenant, responding to the area with staff from inside the institution, authorized the officers to return fire, and one mobile patrol officer fired a shotgun in the direction of the two inmates, striking inmate Martin. As inmate Clark was ordered to surrender, he placed his weapon into his mouth and fired, dying instantly. Inmate Martin was transported to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead at approximately 10:05 pm.

Preliminary investigation reveals that inmate Martin was the aggressor while inmate Clark was attempting to cut through the security wire located between the fences. It has been determined that the inmates possessed two 9 millimeter pistols, approximately 100 rounds of ammunition (including 50 expended rounds), two mini-mag flashlights, three pairs of wire cutters, a ten channel scanner, and a cordless microphone. The perimeter patrol vehicle was struck by 15 rounds from the inmate weapons. Fortunately, no staff members were injured.

Inmate James Paul Martin was a 37 year old offender sentenced on March 30, 1988 in the Central District of California to a non-parolable aggregate 35 year sentence for bank robbery and use of a weapon during a crime of violence. He had been scheduled for mandatory release May 13, 2011. Inmate Mickey Claude Clark, a 49 year old offender, was serving a life term imposed in the Southern District of Texas on November 21, 1978 for taking a hostage during a bank robbery. He had been granted a parole to be effective August 6, 1994.

We are initiating a thorough investigation into the entire incident, concentrating specifically on discovering the source of the weapons, ammunition, and the other items of escape paraphernalia. We have also notified both the U. S. Marshals and the FBI.

I will keep you informed of any significant developments in this case. Please contact me if you require additional information.



From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-11-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91101117681

Subject & Date

10-11-91 MEMO (FAX COPY) CONCERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF A

POSSIBLE "SERIAL MURDERER" AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL

INSTITUTION, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 10-11-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For:	NONE		DATE: Date Released:		OPR: CYN
	sig. For:	NONE		Date Released		CIN

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

10-15-91: ORIGINAL REC'D BY EXEC. SEC. AND FORWARDED TO

AG FILES. (MAU)

Other Remarks:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE:

October 11, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF: J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Identification of Serial Murderer

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIA

'91 OCT 15 A9:14

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you concerning the identification of a possible "serial murderer" at the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas.

Inmate Robert Toye was interviewed by FBI agents following an attempted escape from Fort Worth. During this interview, Mr. Toye stated that he had murdered numerous persons, dating to 1966. Since this initial interview, these agents have conducted further discussions with Mr. Toye. The inmate has admitted to 20 murders primarily of homosexuals or transsexuals. Based on these interviews, the FBI is certain that inmate Toye committed two murders, one in Los Angeles and one in New York. Moreover, the agents are convinced that he is a "serial killer".

Inmate Toye is presently serving a parole violator term of three years, seven months, and two days from an original nine year sentence for Armed Bank Robbery. His current release date is August 12, 1993. His record date to 1966 and includes Burglary, Loitering, Mail Fraud, Threat Against the President, Parole Violation, and Bank Robbery. Mr. Toye has also absconded from a halfway house on three occasions and has attempted escape from close custody. He is a high security inmate with a poor institutional record. His success under community supervision has been poor, with only short periods of residence in the community since 1973.

His current Presentence Report indicates that Mr. Toye was diagnosed as having a long standing and serious personality disorder, marked by borderline, narcissistic and anti-social features. Mr. Toye additionally has a history of suicide attempts.

As this case has unfolded, security has been increased and the inmate is presently housed in a secure area of the institution hospital at Fort Worth. We have provided 24-hour correctional officer coverage which includes 10 minute checks on Mr Toye. He is currently being seen daily by a staff psychologist.

We will keep you advised of further significant developments in this matter. If you need further information, please advise me.



From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-09-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91100917539

Subject & Date

10-09-91 INFORMATION MEMO REGARDING AN INMATE HOMICIDE AT

THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, PA, ON

OCTOBER 8, 1991.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: 10-09-91 (5) (1)OAG; W/IN: (2)(6)(3)(7)PRTY: (4)(8) INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Sig. For: Date Released: MAU NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10/10/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 67

NARA-18-1003-A-001480

DATE

October 9, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Inmate Homicide at USP Lewisburg

'91 OCT -9 P3:12

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of an inmate homicide at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania on October 8, 1991.

At approximately 7:30 pm, Santos Rosario was discovered lying in the stairwell of the "D" cell block with a stab wound in his chest. It appears he had been stabbed in his cell and walked to the stairwell where he collapsed. There were no staff witnesses and therefore, no inmate witnesses have been identified. He was immediately transferred to the institution hospital and later to the community hospital where he passed away at approximately 8:26 pm.

Mr. Rosario was a 38 year old Connecticut state prisoner who had been at Lewisburg since July, 1990. He was moved there after leading a gang in a disturbance at the Somers Correctional Facility. He was serving a seven year state sentence for firearms violations and had a prior record which included narcotics violations, burglary, and assault.

Preliminary information indicates that Mr. Rosario's death may be related to attempted drug activity at the institution. Five inmate suspects have been placed in administrative detention pending further investigation by local authorities and the FBI.

We will keep you advised of further significant developments in this matter.

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-07-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91100717374

Subject & Date

10-07-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF A STAFF ASSAULT ON AN INMATE AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, EL RENO, OKLAHOMA, WHICH OCCURRED ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1991.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (5) W/IN: (1) 10-07-91 OAG; (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (8) (4)1 DATE: OPR: INTERIM BY:

Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-07-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



DATE:

October 7, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

TO:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

'91 OCT -7 A11:43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC!

Staff Assault on Inmate at FCI El Reno

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of a staff assault on an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, Oklahoma which occurred on Tuesday, October 2, 1991.

Wednesday (ms) At approximately 5:40 pm, an institution lieutenant, Andrew Wingo, observed several inmate workers in the food service kitchen wearing tennis shoes in violation of the safety requirement for steel-toed shoes. Upon being ordered by Lt. Wingo to leave the area, one of the inmates, Matthew Lewis, became verbally abusive. He was escorted to the institution compound, handcuffed, and informed that he would be placed in administrative detention due to inappropriate behavior. Mr. Lewis refused to walk to the detention area, and Lt. Wingo and a correctional officer placed themselves on either side of him in an attempt to escort him to the detention Mr. Lewis continued to resist the escort, spitting in Lt. Wingo's eye. Lt. Wingo responded by hitting Mr. Lewis in the eye with his fist.

This incident was witnessed by both staff and inmates. The Lieutenant has been placed on home duty status pending possible prosecution.

I will keep you advised of any further significant developments in this case. If I can provide additional information, please contact me.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (REV. 1-80) GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 5010-114

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-07-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91100717373

Subject & Date

10-07-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE FOOD STRIKE AT THE METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91100717336 - CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Date: Referred To: Date: Referred To: (1) OAG; 10-07-91 (5)W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7) PRTY: (8) (4)1 OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: MAU

Remarks
INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-07-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



October

DATE:

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

October 7, 1991

J. Michael Quinlan, Direct Federal Bureau of Prisons DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

91 OCT -7 A11:43

Resolution of Inmate Food Strike at MCC San Diego

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

I am pleased to advise you of the resolution of the food strike at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego, California which was reported in my memorandum of October 4, 1991.

As you know, several inmates at MCC San Diego refused to eat, allegedly supporting a planned demonstration in front of the Federal Courthouse protesting the sentencing guidelines. Various floors of the facility refused to eat at different meals.

It appears that a small demonstration did occur on Friday, October 4, after which the inmates again began eating. The food service operation at San Diego has now returned to normal. Eighteen inmates were identified as leaders of the food stoppage and placed in administrative housing pending further investigation.

I will keep you advised should any further significant developments occur in this case. If you require additional information, please contact me.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (REV. 1-80) GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 5010-114

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-04-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91100717335

Subject & Date

10-04-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF AN INMATE SUICIDE ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1991, AT THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY (USP), TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) OAG; 10-07-91 (5) W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8) 1 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-07-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



DATE

October 4, 1991

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

'91 OCT -4 P4:52

SUBJECT:

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

Inmate Suicide at USP Terre Haute

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

TO

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you of an inmate suicide at the United States Penitentiary (USP), Terre Haute, Indiana on Wednesday, October 2, 1991.

Inmate George Koves approached Terre Haute staff at 3:00 pm requesting placement in administrative detention for protection. He had apparently purchased drugs from other inmates and was unable to make payment. He was placed in the special housing unit where he subsequently began exhibiting bizarre behavior. The staff psychologist interviewed Mr. Koves and determined that his behavior warrented 15 minute checks and a consultation with the psychiatrist who is on contract with the institution. However, he did not appear to be in danger to himself. The 15 minute checks began shortly after 6:00 pm and the psychologist consulted with the psychiatrist who prescibed psychotropic medication.

Before medication could be administered, Mr. Koves was discovered hanging in his cell at approximately 6:45 pm. He used his undershirt which he had attached to a light cover fixture. Responding staff immediately began cardiopulmonary resuscitation and moved him to the institution hospital. Mr. Koves was subsequently transported by ambulance to a local hospital where he was pronounced dead at 7:35 p.m.

Mr. Koves was a 37 year old old resident of Columbus, Ohio who was serving a 54 month sentence for unarmed bank robbery. He arrived at Terre Haute on January 10, 1989 and had a prior history of escape and violence.

In accordance with Bureau policy, a team of psychology experts will visit Terre Haute and prepare a psychological autopsy. Mr. Koves' sister was notified last night and a toxicology report and autopsy are being conducted.

I will advise you should there be any further significant developments in this case.



From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 10-04-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91100717336

Subject & Date

10-04-91 INFORMATION MEMO ADVISING OF A FOOD STRIKE INVOLVING SEVERAL INMATES AT THE METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, WHICH BEGAN ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1991.

SEE EXEC. SEC. 91100717373.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (1)OAG; 10-07-91 (5)W/IN: (2) (6) (7) PRTY: (3)(4) (8) 1 OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Date Released: MAU Sig. For: NONE

Remarks
INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 10-07-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



memoran

DATE:

October 4, 1991

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Inmate Food Strike at MCC San Diego

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIL!

'91 OCT -4 P4:52

Honorable William P. Barr TO: Acting Attorney General

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to advise you of a food strike involving several inmates at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego, California which began on October 3, 1991.

A total of 152 inmates housed on the 7th and 12th floors at San Diego refused to eat the noon meal on Thursday. stated that there was to be a demonstration in front of the United States Federal Courthouse in San Diego protesting the mandatory minimum prison terms for first time offenders and the elimination of "good time" sentence reductions. The inmates further stated that they were refusing to eat in support of this demonstration. It is noted that none of their issues pertained to the institution and that the courthouse demonstration never occurred. Staff immediately began interviewing the inmates and placed eight of the suspected leaders in the special housing unit. Subsequently, the 7th floor inmates agreed to eat but the 12th floor inmates continued to refuse.

This morning, the 199 inmates on the 8th floor refused to eat breakfast. An additional fourteen inmates were placed in the special housing unit and staff spoke to all of the inmates involved in an attempt to resolve the situation. As a result, the 12th floor inmates ate the morning meal. It is anticipated that the one remaining floor, the 8th, will participate in the noon meal today. Hopefully, that will end this situation.

I will keep you advised of any further significant developments in this case. If you require additional information, please contact me.

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-30-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91093017008

Subject & Date

5 27 1

09-26-91 MEMO ATTACHING AN UPDATE REGARDING ALLEGATIONS OF MONITORING OF ATTORNEY/CLIENT VISITS AT THE METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, CHICAGO.

SEE E.S. 91090916015 CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	OAG;	09-30-91	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
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	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released		EHZ

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 09-30-91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



# Action Memorandum



ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Additional Info		n: J.	Michae	el Quinl	an, Dir	ector		



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 78

NARA-18-1003-A-001491

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

DATE:

September 26, 191

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan

Director

SUBJECT:

INFELICE CASE

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

On September 6, 1991, I sent you a memo on the above case regarding allegations that privileged attorney/client conversations between several organized crime defendants and their defense attorneys were recorded at the Metropolitan Correctional Institution (MCC), Chicago. I would like to update you on this matter.

As I informed you previously, Special Agents from the FBI and the Office of Professional Responsibility found no evidence of any monitoring during an "electronic sweep" of the attorney visiting room on the 19th floor of the MCC on September 5, 1991. Subsequently, defense attorneys in the case requested that private investigators be allowed to conduct an "electronic sweep". This investigation was permitted and an independent electronic surveillance "expert" from Dallas, Texas, was allowed to come into the MCC. Although this individual found no electronic surveillance devices currently in place at the MCC, he came to the conclusion that attorney/client conversations were surreptitiously recorded in the attorney visiting room on the 19th floor.

In a sworn affidavit presented to the Court the independent surveillance "expert" stated the following: 1) At least two systems were installed to record attorney-client conversations; 2) The surveillance devices did not come from outside the MCC or from inside the attorney visiting room; rather, they were produced from within the building but outside the attorney visiting room, probably from the mezzanine offices above the attorney visiting room using the air-conditioning duct; 3) Neither inmates nor visiting attorneys could have installed the surveillance devices and only someone with access to the locked offices above the visiting room could have made the recordings; and 4) The individuals who installed the devices possessed expertise in the area of surveillance devices. (The above information has been summarized from the affidavit.)

At the request of the U.S. Attorneys Office, we provided the names of all staff who could have had access to the offices above the attorney visiting room from February, 1990, until the present. We



do not believe that the independent surveillance "expert's" opinion is founded on any evidence he discovered to support such a conclusion, nor doe he cite any evidence. We are awaiting the final results of the investigation conducted by the Office of Professional Responsibility and the FBI.

I will keep you informed of any new developments in this case.



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 80

NARA-18-1003-A-001493

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

REPLY TO

ATTN OF:

TO:

September 6

Director

J. Michael Quir

Hostage Trial in San Diego SUBJECT:

Infelice Case

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

There are two items I would like to bring to your attention. These items will also be included in our next weekly report; however, I thought you should be informed of them as soon as possible.

### HOSTAGE TRIAL IN SAN DIEGO

The first item is an unusual incident which occurred in the case, United States v. Emilio Bravo (aka: Cruz) and Ramon Alvarez (aka: Rodriquez), Case Number 90-1320-E, Southern District of California. This case pertains to the hostage taking which occurred at the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), San Diego on December 18 and 19, 1990.

On September 4, 1991, during a pre-trial motions hearing, defendant Cruz was being escorted into the courtroom when he apparently glared at Donnie Houston, one of the two correctional officers/hostages in the case. Mr. Houston shouted and lunged at Cruz; however, he was immediately restrained by Bureau of Prisons' The U.S. Marshal informed Mr. Houston he could not be in the courtroom for the rest of the day and he promptly exited. Fortunately, the jury had not yet been selected; therefore, there were no jurors present to view the outburst.

During pretrial preparations of Mr. Houston, there had been no indication of the potential for an outburst. To minimize the risk of any further displays by Mr. Houston and to assist him in maintaining appropriate courtroom demeanor, an Associate Warden from the MCC will counsel and remain in the courthouse with Mr. Houston at all times throughout the trial.

Previously, Judge Enright had severed the trial of the two defendants since Cruz had fired his attorney. It appears the Cruz trial will begin about four weeks after the appointment of new counsel; therefore, Mr. Houston and the other hostage will have to testify in two separate trials.

Trial began on September 5th for Rodriguez. The atmosphere was much calmer, and Mr. Houston's testimony went very well. The Rodriguez trial will resume on September 10, 1991.

### INFELICE CASE

The other incident involves the <u>Infelice</u> case, a racketeering case in Chicago with numerous reputed organized crime defendants. On August 29, 1991, Daniel Gillogly, Associate U.S. Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, informed us of allegations that privileged attorney/client conversations between several <u>Infelice</u> defendants and their defense attorneys were illegally recorded in an attorney visiting room at the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), Chicago. Mr. Gillogly informed us that on August 26, 1991, three defense attorneys in the case each received a cassette recording of two conversations allegedly recorded at the MCC. These recordings allegedly contain discussions regarding defense strategy and witnesses for the upcoming trial.

United States Attorney, Fred Foreman, immediately ordered an investigation. Special Agents from the FBI Office of Professional Responsibility conducted an electronic sweep of the visiting room on September 5, 1991; however, they found no evidence of any monitoring devices. Agents from the Office of Professional Responsibility will return to the MCC today to interview staff regarding the allegations and to examine visiting room logs. Our policy specifically prohibits the auditory monitoring of attorney/client conversations and we have no knowledge of any monitoring devices placed in the attorney visiting room.

I will keep you informed of developments in each of the above cases.



### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

DIXON, SHARON PRATT, MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To: AG. ODD: 10-10-91

Date Received: 09-25-91 Date Due: 11-12-91 Control #: X91092616895

Subject & Date

09-25-91 LETTER EXPRESSING HER OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER IN DC AND LISTS HER REASONS. ADVISES THAT SHE WILL BE TESTIFYING AT THE PUBLIC HEARING HELD BY BOP ON THE PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON 09-25-91, AND ENCLOSES A COPY OF HER TESTIMONY. URGES THE AG TO DIRECT BOP TO GIVE GREAT WEIGHT TO THE CONCERNS OF DC AND ITS CITIZENS AND TO HALT ITS PLANS TO CONSTRUCT A DETENTION CENTER IN DC.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred	To:	Date:	
(1)	BOP; QUINLAN	09-26-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2)	DAG; TERWILLIGE	10-24-91	(6)				
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(4)			(8)				1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: AG			Date Rele	eased:	12-04-91	PAB

### Remarks

INFO CC: OAG, DAG, OLS.

- (1) PREPARE RESPONSE FOR ACTING AG BARR SIGNATURE AND RETURN WITH INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO OAG.
- (2) W/MEMO FROM BOP/QUINLAN TO AG DATED 10-22-91 SUBMITTING PREPARED RESPONSE FOR THE AG SIGNATURE. THRU DAG FOR CONCURRENCE. RETURN TO EXEC. SEC. FOR TRANSMITTAL TO AG. BJ

### Other Remarks:

(3) ODAG/TERWILLIGER CONCURRED ON 11-04-91. TO AG FOR SIGNATURE. BJ 12-04-91 AG SIGNED LETTER DATED 11-29-91. ORIGINAL MAILED BY E.S. ON 12-04-91. CC TO BOP. (TJ)

KMM SAW; GJT CONCURRED 11-04-91; E.S. FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL, AG CHRON

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*





## Office of the Attorney General Washington, D. C. 20530

November 29, 1991

Honorable Sharon Pratt Dixon
Mayor of the District of Columbia
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mayor Dixon:

This is in response to your recent letter in which you express opposition to the proposed Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) for the District of Columbia. In your letter you also request that the Federal Bureau of Prisons consider the concerns of the City and its citizens and halt plans to construct the MDC.

The MDC proposed for the District of Columbia is one of several Federal detention centers under consideration for development throughout the nation. These detention facilities are a critical component to Federal law enforcement initiatives primarily related to the apprehension and prosecution of those involved in major drug activities.

Contrary to information in your letter, while the proposed detention facility will house offenders from other jurisdictions, the primary purpose will be to house detainees awaiting trial or sentencing before the United States District Court in the District of Columbia.

During the last six years, there has been a dramatic increase in the average daily population of Federal detainees in the District from 100 detainees in 1985 to a high of 445 on September 30, 1991. If the current trend continues, the number of Marshals Service prisoners in the District could be well over 900 by 1996. These numbers do not include Superior Court detainees nor do they include those Federal detainees who are out on bail, bond or community supervision.

We understand your concerns about the possible impact of the proposed facility on economic development and the quality of life in the District. However, Bureau of Prisons experience in other cities where MDCs are located indicates that establishment of an MDC has not had a negative impact on economic development or the quality of life in those locations. In New York, Chicago and



San Diego where MDCs have been located for more than 15 years, the MDCs began the redevelopment of those areas of the city and have had absolutely no negative impact on property values or public safety.

As you know, the Bureau of Prisons is in the midst of the Environmental Impact Statement process. At this time, the Bureau plans to issue the Final Environmental Impact Statement by the end of the year. We firmly believe that this critically needed project should be located within the District of Columbia. We are, however, willing to consider other alternative sites within the District that you suggest, provided they are located in close proximity to the U.S. District Courthouse.

Should you intend to suggest alternative District sites, please contact Bureau of Prisons Director J. Michael Quinlan. In order for the development of this facility to proceed without undue delay, I ask that you notify Mr. Quinlan within the next 14 days whether alternative site suggestions will be forthcoming.

I also want to let you know that I have been assured by Director Quinlan that he and his staff will continue to be available to meet with you and District officials to discuss your concerns related to this much needed project.

With respect to violent crime and drug abuse in general, I want to reiterate my continuing desire to work with you and law enforcement authorities within the District on the crime issues facing our capital city, including law enforcement training, bail reform, and the desperate need for prison facilities to house the violent offenders taken off the streets of Washington. As you begin to implement your anti-crime programs, I look forward to working with you in this important law enforcement effort.

Thank you for sharing your concerns with me on these important issues.

Sincerely,

William P. Barr Attorney General

### ACTION MEMORANDUM



### ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

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FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) DocId: 70106646 Page 86



# RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 SEP 25 P5:44

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 XECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

SHARON PRATT DIXON

September 25, 1991

Hon. William P. Barr, Esq. Acting Attorney General 10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Barr:

Since the Federal Bureau of Prisons first announced in November, 1990 its intention to construct a 1,000 bed federal detention facility in the District of Columbia, I have repeatedly expressed my strong opposition to locating the facility in the District.

I communicated my concerns about this issue in personal meetings with both former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh and J. Michael Quinlan, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition, my staff has had several meetings with Federal Bureau of Prisons officials to discuss alternatives to locating the prison in the District. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate my strong sentiments on this subject to you in your new capacity as the acting Attorney General.

I am opposed to the construction of a federal detention center in the District of Columbia for the following reasons:

1. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has not adequately justified the need for locating the center within District boundaries. The proposed 1,000 bed facility will be used by the federal government as a hub for various criminal defendants from surrounding states. While there may be a small number of spaces to house District Code offenders, a substantial majority of the beds will be used to house federal offenders from Maryland and Virginia. Why, then, is the District bearing the regional burden?

Moreover, the District of Columbia was not the Federal Bureau of Prison's first choice as the location for the regional federal detention center. The preferred choice was either Anne Arundel or Prince Georges County, Maryland. As I understand it, the Federal Bureau of Prisons only sought to locate the facility in the District after it received intense political pressure from the Maryland Congressional delegation to locate the facility elsewhere.

2. Unlike other states in this region, the District's size is a mere 69 square miles, and only 2% of this space is available for development. Other states in this region have vast open spaces that are better suited for such uses. The Federal Bureau of FOLOMSOURSCUPTS-1645Packedt70106646ePages87ity in the NARA-18-1003-A-001500

District because of its proximity to the federal courthouse. This justification is wholly inadequate when one considers the disruption to our neighborhoods and economic base and the availability of open space sites outside the District.

- 3. Proposed sites A, B & C are privately owned sites that are located in the heart of major commercial development areas. Placing a government facility on either of these parcels is wholly at odds with the Administration's own program to encourage private commercial development. Construction of a federal detention center-- rather than other kinds of commercial development-- on private land would result in revenue losses to the District that range between \$1.7 to \$2.5 million annually:
  - a. In Fiscal Year 1991, the District already lost \$523.4 million (close to 60% of the total) in real property tax revenues because of the federal and international presence. The annual real property tax yields on the three privately owned sites range from \$70,000 to \$180,000.
  - b. If private land is used to house the jail, real property tax potential associated with future private development of that land will be lost.
  - c. The detention facility will also have an adverse impact on the development potential of nearby properties.
- 4. Construction of a detention center on site D, the U.S. Postal Service parking lot, would have a different but equally negative economic impact. It would seriously discourage the kind of development we want for this area--retail goods and services and technical firms.

I will be testifying this evening at the public hearing held by the Federal Bureau of Prisons on the Proposed Environmental Impact Statement. I am enclosing a copy of my testimony for your information.

I urge you to direct the Federal Bureau of Prisons to give great weight to the concerns of the city and its citizens and to halt its plans to construct a detention center in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Sharon Pratt Dixon

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR SHARON FRATT DIXON
BEFORE THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS
PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO
CONSTRUCT A FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 25, 1991

Good Evening. I am Sharon Pratt Dixon, Mayor of the District of Columbia. I am here this evening to once again state my opposition to the Federal Bureau of Prison's decision to build a 1,000 unit detention facility in Washington, D.C.

MAYORAL EFFORTS TO BLOCK PROPOSAL TO BUILD FACILITY IN THE CITY

Shortly after my election and prior to assuming office, I met with J. Michael Quinlan, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to express my strong opposition to this facility. Subsequently, my staff has had a number of meetings with officials from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to advocate alternatives to locating the facility in the city.

When those discussions proved fruitless, I personally met with then Attorney General Richard Thornburgh and reiterated my opposition. Just this afternoon I delivered a letter to Acting Attorney General Barr to inform him of the District's position on this matter and to ask him to intervene in this process.

My presence here tonight is the culmination of numerous attempts by the District of Columbia to let the Eureau of Prisons know that we oppose the detention center's location in Washington, D.C.

WHY WE OPPOSE BUILDING THE JAIL IN THE CITY

The focus of our opposition centers on the inability of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to adequately justify the need to locate a regional federal detention facility in the District. Equally as important is the economic damage to our neighborhoods that would occur by locating a federal detention facility here.

Let me clearly state that our opposition is not another case of Not in My Backyard--the familiar NYMBY syndrome. We strongly believe the Federal Bureau of Prisons has not made its case for locating the regional facility within city boundaries.

The proposed 1000 bed facility will, in all likelihood, be used by the federal government as a hub for various criminal defendants from surrounding states. Approximately 300 DC offenders could be housed in this facility at a significant cost to the District. The remaining 700 beds will be used to mostly house federal offenders from Maryland and Virginia. Why, then, should the District carry the disproportionate burden for the Metropolitan region?

Moreover, the District of Columbia was not the Federal Bureau of Prison's first choice as the location for the regional federal detention center. Sites in Maryland were originally proposed in mid-1989. The Federal Bureau of Prisons only sought to locate the facility in the District after it received intense opposition and political pressure from the Maryland Congressional delegation.

The District is fortunate to have a forceful advocate in the House of Representatives through our Delegate, Eleanor Holmes Norton. However, without voting representation in the Congress, the District cannot exercise the same kind of clout Maryland, or any other state facing a similar situation, did to challenge this effort. This is yet another instance that points to the importance of statehood for the District of Columbia.

We all know that the District of Columbia has limited open space. Only 2 percent of the land here is currently undeveloped. Within that 2 percent of our total 69 square miles lies this city's hope to regain its financial footing through commercial development. A federal prison would not only take up precious land, but it would have the additional impact of discouraging a whole range of commercial investment on land surrounding the detention site. Other states have vast open spaces that are better suited for such uses.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons justifies placement of the facility in the District because of its proximity to the federal courthouse. That's true for offenders who will be tried in D.C. federal courts, but it certainly doesn't hold water for those that will be tried in Baltimore and Richmond.

Their justification is also wholly inadequate when one considers the disruption to our neighborhoods and economic base and the availability of more suitable open space land outside the city.

Our opposition to the facility is also based upon an economic analysis of the four proposed sites. We have thoroughly reviewed each location and have noted that sites A, B & C are located on privately owned land -- prime development land that can fuel desperately needed economic expansion in the city.

Unlike any other major city in America, more than half of our potential real property tax revenues are unavailable to us. In fiscal year 1991, the District lost \$523.4 million in property tax revenue due to the federal and international presence in this city. Construction of a federal detention center—rather than other kinds of commercial development—on these sites would result in not only the loss of additional real property tax revenues but other revenue losses that range between \$1.7 to 2.5 million annually.



Now, let me speak specifically to each of the proposed sites:

Site A, the salvage yard located on I Street, S.E., near South Capitol Street, is a prime commercial development location. It is situated in the South Capitol Buzzard Point area currently under study by the city and private sector for major commercial and residential development within the next 10 years. A major jail facility here would seriously impede the development potential of this area, and adversely impact the future economic base of the city.

Similarly, sites B & C, both near the intersection of New York and Florida Avenues, are located in the heart of major commercial development. The city is looking at this area north of Union Station as a major secondary office area that will be important to an expanded District economic base. Moreover, site B — the Triangle site— is a potential future site for a Metrorail station to service the new developments and the Eckington/Truxton Circle/Stanton Park neighborhoods.

As for site D, the U.S. Postal Service parking lot, this location would have different but equally negative economic impact. While the District would not lose the critical real estate tax revenue it would lose from construction of the facility on the 3 privately owned sites, construction would seriously discourage the kind of development we want for this area. I am speaking of retail goods and services, technical firms and employment in jobs such as those provided by the nearby Black Entertainment Network.

This community already bears the burden of a District community correctional facility scarcely one half mile away. Another jail will simply send the wrong kind of signal to potential developers.

DISTURBING TREND: INCREASING PRISON SPACE WITHOUT CONCURRENT EFFORT TO INCREASE HUMAN SERVICES NEEDED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS THAT LEAD TO CRIME.

I would also like to highlight something this evening that is of great concern to me. Statistics show significant increases in the number of prisoners incarcerated in the nation. That is a very disturbing trend. Since 1980, the nation's prison population has increased by more than 134%, rising from 329,821 to 771,243 inmates.

Given the dramatic rise in the prison population over the last decade, it is not inconceivable that a 1,000 bed holding facility built now will be inadequate ten years from now. What happens then?

At some point it becomes obvious that what we need to do is create a domestic policy that addresses the underlying causes of this crisis. The federal government should be providing more leadership directed at improving education, housing, job opportunities and other human support services that will eliminate the need for greater prison space.

The District of Columbia is a city of great potential and great wealth. Unfortunately, it is also a city of great poverty. And, more distressingly, the gap between the wealthy and the poor here has widened over the past decade. My mandate, as Mayor, is to balance the scales by creating economic opportunity for all. The two Washingtons that exist must be united, and that can happen only through economic opportunity. We cannot afford the further drain on our precious resources that building this federal facility in Washington represents.

As Mayor of this city I stand ready, with this community, to lead the fight against this ill-advised proposal. Washington needs economic development projects that will enhance, not diminish, the quality of life for all our citizens.

2 2

# 25 SEPT91

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-25-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092516863

Subject & Date

09-25-91 MEMO FURNISHING INFORMATION REGARDING AN INMATE ESCAPE AT THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1991.

Referred To: Referred To: Date: Date: (1)OAG; 09-25-91 (5)W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8)1 INTERIM BY: DATE: OPR: Date Released: PAB Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/25/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

'91 SEP 25 P3:05

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

Inmate Escape at USP Lompoc

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Michael Quinlan, Director

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

September 25,0 1991

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of an inmate escape at the United States Penitentiary, Lompoc, California on Tuesday, September 24, 1991.

Inmate Vern E. Johnson was spotted by tower correctional officers between the two perimeter fences at Lompoc at approximately 8:00 p.m. last night. He apparently had hidden in the recreation yard prior to the sundown inmate count. He scaled the perimeter fences and negotiated through the manbarrier wire located between them. He was able to escape even though a shot was fired at him by a responding perimeter patrol officer. Blood was found on the ground outside the fence but it is unknown if the injuries sustained were from a bullet wound or the manbarrier wire.

Mr. Johnson is a 41 year old offender serving an aggregate sentence of 16 years, 5 months for the Eastern District of California. His current offense includes several counts of armed robbery and the use of a firearm during a crime of violence. He has a history of indecent exposure and was discharged from the U.S. Air Force for this offense. Additionally, he has an unresolved charge of child molestation on his record. His Good Conduct Time release date is August 6, 2004.

U.S. Marshals and local law enforcement agencies have been notified. They are working with institution staff to locate the inmate with the assistance of tracking dogs. I will keep you advised of any further significant developments.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP To: AG. ODD: NONE Date Received: 09-24-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092416768 Subject & Date 09-23-91 MEMO ATTACHING A COPY OF THE VIDEOTAPE THAT BOP'S OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRODUCED ABOUT THE INNOVATIVE TOY-MAKING OPERATION AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL

INSTITUTION (FCI) AT SHERIDAN, OREGON. ADVISES THAT HE HAS SENT COPIES OF THE TAPE TO ALL OF THE WARDENS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM SO THAT THEY WILL DEVELOP INITIATIVES SIMILAR TO THIS ONE FOR THEIR INSTITUTIONS. WITH THE AG'S APPROVAL, HE WOULD LIKE TO SEND A COPY OF THE VIDEO TO THE POINTS OF

(1) (2)	Referred To: OAG;	Date: 09-24-91	(5) (6)	Referred To:	Date:	W/IN:
(3)			(7) (8)			PRTY:
	INTERIM BY: Sig. For: N	NONE		DATE: Date Released:		OPR: PAB

Remarks \*\* LIGHT" COORDINATOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE. INFO CC: DAG, PAO (1) TO OAG FOR ACTION, WITH ENCLOSURE.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/24/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY \*



# Memorandum

# ATTORNEY GENERAL/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL ACTION



Subject	Date
Video tape of the toy-making operation at the Federal Correctional Institution, Sheridan, Oregon	September 23, 1991
	Manager Sand
Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General	J. Michael Quinlan, Direct Federal Bureau of Prisons
Action Required:	
emorandums are responsible for determining which organizations	
Final Action By: (5) Comon A Charles of the Principle of the Party	Due Date:
Acting Attorney General X	originating organization determines to the Concurrence Routing portion also be added to the Concurrence R
Deputy Attorney General Deputy Action of Sales and Sales	Note that in those instances where it
Previous Background Provided:	portion by the originator.
Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Sheridan,	oregon.
Comments:	
Concurrences: DAG AAG OLC OLP OLA PAO JMD	
CAN <sup>Initials</sup> FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docid: 7010	06646 Page 96
R C Date	NARA-18-1003-A-001509

DATE:

September 24, 1991

J. Michael Quinlan, Director

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Videotape of the toy-making operation at the Federal Correctional Institution, Sheridan, Oregon

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

Accompanying this memorandum is a copy of the videotape that the Bureau of Prisons, Office of Public Affairs (OPA) recently produced about the innovative toy-making operation at the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Sheridan, Oregon.

As you will see from the videotape, entitled "Toy Makers," inmates who are involved in the program at FCI Sheridan are making toys out of scrap wood generated at the institution's Federal Prison Industries furniture factory and, through the local Kiwanis club, donating them to a nearby children's hospital. The toy building program recycles wood waste products, teaches inmates new skills and positive work habits, increases institutional order and security by keeping inmates productively occupied, increases staff morale, and has a lasting positive impact on the community.

The video program was researched, written, and produced in-house by staff from the Bureau's Office of Public Affairs, which is part of the newly-created Information, Policy, and Public Affairs Division.

I have sent copies of the "Toy Makers" program to all of the wardens in the Federal system in expectation that they will develop initiatives similar to this one for their institutions. With your approval, I would like to send a copy of this video to the "Points of Light" coordinator at the White House.

I hope you find the tape both informative and enjoyable.

"91 SEP 24 P3:01

# "Toy Makers"

The Toy Building Program at FCI Sheridan

### Purpose

This video program is designed to tell the story of an innovative toy-making operation at the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Sheridan, Oregon. Inmates who are involved in the program are making toys out of scrap wood generated at the institution's adjacent Federal Prison Industries' furniture factory and, through the local Kiwanis club, donating them to a nearby children's hospital.

### Contents

The program is a documentary that describes how the program was formed and how it operates on a day-to-day basis. It also shows how the program recycles wood waste products, teaches inmates new skills and positive work habits, increases institutional order and security (by keeping inmates productively occupied), increases staff morale, and has a lasting positive impact on the community. It includes extensive factory footage and features lengthy interviews with institutional staff, inmates, and hospital administrators.

### **Audience**

This video program should be shown to all institutional staff during gatherings such as meetings and staff recalls. It may be of particular interest to institutional administrators and managers of mechanical services or UNICOR operations. It should also be shown to visitors and community groups, such as Community Relations Boards, the local Kiwanis Club, the Jaycees, the Chamber of Commerce, and others.

**Running Time: 18 minutes** 

## A11070716166

# "Toy Makers"

The Toy Building Program at FCI Sheridan

September 1991



Presented By
Office of Public Affairs
Information, Policy, and Public Affairs Division
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534
(202) 307-3198

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-24-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91092416723

Subject & Date

09-23-91 MEMO ADVISING THAT A FEDERAL INMATE WAS KILLED DURING AN UPRISING AT THE MONTANA STATE PRISON ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1991.

	Referred To:	Date:	Referred To:	Date:
(1)	OAG;	09-24-91	(5)	W/IN:
(2)			(6)	DD TIV.
(3)			(7)	PRTY:
(4)	INTERIM BY:		(8) DATE:	1S OPR:
		NONE	Date Released:	PAB
	Sig. For:	NONE	Date Released:	PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG, CRM
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/24/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL



23 Jap7 5

DATE:

September 23, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director

Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Homicide of Federal Inmate Housed at the Montana State Prison

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

RECEIVED

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

I regret to advise you that today we were notified that Ernest Holliday, a federal inmate, was killed during an uprising at the Montana State Prison on Sunday, September 22. He had been there on contract since July 15.

Preliminary information received from Montana State Prison officials indicates that the uprising began at about 10:00 am on Sunday. Reportedly, nine inmates in the maximum security unit cut through the cyclone fenced recreation area of the unit and re-entered the unit through an unattended doorway. They overtook seven staff members and proceeded to the cells of protective custody inmates. There were a total of 68 inmates in the unit; ten were on protective custody (PC) status. Five of the ten PC inmates were beaten, choked, or strangled Inmate Holliday was found dead in his cell. The uprising ended later Sunday with no other casualties.

Mr. Holliday was serving a 40 year term for Conspiracy, Extortion, and Robbery. The sentence began on January 29, 1979, and he had a presumptive parole date scheduled for January 26, 1995. He had an extensive criminal history involving assault, armed robbery and theft. Additionally, he had documented serious drug and alcohol problems.

In 1980, Mr. Holliday gave testimony in the murder trial of an Aryan Brotherhood leader, Barry Mills, who had murdered another inmate at USP Atlanta. As a result, the Aryan Brotherhood placed a contract on his life, and accordingly, he was identified as needing separation from Aryan Brotherhood gang members.

Mr Holliday was originally designated to FCI Otisville, but because of his cooperation was transferred numerous times to other federal facilities as well as four state institutions. He was last designated to the Oak Park Heights facility in Minnesota before being returned to the Bureau and redesignated to the Montana State Prison.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Holliday entered the Witness Protection Program in August 1981 but was removed in April 1985 by the Office of Enforcement Operations, Criminal Division, DOJ.

State officials are investigating this incident. I will keep you advised of any further significant developments.

If I may provide additional information, please contact me.

**OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10** 

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-18-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91091816456

Subject & Date

09-16-91 INFO MEMO ADVISING OF AN INMATE ASSAULT WHICH OCCURRED ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1991, AT THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: W/IN: OAG; 09-18-91 (5)(1)(2) (6)(7) (3) PRTY: (4)(8) OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Date Released: EHZ Sig. For: NONE

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG.

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/18/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



SAPT9

memorandum

DATE:

September 16, 1991

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

J. Michael Quinlan, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT:

Inmate Assault at USP Leavenworth

TO:

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

**XECUTIVE SECRETA** 

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you of an inmate assault which occurred on Friday, September 13, 1991 at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

At approximately 7:00 pm, inmate Eddie Jennings was stabbed by inmate Elrader Browning. Inmate Browning is a suspected member of the Black Guerrilla Family and inmate Jennings is the selfadmitted institution leader of a Los Angeles-based street gang, the "Crips". Inmate Jennings received a total of 7 puncture wounds to his back, left arm and the left side of his body. weapon has not yet been recovered.

During this assault, 19 other inmates, allegedly affiliated with either the "Crips" or another Los Angeles street gang, the "Bloods", began physically assaulting one another with their fists, leading to speculation about a gang confrontation. However, a preliminary investigation indicates that, based on the absence of weapons, the fight was spontaneous. The cause of the assault is not yet known. Investigative staff suspect that the fighting began when the inmates began choosing sides with either inmate Jennings or inmate Browning and that the incident was not the result of a problem between the respective gangs.

Inmate Jennings was treated for his wounds in the institution hospital where he remains under observation. Inmate Browning has been placed in administrative detention pending discipline proceedings. The other 19 inmates were treated for superficial injuries and are now housed in the special housing unit, awaiting further investigation into their roles in the incident.

The FBI has been notified and they are working with institution staff to investigate this incident. I will keep you advised of any further significant developments.

If I may provide additional information, please contact me.

# 9 SOPTOMBER 91

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-10-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91091016067

Subject & Date

4 . 1

09-09-91 MEMO FURNISHING INFORMATION ABOUT AN INMATE ASSAULT ON A STAFF MEMBER AT THE U.S. PENITENTIARY IN MARION, ILLINOIS, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1) (2)	OAG;	09-10-91	(5) (6)			W/IN:
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: N	ONE		Date Released		PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/10/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



whe and memorandum

DATE: September 9, 1991

ATTNOF: J. Michael Quinlan Di Federal Bureau of Aris

SUBJECT:

Inmate Assault on Staff Member at USP Marion

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

NECUTIVE SECRETARIA

### INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you about an inmate assault on a staff member which occurred at the United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois on Friday, September 6, 1991.

While two correctional officers were returning inmates from the recreation area to their cells in the special housing unit, inmate James Keys yelled from his cell to officer John Wright. Mr. Wright approached inmate Keys' cell and turned his head to the right side so that he could better hear. Inmate Keys struck the officer on the head with an unknown object scratching the officer from the left temple down to the ear, piercing the cartilage. The suspected weapon used is a pen, but evidence is not conclusive at this time. The officer was initially treated in the Marion institution hospital and later received 12 sutures at a local hospital.

Inmate Keys is a 33 year old offender serving an aggregate life sentence for the District of Columbia Superior Court and the Southern District of Indiana for the following charges: felony murder, armed robbery, dangerous weapon in U.S. Penitentiary, assault on Correctional Officer, destruction of property, and burglary. He arrived at USP Marion on April 30, 1987 and has a lengthy institutional history of misconduct including insolence towards staff and assault on staff. He has received four incident reports for assault on staff in the last four years .

The FBI have been notified and are investigating this incident. I will keep you advised of any further significant developments.

If I may provide additional information, please contact me.

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: SMITH, SENATOR BOB

To: AG. (THORNBURGH)

Date Received: 09-17-91

Date Due: 10-17-91

Control #: X91091816496

Subject & Date

09-06-91 LETTER ON BEHALF OF SEVERAL CONSTITUENTS WHO

EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS ABOUT THE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

FEDERAL DETENTION PROJECT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. THEY

UNDERSTAND THE PROJECT IS IN DANGER OF BEING PLACED IN

MASSACHUSETTS AND THEY REQUEST THE SENATOR'S ASSISTANCE IN

SEEING THAT IT REMAINS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, AS IT WOULD BE A

TREMENDOUS BOOST TO THE ECONOMY.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred T	0:	Date:	
(1)	USM; MOORE	09-18-91	(5)				W/IN:
(2) (3)			(6) (7)				PRTY:
(4)			(8)				PRTY:
(=)	INTERIM BY:		(0)	DATE:			OPR:
	Sig. For: U	ISM		Date Relea	sed:	10-23-91	MMH

### Remarks

CC: BOP. ORIGINAL TO AG FILES.

(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A COPY OF THE RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

10-22-91: USM RESPONDED ON 10-21-91. COPY TO AG AND LEGISLATIVE FILES. MLH.

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



6 SEP 91





600 Army Navy Drive Arlington, VA 22202-4210 OCT 9 1 1001

Honorable Bob Smith United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Smith:

This is in response to your recent letter on behalf of several of your constituents who have expressed concern about the Hillsborough County Detention project.

As I indicated in my letter dated August 8, 1991, the United States Marshals Service currently has in effect an Intergovernmental Agreement with Plymouth County, Massachusetts. This agreement is for housing federal prisoners at the new Plymouth County Jail. Our latest information is that ground breaking for the new jail is scheduled to take place within the next two months.

Should the Plymouth project fail for any reason, the renovation of the old Hillsborough County Detention Facility through the Marshals Service Cooperative Agreement Program would be our fallback solution, provided Congress allocates sufficient funds. Please be assured that we will contact the Hillsborough County officials immediately if the Plymouth project is no longer viable.

Thank you for your interest in the United States Marshals Service.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Boyle

Chief, Office of Congressional

and Public affairs



FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 106

NARA-18-1003-A-001519

BOB SMITH NEW HAMPSHIRE 1-800-922-2230

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2903

Septemger 6, 1991

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS
JOINT ECONOMIC
COMMITTEE

The Honorable Richard L. Thornburgh Attorney General
Main Justice Building, Room 5111
Constitution ave,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I recently received three letters from concerned constituents about the Hillsborough County Federal Detention Project in New Hampshire.

I have attached the letters, and would greatly appreciate hearing your comments regarding this matter.

With warm regards,

Bob Smith, U.S.S.

/etc

"91 SEP 17 P2:56

June 12, 1991

Senator Warren B. Rudman United States Senate Washington, DC 20510 91 JUN 14 PM 4: 42 N 1 KKEL

PAD DETENTION FACE

Dear Senator Rudman:

I was contacted today in reference the proposed Hillsborough County Detention Facility as it pertains to the United States Marshall Service.

I am aware that you have been contacted concerning this project, and I would like to take a moment to point out that this particular project, over the years, would be an excellent revenue producer for Hillsborough County. And, rather obviously, produce approximately \$4 million worth of construction, and after the fact, creation of approximately 120 permanent jobs. This would be a plus for the Hillsborough County and New Hampshire.

It is my understanding that this facility is needed, and that perhaps Senator Kennedy from Massachusetts is tinkering with the process of having it relocated to Plymouth, Massachusetts.

I would like to point out a few issues:

- The construction of the project and the renovation of the Hillsborough facility is substantially less than the Plymouth, Massachusetts project.
- The time it will take to renovate the existing county prison is considerably less, the project has flexibility and can meet the needs of the USMS.
- We will also act in filling the Hillsborough detention requirements.
- Perhaps most importantly in the siting of a facility like this, it will be renovated without substantially altering its present setting. Also, the construction will not cause environmental concerns.

I would appreciate any help you might be able to give us, and I am writing this as a business man from New Hampshire interested in something that I think in both the short term and long term would be an economic plus.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John P, Stabile, II

DEADLINE

THIS MUST BE RESPONDED

THIS MUST BE RESPONDED

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Doci 8: 70106646 Page 108

603/889-0318, FAX 603/595-2571

NARA-18-1003-A-001521

### ARCHITECTURAL WALL SYSTEMS

(603) 472-2986

11 COLONEL DANIELS DRIVE BEDFORD, N.H. <del>03102</del> 03110 MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES
ARCHITECTURAL GLASS & ALUMINUM PRODUCTS

91 JUN 13 PM 3: 34

June 11, 1991

Representative Robert C. Smith 332 Dirksen Building Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Hillsborough County, Goffstown Federal Detention Project

Dear Sir;

It has been brought to my attention that the above named project is in danger of being placed in Massachusetts.

As a member of the construction industry, and one of your constituents, I cannot stress too much the need for this priject to be built in our state. This priject would bolster our sagging economy, as well as put unemployed construction workers, back to work.

We are all well aware of the fact that an economy in a continued down-turn, will only increase unemployment, as well as the crime rate.

I am at a loss to understand why states such as Massachusetts and Connecticut have federal facilities such as this, and New Hampshire does not; which means that we are not deriving any of the federal funds associated with this program.

I wish you continued success with this project and all other endeavors that you persue.

Very Truly Yours;

Robert J. Mullin

Owner

ALDE PAD PLACEMENT 8477

FOIA # 60048 (URTS 16453) Docld: 70106646 Page 109

NARA-18-1003-A-001522



June 11, 1991

Senator Robert Smith 332 Dirksen Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Smith,

I have just heard that the funding may be withheld for the development of a federal detention center in Goffstown and I am writing for your support to put the project back on line.

The input of these funds will help to boost a flat economy and furthermore, we have the facilities in place now, only needing an upgrade.

Your support of this project would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert Gr Smith

President

RGS: wbg

ENTEREL

AIDE:

SUBJECT

HISTORY:

9019/2

# DOJ EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CROSS-REFERENCE RECORD



CONTROL NUMBER: 91090916015

QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, BOP

THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT PACKET FOR THE CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE INDICATED BY THE ABOVE EX.SEC. CONTROL NUMBER HAS BEEN FILED IN THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY FILE LOCATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT FILES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIMARY	FILE:	DUKI	AU	OF	PRISONS	
	6	SEP	91			



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 09-03-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91090415851

Subject & Date

09-03-91 MEMO FURNISHING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEATH OF AN INMATE AT THE U.S. MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, ON JULY 2, 1991.

SEE E.S. 91071212706 CONTROL SHEET ATTACHED.

Referred To: Date: Referred To: Date: (1) OAG; 09-04-91 (5)W/IN: (2) (6)(3) (7)PRTY: (4)(8) OPR: INTERIM BY: DATE: Sig. For: NONE Date Released: PAB

Remarks

INFO CC: DAG

(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 9/4/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

DATE:

September 3, 1991

J. Michael Quinlan

Director

'91 SEP -3 P3:30

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

SUBJECT:

Death of Royland Randell

To: Hono

Honorable William P. Barr Acting Attorney General

As I have previously reported to you, two physicians and one attorney reviewed and assessed the circumstances surrounding the death of Royland Randell, an inmate at the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. Mr. Randell, who was a maximum custody, high security inmate, died at the Springfield facility on July 2, 1991 of a cardia arrhythmia.

Mr. Randell had a long history of hypertension and kidney disease. He was transferred to Springfield in early April for evaluation and treatment and, up until approximately two to three weeks before his death, voiced only a few medical complaints. Subsequently, in approximately mid-June 1991, Mr. Randell's complaints increased and his medical record reflects significant care and attention in connection with these complaints from nurses, physician assistants, physicians, including a consultant neurologist nephrologist. While the reviewers felt that there were some weaknesses in Mr. Randell's care, which could have contributed to his death, Mr. Randell's prognosis was poor and his life expectancy was very limited. Recommendations to correct the noted weaknesses, in future cases, have been made. There was no indication that press accounts claiming Mr. Randell was denied medical attention were correct.

If you have comments or questions, please contact me.

# 30 AugusT

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: QUINLAN, J. MICHAEL, DIRECTOR, BOP

To: AG. ODD: NONE

Date Received: 08-30-91 Date Due: NONE Control #: X91083015783

Subject & Date

08-30-91 MEMO REPORTING ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF ROYLAND RANDELL, AN INMATE AT THE U.S. MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI. MR. RANDELL DIED AT THE SPRINGFIELD FACILITY ON JULY 2, 1991, OF A CARDIA ARRHYTHMIA.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
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Remarks

INFO CC: DAG, PAO.
(1) FOR INFORMATION.

Other Remarks:

KMM 8/30/91

FILE: PRISON MATTERS/GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY



### RECEIVED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTINI MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

August 30, 1991 DATE:

'91 AUG 30 P3:40

J. Michael Quinlan

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

SUBJECT:

Director

Death of Royland Randell

Honorable William P. Barr TO: Acting Attorney General

> As I have previously reported to you, two physicians and one attorney reviewed and assessed the circumstances surrounding the death of Royland Randell, an inmate at the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. Mr. Randell, who was a maximum custody, high security inmate, died at the Springfield facility on July 2, 1991 of a cardia arrhythmia.

> Mr. Randell had a long history of hypertension and kidney disease. He was transferred to Springfield in early April for evaluation and treatment and, up until approximately two to three weeks before his death, voiced only a few medical complaints. Subsequently, in approximately mid-June 1991, Mr. Randell's complaints increased and his medical record reflects significant care and attention in connection with these complaints from nurses, physician assistants, physicians, including a consultant neurologist While the reviewers felt that there were some nephrologist. weaknesses in Mr. Randell's care, which could have contributed to his death, Mr. Randell's prognosis was poor and his life expectancy was very limited. Recommendations to correct the noted weaknesses, in future cases, have been made. There was no indication that press accounts claiming Mr. Randell was denied medical attention were correct.

If you have comments or questions, please contact me.